CARL BAUNSCHEIDT.

Erfinder der neuern Heilkunst Baunscheidtismus genannt
geb. am 16 Dez 1809 auf Baunscheidt bei Hagen in Preussen
wohnhaft in Endenich bei Bonn a/ Rhein

BAUNSCHEIDTISM,

OR A

NEW METHOD OF CURE.

BEING AN EXPOSITION OF

THE LAWS OF THERAPEUTICS,

AS DISCOVERED AND TAUGHT BY

CHARLES BAUNSCHEIDT,

OF ENDENICH, NEAR BONN, PRUSSIA.

HIPPOCRATES: "Whenever we have a choice of methods, by which to restore health to the sick, we should always select the most simple." BOECKH: "Experimental investigations in Nature, furnish us with the most potent and enlightened progression." HAHNEMANN: "Imitate honestly and intelligibly."

COMPILED FROM THE EIGHTH GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED EDITION:

TOGETHER WITH AN APPENDIX:

THE EYE,

ITS DISEASES AND CURE THROUGH BAUNSCHEIDTISM, INTENDED FOR THE PRACTICAL USE OF ALL, WITH ILLUSTRATIVE WOOD CUTS.

MOTTO--"More light!" Gœthe's last words.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN

BY THEOPHILUS G. CLEWELL.

CLEVELAND, OHIO:

Published and for sale, including Oil and Instrument, By JOHN LINDEN, practical Baunscheidtist, and importer of Baunscheidt's Remedies,—No. 120 Pearl Street—P. O. Box 2838.

1865.

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1865

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } *U. S. DISTRICT COURT.*
Northern District of Ohio.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twentieth day of April, Anno Domini, 1865, JOHN LINDEN, of the said district, deposited in the Clerk's Office of said District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Ohio, the title of a Book, which is in the words and figures following, to-wit :

BAUNSCHEIDTISM, or a New Method of Cure, being an Exposition of the Laws of Therapeutics, as discovered and taught by Charles Baunscheidt, of Endenich, near Bonn, Prussia, HIPPOCRATES: "Whenever we have a choice of methods, by which to restore health to the sick, we should always select the most simple." BOECKH: "Experimental investigations in Nature, furnish us with the most potent and enlightened progression." HAHNEMANN: "Imitate honestly and intellegibly." Compiled from the eighth greatly enlarged and improved edition; together with an appendix: The Eye, its diseases and cure through Baunscheidtism, intended for the practical use of all, with illustrative wood-cuts. Motto—"More light!" Gœtho's last words. Translated from the German By THEOPHILUS G. CLEWELL.

The right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in conformity with an act of Congress entitled "An Act to amend the several acts respecting copyrights."

[SEAL.] In Witness Whereof, I hereto affix my official signature and the seal of said Court, at Cleveland, in said District, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1865, and in the 89th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

J. W. GREEN,
Clerk of said District Court of the United States,
for Northern District of Ohio

20-7672

DEDICATION.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION, THE CUSTODIANS OF HYGIENE

AND

A SUFFERING HUMANITY IN GENERAL,

THE

FOLLOWING WORK

IS

RESPECTFULLY AND AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED,

BY

THE AUTHOR,

THE

DISCOVERER OF THE NATURAL HEALING ART,

AND

THE INVENTOR

OF

THE (LEBENSWECKER) RESUSCITATOR.

PREFACE TO THE EIGHTH EDITION.

THE simple fact that I am about to offer the *eighth* edition of my book to the public, relieves me of the necessity of saying anything further in recommendation of it; and hence I will here touch upon a subject, for which I deem a preface to be the most fitting place, viz: *The relation of my system of therapeutic treatment, to medical science and its Disciples.* When the first edition of the present work appeared, no representatives of the profession would condescend to notice it, or, if they did, they would look upon the unpretending little book, much in the same manner as they looked upon the various ephemeral productions of the day, which hardly reach the public, before they return whence they came, to-wit: the paper-mill! Shall I describe the image that is floating above the horizon of my soul, while I reflect upon my experience with the medical profession? I see an immense structure, the walls of which are now thick, now thin; with towers, large and small; numberless wings and additions, balconies, and halls; with cupolas, battlements, and windows great and small, gates and doors of all kinds, with an infinite number and endless variety of large and small rooms, apartments, and saloons—in short, an edifice in which every structural form, and every style of architecture is represented, and which has consequently become such a labyrinth, that even of its own inmates, but very few can trace its intricate windings. But I imagine these inhabitants to be just as different, as the structure is multiform; young and old, cheerful and sullen, some with natural hair dressed in modern style; others with powdered wigs and tresses, etc., etc. Now, at one of the least ostentatious of the many doors of this wonderful palace, my discovery rapped, thinking by itself that among such a number, and such a variety of rooms, surely a little apartment may be found for you; but no one responded or opened, and no one took the least interest in the stranger standing at the door.

But with the greater kindness was he received into the ordinary habitations of men, in which fact he found ample compensation. A year passed, and again the stranger stood before the antiquated building, already lifting up his head with increasing boldness, and rapping a little louder than before; but again the door remained shut to him, who was everywhere else so heartily welcomed. A number of months passed, and now for the third time, he knocked. But now, the thunder of his ponderous rapping resounded through the remotest parts of the mysterious building; and he was no longer a modest blushing boy that stood at the door; but he had grown to be a bold athletic young man. Impelled by curiosity, many of its inmates now ventured to peer through the loop-holes of the building, astonished at the perseverence and success of the stranger, for whom they predicted so short an existence. But yet the door remained closed. But when the still growing

stranger, who had succeeded to win the affection of men from all parts of the earth, again had made his circuit, and stood once more before the palace of science, he did not deign to knock! With smiling mien he surveyed the towers, battlements, and cupolas, and smilingly shook his head at the capricious perverseness of the inhabitants, and was about to go on his way. But meanwhile a door might be seen opening, here and there. Many of the inmates of the palace—such only, of course, as had neither powdered wigs nor hair tresses—came out and made friendship with the stranger, but quietly and secretly, for fear of the wig-wearing powdered dignitaries.

For the fifth and sixth time, and at still shorter intervals, the guest would return. He had now matured to full manhood, and was a stranger no longer. All the world knew of him. Of their own accord the doors of the magic palace would now open. The indifference of its inhabitants had disappeared —many of them extended to him, openly and heartily, the hand of welcome; though many of them raved and spit fire and flame at him whom they regarded as a bold intruder into their sanctuary. But their fire-flashing wrath was impotent and harmless, and served only to bring to light the supposed intruder's full power and proportions. Dispensing blessings he continued his journeyings through the world, and when for the seventh time he appeared before the professional palace, an honorable apartment had already been assigned him within. Opposition to him was on the decline.

And now for the *eighth* time he stands here as a man, where, fourteen years ago, he appeared as a feeble though hopeful lad, determined on success by bringing it with him. He is about to rear by, and annex to, the antiquarian structure, a new and tasteful wing, intended for his own residence. Many, very many, of the inmates are now become his warm friends and admirers, others are still pouting and look sullen, but only a few door-loungers, who have never penetrated nor explored the interior of the palace, and have a very limited knowledge of the nature and design of the whole—are still barking at him, and would fain intimidate him and frighten him off, for reasons already sufficiently explained. But if they do bark, they cannot bite; they, too, will yet be struck dumb, and be obliged to keep their peace; and medical science can only be profited by the new addition. The greatest benefit of the progress of this new discovery, however, will redound to mankind in general, to whose welfare all science is professedly devoted.

To the foregoing simile I will here add nothing. What more there is to say, discuss, or criticize,—and, verily, not a little remains—finds its proper place in a publication, called "*Die Muecke*" (The Fly) established several years ago, which I herewith recommend to all lovers of Nature and of Truth. And now, may this last edition, like all former ones, be abundantly efficient in bringing comfort and relief to my suffering fellow-man; and may these oppressed and afflicted ones believe me, while I asseverate by all that is sacred, that my heart and my life, to its last breath, is devoted to them.

THE AUTHOR.

Endenich, near Bonn, November, 1861.

PREFACE OF THE TRANSLATOR.

The first duty of the translator is, correctly to convey the ideas of an author from one language into another. The second, to clothe these ideas in as handsome a form as faithfulness to the original will admit; and the third, in a popular work of this kind, to do it in language intelligible to the layman, without lowering the dignity of the subject discussed.

This has been my constant endeavor while engaged on this work. That the difficulties encountered were great and numerous, will be readily understood; that they were at times almost insurmountable, as in cases where the sense of the original itself is ambiguous, is equally true; but the translator has spared neither time nor pains in analysing and reproducing a faithful rendering of the author's ideas; and he flatters himself that he has succeeded. How arduous a work this was, those will best understand, who are familiar with the long, intricate sentences of the original, and the peculiar choice and combination of words which the German admits of, and the author freely employs; but for which the English language is not equally adapted.

Both as an illustration of this difficulty, and as a defense of my ultimate choice, I may here call attention to the translation of the word *Lebenswecker*. It was thought desirable that this word of pure German roots and combinations, should be rendered into some euphoneous English word of the same significance. But what? Euphony would not allow of such a translation and bungling combination as Life-waker, and yet this is the exact English meaning of the German. Some one suggested *Life-animator*, but this would not give the exact idea by which the author desires to characterize his instrument, besides being tautological; and to make it *Animator*, and thus avoid the tautology, would still not bring it nearer the true idea, for this seems to be not to *infuse* or *impart* life, but to *wake* it from a state of torpidity or stupor. For similar reasons Invigorator, Vivifier, and other words failed to answer my purpose, and hence I at last settled down upon "Resuscitator," as the nearest approach to the original *Lebenswecker*.

While I entertain a favorable opinion of this new discovery, which has already too frequently and thoroughly established its claim to the attention and respect of the suffering, to be denounced as one of the many "humbugs" of which the present age is so prolific, I need hardly say that for the *opinions* and *theories* advanced in this work, the author is alone responsible. He has a perfect right to them, and certainly deserves much credit for his patient investigations of nature, and experiments in the healing art; and, while many of his ideas seem strange and startling, it will be found a far easier

task to deny than to disprove them. He is an independent reasoner, can readily disenthrall himself from the antiquated notions of the schools, has unlimited confidence in his own discovery as also in his reasoning and theories, and never hesitates to give decided and emphatic expression to his own conclusions; while he is equally unsparing in the denunciation of those which are antagonistic, or, in his view, erroneous.

The bitterness and sarcasm which he at times manifests against his opponents, and the egotism which he often betrays, will naturally detract from the general merits of the work; but the reader need only be informed of the persecutions to which he was subjected by interested countrymen of his own, —whose greedy jealousy left no stone unturned to crush him, by civil persecutions, public and private slanders and calumniations, simply because his discovery threatened to interfere with their gains, as venders and administers of drugs—and he will know how to be considerate toward one whose very excentricities stamp him as no ordinary man. Great minds are rarely disturbed by questions of etiquette or matters of taste; and Baunscheidt is evidently no exception.

Having now, to the best of my ability discharged my duty to the author and publisher, I should feel that I was derelict in my duty to the public, were I to withhold from them my thorough conviction, arrived at by personal experience as well as observation, that while the use of Mr. Baunscheidt's remedies according to directions, is a perfectly harmless, as well as almost painless operation, it cannot fail in proving a blessing to many suffering and desponding invalids. To their attention I recommend it, for many, I know, have treated it with incredulity if not contempt, until persistant suffering brought them to try it, and have now learned to treat it with the respect and consideration to which it is entitled by its intrinsic worth.

T. G. CLEWELL.

BAUNSCHEIDTISM,

OR

A NEW METHOD OF CURE.

LIFE AND ITS DESIGN.

INTRODUCTION.

WHAT a world of thought is crowded into the word, "Life!" The struggle of conflicting passions, destinies ever at war with each other; the ceaseless endeavors to grasp an unattainable knowledge—these, and a thousand other impulses contribute still more to swell the infinite, ever-increasing number of ideas, that are comprehended in the single word, *Life*. All things on earth pay homage to the great life principle. The flower inclines tenderly toward the life-giving light, and the nightingale hails with joy the life-giving Spring; and even the river appears to press forward its swelling current with hightened merriment toward the mighty main, when liberated from its ice-bound fetters and death-like torpor. And man! who among the countless family, though he have become ever so familiar with the dreary shadows of life, that desires to sever the cord that unites him to earth? No one, certainly; for, unless self-induced or foreign causes have produced a sad mental abnormity, all, with a shout of triumphant joy, greet the appearance of Life, and shrink in terror from the image of death.

Only the gloomy misanthrope, who would fain confine all the world in a cloister, and thus arrest the operations of the laws of geniture, and burden his unfeeling soul with the most colossal of all murders—the extinction of the human race—whose thoughts lose themselves amid inscrutable, because, to our mental powers

unattainable, metaphors—while he has barely learnt to know that affectionate mother, even by name, from whose womb he came forth, and whose bountiful hand has strewn his pathway with all that could minister to his wants or his enjoyments, and at the evening of his life will again receive him with a like tenderness into her bosom—such a one only is qualified to denounce Life as a torturing, and, to the salvation of his soul, unfriendly burden; and to look upon the earth as a vale of tears, in which poverty, want, sickness, and suffering of all kinds, even the most absurd self-tortures of the body, such as fastings and flagellations, are not only highly meritorious, but the perfection of wisdom!

Everywhere, in field or forest, in earth, or seas, or skies, kind nature, maternally embracing all her children with equal affection, stored for man the abundant evidences of her beneficence. The Samoyede, the poor child of icy polar regions, and the anachorite of the burning desert, rejoice, with the inhabitant of the luxuriant South, in the sunshine and the rain; and enjoy gratefully the gifts of an infinite, boundless Love, which never wearies to draw from her inexhaustible fountain, Life and its enjoyments, and pulsate them through myriads of channels and ramifications, throughout sensuous creation. While man was still in the first stage of civilization, and knew no other law than that written by the Creator upon every leaf of the tree, or spear of grass in the meadow; when, to provide for the inexorable demands of his nature, constituted the utmost limits of his desires; when, in a word, he stood nearest to Nature, whose child and pupil he was; then his sound, compact body would often for centuries defy all adverse influences of nature. But it required thousands of years to lead astray the natural good sense of man into the labyrinths of artificial living, where, now that he once abandoned his happy primitive simplicity, he gradually becomes effeminated by catering to an artificial palate, and unnerved by an intoxication of his senses and a fatal precociousness, he would become a passive feeble tool in the hands of a few egotists. Thus was mankind, as well as the life of the individual, systematically led toward that lamentable condition of superficial frivolity, which destroys his hereditary vigor of mind, by doing violence to his conscience, and murders his originally vigorous and tenacious physical life, by a countless host of adversities and diseases of every description. And thus it comes that the life

of the individual, on calm reflection, appears to us like a fleeting shadow, confined to a handful of years, which are dragged out partly amid dissipated hopes, in enfeebled health, or in a fruitless waste of his powers.

Disease shatters the vigor of the human body, and exerts a disturbing influence upon his mind. Under its baneful influence, all susceptibility to surrounding enjoyments disappears; and nature, that overflowing fountain of so much happiness, is turned into a temple filled with the shrines of death, on which the flames of love and enthusiasm burn no longer. The sparkle of the eye, that mirror of the soul, has given place to a feeble vacant stare which fails to discern in the visible creation that plenitude of life, which is so highly appreciated by all thoughtful men, as furnishing its chief attraction. And thus man, to whose undaunted spirit no scientific sphere is too remote, is deprived of the brightest gems in his crown—the thirst for Truth and the joy of Life. Of what value, to the rich invalid on his couch, are all his hoarded treasures, which he can no longer enjoy the poor satisfaction even of counting over? And of what benefit to him are his choicest dishes and spiciest wines, which he can relish no longer? Jealousy embitters the possessions of the miser; and the covetous spirit clings frantically and pitifully to a life of austerity and self-denial, even while sickness does not forbid the enjoyment of his wealth; and his disordered imagination, losing itself still more hopelessly in the flagrant crime against his own existence, at last seizes a loathing of life, which frequently becomes the fatal instrument of the suicide.

But, although our physical ailments may justly be regarded as the great radiating center from which emanate most of our terrestrial sufferings, yet they are not the only causes. More frequently even than these, are its auxiliary causes, such as our imperfect sanitary arrangements; and a brotherly love degenerated into callousness, which sow numberless and nameless afflictions into the sacred sphere of life.

How often do we see some great mind, striving for years to attain some glowing ideal, suffer shipwreck upon the rock of despair, and with the poor laborer, who supports his family by the sweat of his brow, fall a victim to penury! Virtue yielding to vice, and truth overcome by falsehood; how often do these come before us as principal characters in the tragical drama of life!

And who would venture to assert that even at this day the better is often crushed by envy, and the worse sustained by the favor of a privilege?

But why, if this life is such a sorrowful state of existence, does man cling to it with such a tenacity? This is a great and important question, which we shall endeavor to answer, by showing, first, what life really is; secondly, inquire into its design; and thirdly, endeavor to point out the means how it can best be preserved to its utmost limit.

I. WHAT IS LIFE?

For the word "Life" we can find no better idea, by which to define it, than to characterize it as the great problematical "*perpetuum mobile*," (perpetual motion,) the solution of which has already called forth many a prize inquiry, but has not found a satisfactory answer to this day. It is rather the figurative than the real sense of the word, which represents life to us as the existence of a self-developing organism. The Frenchman gives this, relatively, a very beautiful expression, in his Qui vive? (Who goes there?)

As far as it is from our purpose, concerning this important question—a problem which the learned of all times and generations have striven in vain to solve—to pass it by in the dictatorial spirit and mental indolence of the mere theorist, just so remmote is it from our purpose to attempt to banish the Deity out of his own creation—the *Deity*, the fountain and great first cause of all life—but shall prefer, subsequently, to give simply our conception of a system sanctified by so many formulas, and supporting both civil and social institutions, a brief expression. Before we do this, however, we can not refrain from pointing out to our learned gentlemen physiologists and chemists, how the discovery of the Resuscitator (Lebenswecker) was necessarily preceded by profound physical investigations into the primary causes of life.

If we accept the homogeneous formation of the body as the first, and its specific substance as its second factor, there will remain, as the third substratæ member of the organism, incessant motion; of which we may ask, is it identical with the great Fountain of Life? But the subject would be much easier of research, from a physiological stand-point, if our savans did not deem it beneath their

dignity to accept the hint of a layman as a premise; a course which should not, after all, necessarily be denounced as an absurdity, in view of the notorious fact that hitherto they have been without any reliable premise whatever, and consequently all their deductions, in the absence of such data, result in nothing better than mere probabilities; yea, in most cases, fall within the province of the hypothetical. And what other results have the profound investigations of physiologists, pathologists, anatomists, chemists, therapeutics, or by whatever other name these privileged heroes of erudition may be known, achieved? Or did they, in earlier periods, approach any nearer to a discovery and intelligent understanding of the primeval source of life, while they were discussing Goethe's *homunculus*, or the philosopher's stone? And are the learned treatises and systems of a more recent date, of any more essential value, in elucidating the main point? After scrutinizing them carefully, do they not really at last turn out as a hollow shell or empty hull—a curious collection of technicalities, which, instead of explaining the great problem of "Life," only embarrass and mystify us still more? The nearest approach to the principle we have already laid down—which contains the key to unlock the mysteries of the primary causes of Life, though only as a coöperative power—is made in "*Meyer's Volksbibliothek für Länder, Voelker, und Naturkunde*," under the head of *molecular* and *polar* forces. Molecules are the wonderful round little atoms of matter, which, in the form of the minutest globules, by virtue of their varied powers, constitute the primary base of all material bodies. "Thus animalcules have been discovered, which are so infinitesimal, that a million of them could be perched upon a single grain of sand. And yet each of these little creatures is composed of members, which are as carefully adjusted and joined together as those of any of the largest animals. They are possessed of life and free motion, and are endowed with sensation and instinct; and in the fluids in which they live, they can be seen moving with wonderful rapidity and activity; nor are these movements the result of blind chance; on the contrary, they are evidently governed by choice, and directed toward a purpose. They eat and drink for nourishment, and are furnished with digestive organs. They possess strong and pliable muscles, and possess wonderful muscular powers. They are capable of the same desires and pas-

sions as the larger animals. Do not these facts force us to the conclusion, then, that these little creatures have hearts, arteries, veins, muscles, sinews, nerves, and circulating fluids, with the entire apparatus of a living, organized body? And if this be so, how inconceivably small must these parts be? If a single globule of the blood of such an animalcule is of the same relative bulk to its body, as a globule of human blood is to our bulk, what powers of arithmetic can give a proper conception of its smallness?"

The tenderest considerations for the institutions of a theocracy still deemed salutary; modesty, and the outside position assigned us among savans, induce us, as already intimated, to refrain from a clearer expression of our views on this highly important subject. To demonstrate, however, that a layman does not shrink from an attempt at solving this highest question of science, the following suggestions may be of service:

The spherical form of the molecules, and their currents and various curious properties, are laws which underlie the discovery of the now well-known Resuscitator. The punctures of the needle, the arrangement of the needles on the metalic plate, as well as the entire construction of the instrument, are circular, and thus identical in form with the molecules; and the preparation and combination of the different metals, are polarized in a manner also quite analagous to them. And why should it be deemed presumptuous in the inventor of this remarkable instrument, the Resuscitator, if it should prove itself the desideratum vainly sought for, during thousands of years, by medical science, to-wit: a *reliable biometer*, by means of which he might attempt the solution even of that great question touching the primeval causes of Life? Nevertheless, I doubt not but that the antipathy of the learned gentry, against the instrument in question, will induce them to reject the study of Baunscheidtism, as a solution of this Gordian knot in physiology; therefore I will submit to them the last indispensable member necessary to the discovery of this important $\times$ in science, by means of which the equation is also rendered possible, and the correct solution attained with comparative ease.

A single drop of concentrated prussic acid contains more dynamic power of destruction than the strongest and most vigorous human life can endure.

According to the fixed and unalterable laws of creation, the

stronger powers destroy and absorb the weaker, which they consume. Is it reasonable to suppose that prussic acid, in its intensity, as the specific life-subduing agent, stands no higher than this, or does it, perhaps, molecularly represent the causative life-fluid itself? Answer this question, ye men of science; for it would be unbecoming a layman to anticipate you in your privilege. I will make the analysis still easier for you, by speaking plainer, and present the prussic acid, a well known potency, as a negative *Minus*, after which the discovery of the positive *Plus*, should be no longer deemed impossible. When you find this *Plus*, you shall have what you are seeking: the origin of Life.

But whatever the vagaries may be that are broached touching the origin of Life, this much is certain at all events: that neither electricity nor galvanism (which are perhaps simply plump atoms of life's essence, or a subordinate activity of the original life-force,) are its essential conditions;* and it is just as well established that the existence of any given thing, without having emanated from something primary, is a logical impossibility. Hence the idea must be accepted that there is some Grand Primary Force, which has given being to every existing thing, and this force, in our further discussion of this subject, we shall simply call "Life." But this "Life" is threefold; *i. e.* purely spiritual, spiritually physical, and purely physical; and these three kinds of life must each be considered by itself.

(*a*) PURE SPIRITUAL LIFE.

The character of pure spiritual life, we can determine only by virtue of our reasoning powers, because it exists in a condition,

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* Cool reflection on this subject will convince any intelligent mind, how foolish and insipid is Dr. Bruner's charge of "soul butchery" brought against A. von Humboldt, in his "*Wiener Katholische Kirchenzeitung*," based upon the following passage of the last named author:

That which constitutes the invisible living weapon of these denizens of the water; (gymnotus, or electric eels) that which, evoked by the contact of moist heterogeneous particles, is propelled through all the organs of animals and plants—that which sets ablaze the dark pavilion of the thundering heavens; that welds iron to iron, and controls the quiet return of the needle—all, like the colors of the dissolved ray of light, flows from a common Fountain—all is fused into one eternal all-pervading power," &c. *Ansichten der Natur*, I Vol. p. 34.

in which the spirit is free from the influences exerted upon it by the body.

Hoary antiquity, as well as the, in many respects remarkable Middle Ages, have unfortunately submitted to us a superabundance of the grossest absurdities, in reference to the spirit realm. When the former, in its mythological extravagance assigned a living spirit—a sort of good natured independent deity—to every tree, shrub, fountain, animal, and even to the lifeless stone; the latter would insist that the Evil Spirit, the genuine Beelzebub, under various comical names, was strolling about the earth, trying his seductive arts of gallantry on women, whom he would teach the mysteries of the witch-pot* as compensation for sacrificing their virtue to his passion. We justly lament these sad evidences of the mental hallucinations of our ancestors, and are certainly all agreed that such a spirit-realm was ill adapted to prove the positive existence of a pure Spiritual Life. What else but a mass of such bungling absurdities would have yielded so readily to the power of enlightened progress; or to the triumphal march of the French Revolution, toward the close of the last century, as not to leave even a vestige of it? But, that there must exist a pure spiritual life somewhere, is sufficiently demonstrated by the great disparity between God, the sum of all perfection, and man the imperfect; between the directing Creator and the directed creature, which are fundamental teachings in the civilization of all ages. But as, it does not belong to our purpose, to discuss further the pure spiritual life, and we mention it only in order to present a perfect picture of a life principle, we shall now proceed, without further delay, to the discussion of the 2nd and more important of this part of the subject, to-wit:

(*b*) SPIRITUAL-PHYSICAL LIFE.

This, consisting of a blending of the spiritual with the physical

* The mixture of the witch-pot is reported to have consisted of corn and the blossom of apple trees, a consecrated wafer of the eucharist, carried home in the mouth from the communion table—the burnt bones of unbaptized children; and its effects were to be failing harvests, thunders and lightnings, cattle dying, epidemics among children, flying through the air, becoming enamored, etc. Whoever desires to know more about this ghastly subject may read, "*Frederick Shultz mal. romant. Rheinthal, etc., Leipsic*, in commission by Fr. Volkman, p. 168, etc.—*Ph. E. Schwaben's Geschichte von Siegburg etc., Kœln*," by P. Schmitz, 1826, p. 255, etc.

life, is common to both man and animals, with only this difference that in the former it has attained a higher state of perfection. That the most intimate fusion of the human spirit with his body exists, and that they mutually influence each other, is amply demonstrated by actual experience, which proves that each of our actions, be they ever so unimportant, arises from a thought coordinate with the sphere of the physical life, and can be traced only to the spirit, the thought-producing power of man. True, to this bold assertion, many facts and arguments may be brought in opposition, especially from a physiological standpoint. Negatory materialism argues thus: If the soul of man, originating from the Deity, is purely spiritual, and consequently immortal, how is it possible that matter should be able in any way to disturb its functions? Is it the burdening of the intangible soul, or is it the exhaustion of the cerebral nerves that results in headache after long and arduous mental application? How can we speak of physical soul-afflictions, when they are really spiritual? And why are the thoughts of a lunatic less lucid than those of a sound mind? And why is the breadth and the course of thought in the infant so limited, as compared with the adult? Is it not really a physical axiom—that is in conflict with all such physical extravagances—that our conceptions are born and perfected in accordance with the growth, culture, and activity of our cerebral nerves?

But were we even to admit this, yet, according to this very nervous excitement theory, the memory would be formed out of the imagination, consequent upon the irritation of the cerebral nerves, such irritations making deep and lasting impressions on a new and sensitive brain. And from this it would further follow that when memory begins to compare the impressions that have gradually been ranging themselves in the mind, that, out of the habit of making such comparisons, will grow a readiness and skill in doing it, that will soon result in the ability of making a *judicious choice* of such conceptions or presentations as promise to be conducive to our self-preservation or individual happiness, and as promptly reject those that seem to be prejudicial to our welfare. And this constitutes our judgment. But our judgment will always be perfect or otherwise, in proportion as our organs have received clear and vivid, or else murky and false impressions from external objects, such as light, sound, etc. And thus we arrive at the conclu-

sion that the process of thinking is carried on by natural material instrumentalities, the same as respiration, eating, drinking, and digestion.

But it is not our business to stand up in defence of hypotheses broached in the foregoing objections, though it does seem singular to see men swear with such confidence by what is said to have occurred in the spirit-realm thousands of years ago, while no one of us knows to a certainty what happened yesterday, or is this moment taking place under our own eyes. Certain it is that a man receives no ideas or impressions except through the medium of his senses, from which follows, with equal certainty, that all ideas that can vindicate an origin other than that of experience or sensate impression, will appear to be mere erroneous conjectures, or scholastic speculations. But if it is incontestibly true that the first and highest law of God commands man *to live*, then it becomes his imperative and sacred duty to preserve this life. He must avoid whatever can weaken or disturb its vigor, and on the contrary do all that can lead to a discovery of the means which are adapted to his restoration, when such an abnormal disturbance has taken place. For the last named reason it is indispensable, however, that the true relation of the spiritual to the physical life, and its relative influence, be ascertained, observed, and fixed, because in the metaphysical systems no *Resuscitator* can be discovered.

However near the superior orders of the mammalia—such, for instance as the Orangoutang—may apparently approach to its highest development in man; yet are the distinctions so broadly marked that, on perceiving the human species, though in its lowest form—such as the Esquimaux or Hottentots, even the child would be forced to exclaim: This is a man! This distinctive unmistakable seal of his dignity the Deity has enstamped upon his very brow, and it is that close union, that very intimate identity of the spirit with the body, that so clearly elevates man above the brute. In man the spirit is possessed of the power to control the actions and faculties of the body, to receive and assimilate foreign impressions. But in the animal this power of thought and volition is lost, and makes room for a simple innate and indwelling impulse, which we call instinct. But, although the animal is incapable under such circumstances, to draw rational conclusions, yet it is not entirely deprived of the power of volition; though it

can never, self-consciously and from rational motives, pursue a given purpose. In the various classes of inferior animals, the spiritual and physical life are more or less closely identified, until, in the descending scale, by the same gentle transitions, their distinctive features finally lose themselves as in the polyps of the sea, and only the physical life remains. This we proceed to consider.

(c) PHYSICAL LIFE.

Pure physical life is limited to plants and animals. Plants are, as Linne maintains, in some respects, related to the animal; at least in so far as propagation by their own seed is concerned. The life-impulse in plants, which is an entirely unconscious one, imparts nutrition to other living organisms only as it receives it again from the earth, the atmosphere, etc., through the unceasing rotations of change. It would be a perfect failure, however, if, from the unconsciousness of plants, we were to infer that they were insensitive likewise; for the sensitiveness of plants to external influences is already sufficiently proved by the fact that they require various climates for their growth. But minerals are quite different; in them even the last spark of life seems to be lost; for their transformations are not brought about by themselves, but by the action of the air and the ingredients it contains. It might, therefore, prove an easy matter to convince ourselves of the lifelessness of minerals, were it not for the condition in which decomposed rocks are found. These sufficiently demonstrate the existence even of a mineral life.

But, however much the various forms of physical life may differ, they all agree in this one respect, that they are preserved, promoted, and increased, by a common, all-pervading, life-essence. As long, therefore, as this life-essence remains free from all injurious ingredients—against the intrusion of which it is, however, no longer secure—so long the body maintains good health; but, on the contrary, the introduction of foreign or antagonistic elements will be followed by entire decay, and will accelerate the period that ends its existence; and this latter process demonstrates clearly the principle we have endeavored to establish, viz: that Life is nothing else than the primary force, the very foundation of all existence.

We have now, imperfectly it is true, traced the main features

of the nature of Life; and now proceed to consider the second general head of our subject, in which we shall endeavor to describe more particularly,

II. THE DESIGNS OF LIFE.

The laws of nature prove to us that all things are created for some purpose, and so clearly is this seen, that a designless existence would at once be pronounced as unnatural. But as manifold as are the various objects of creation, just so various are their designs. The designs are threefold.

(1) Those which are attained unconsciously and without volition.

(2) Those which are attained in the absence of all power to prevent their accomplishment.

(3) Those which are attained consciously and with concurrence of the will.

The first have reference to plants and minerals, the second to animals, while the latter characterize man. But it does not form a part of our present plan, and would lead us too far, to discuss the two first propositions, concerning the designs of life, which constitute simply the postulate to the third class: those peculiar to man. To the discussion of these we at once proceed.

Man, whose intelligence elevates him above all creation, is fully conscious of the fact that he has been created for some intelligent purpose. It is left to his own option, however, whether he will fulfill his mission or not. As lord of the lower world, who stands nearest to the creating Spirit, all the means are offered him to reach the goal of his career; which is nothing else than a fulfillment of the Design of Life. And this purpose is already quietly slumbering in the bosom of the infant, at the very dawn of our existence. If it is not attained, the fault lies, generally, in a mistaken education. The exalted position that man occupies in the grand all of creation, makes it his duty not to ignore his physical and mental superiority, but secure it import and meaning. Hence the search for Truth, and the struggle for the perfection of his knowledge, may well be regarded as constituting one of the noblest of Life's Designs. And in this province of knowledge, it is true, no limits can be placed to ourselves, yet we can have

little hopes to approach perfection, if we wander about in the labyrinths of idle theoretical speculations, instead of appropriating practical knowledge. But if, on the contrary, we study the book of Nature, and base our investigations on the revelations afforded us here, we shall make not only perceptible progress in the path of science, but our researches will also result in tangible blessings to mankind. But if in this manner we arrive at the truth—which appears, to be sure, rather simple to a modern world that delights in projecting unnecessary herculean tasks for itself—we shall attain to the second purpose of life, by benefitting not only our cotemporaries, but also posterity. The mental faculties of man, as well as his intimate relations to his fellows, make it his duty to co-operate for the welfare of his race; for life does not belong exclusively to ourselves, but rather to our cotemporary fellow-men, in whose heart it is our duty to erect for ourselves a monument, to which every good act furnishes a stone, cemented by every generous thought. These sentiments, when reduced to practice, constitute the very foundation of happy society, and this is the way in which we answer the great end of our being.

But as the body of man is so intimately connected with the spirit, it is impossible for man to fulfill these purposes of his existence, if his vital forces are not preserved in their natural condition. But, it is really singular that in our present age, which we are so fond of designating as the humane and enlightened, there are so many men, and often the most distinguished for characteristic nobleness of soul, from whom the very means of existence and sustenance of life, is withheld or rendered inaccessible; while on the other hand the deepest concern is manifested, and the most earnest efforts are put forth, for the eternal salvation of "the dear people." And it is equally singular that, while it can not be denied, that the first great object, right, and duty of our existence is, *to live*, men can not learn to see that it is of little avail to preach to a hungry stomach; and that all laws on the observation of the Sabbath, etc., are insufficient to arrest the ever-increasing current of pauperism, as long as the evil is not sturdily and boldly attacked by the root. The hungry man wants first his daily bread, and as long as this is withheld, all efforts to feed him on the bread of life, will prove futile. Numerous instances might be cited where destitution, or else the other sad alternative of resorting to the

use of unwholesome or innutritious food, have produced the most horrid forms of disease, resulting, at times, even in premature death. To discover a saving "Resuscitator" for the absorption of this disease from the social system, if the expression be allowed, would indeed be a seasonable, certainly a worthy, and no less difficult task of the philanthropist. But it is not our custom to stray into a strange field, and will therefore leave this crown to be won by the inventions of those who have devoted themselves to the higher calling of promoting the material welfare of the people, by means of political economy. But, whatever be the producing cause, thus much is certain that man, when once enervated and enfeebled, is hurled down from his exalted position, and sinks down to a level of vegetating creation. How to avoid this, we shall endeavor, finally, to show under the third general head of our subject, and in a subsequent division point out the means best adapted to the preservation of life.

III. THE MEANS OF PRESERVING LIFE.

After having shown that life is preserved by means of a life-essence, which, however, is not free from the intrusion of deleterious ingredients, which exist partly in the air, partly also in minerals and plants; it evidently becomes our first duty to find out a preservative, to protect us, as much as possible, against their destructive influences.

And first in order appears before us, demanding our attention, the careful nurture and fostering care of the youthful body, during its developing process. To nourish the young body with simple and wholesome food, to accustom him in a reasonable manner, to every change of temperature; and, above all, give him unrestrained liberty, up to the years of maturity to his osseous and vascular system, to run and romp to his heart's content—these are among the best adapted means to reproduce a strong and sturdy generation; and thus, too, would we debar an approach to the race of the many diseases produced by effeminacy and an artificial mode of living, and soon double its rapidly decreasing years. If we carefully observe the growth of man from his cradle, we shall soon see how the first impulses of the body are made manifest in attempts at all kinds of motion. Just like the lively lambkin on the meadow's green, and

the wanton colt, which naturally starts on a trot through the wilderness, so the young child would run, skip, hop and jump, from early morning to evening, joyously, and without once growing weary. And amid all this the body grows and blooms in defiant health, up to the very moment when we commence to trim and fix according to our barbarous artificial notions, which we have had the audacity to call education; and which in some countries is introduced even at the fifth year. These tender child-plants are now daily shut up, by the hundred, for six long hours, in a close school-room, where the schoolmaster now for the first time applies the thumb-screws of his gruff discipline to their stirring natural forces of development, and with a despotism, before which the timid souls of the children shudder and shrink back in fear, chains them to their seats, where in a recumbent posture, and without being permitted to make the least motion, or noise, they are made to "sit still," often beyond the time that nature demands for the necessary evacuations! Is it strange that they should become stunted, smothered, and crippled, both in body and mind? We are fully sustained in this view by a number of sensible and clear-sighted schoolmen, and are specially happy to be able to present the views of a skillful, truth-loving, and conscientious pedagogue, who has had about thirty years' experience in teaching, in different departments. He says: And surely, what more can the poor five-year-old child do, which comes to school without being even able to speak its mother's language fully, except "learning to sit still!" And, in general, during the first two or three years, he accomplishes little else than the breaking of a number of slates and pencils, often without having obtained the least idea even of a few vowels. But, incalculable are the injuries inflicted upon the body during this time. The rosy cheeks, the insignia of health, have given place to a hectic flush and deadly palor; the elastic limbs have become stiff, and in place of burly masses of flesh that packed the limbs, when he first entered school, we now see a flabby shrivelled skin, hanging loose upon his wilted members! The foundation for permanent disease has been laid in the body, and a new and destructive chapter is forthwith commenced in the history of health: the child now for the first time becomes acquainted with the doctor, the druggists, and the syrup-bottle, and now commences its life-work of taking, like a dutiful vassal of the physician and

apothecary, their repulsive compounds. But if the host of human ailments is to be reduced—if humanity is to be restored to its primary healthful condition—we must above all things pay attention to this sore spot in our system of educating the youth. It will be found necessary to allow the youngful body a few more years at least for a robust physical development, before we begin to torture the child with a dry letter task, and crush its natural cheerfulness, by crowding his mind with Scripture verses, or vexatious catechetical questions. Instead of imprisoning the poor little ones into close school-rooms, we shall have to furnish them with appropriate gymnastic exercises for all their muscles and members in the open air. Instead of confining them to the pestilent atmosphere, the dust, and steam, and stench of the school-room, we must not begrudge them the pure air of heaven. And would a compliance with this demand be detrimental to the general welfare? Would it perhaps even interfere with the general education of a people? By no means! We need only examine into the grade of intelligence attained by that child which has, since his fifth year, at a continual draft upon his health, attended the public schools, to which only we refer. He can now say his prayers, reckon, perhaps by the single rule of three; he can answer the questions in the catechism, and, if his attainments are extraordinary, he can write an orthography-defying composition, that is all.

Now, we venture to make the assertion that these acquisitions would be as readily and as certainly secured, if we deferred teasing the child the vowels and semi-vowels to the tenth or twelfth year. If, for instance, we were to devote the winter-months to the instructions of the school-room, but the more clement and beautiful seasons of the year, to the proper development of the body, by free exercise in the open air. And any teacher who could not advance pupils that can now speak and think clearly, and are endowed with much stronger mental faculties, to the point of culture designated above, would herewith at once prove that he is an ignoramus. To be sure, the culture of the schoolmasters would then have to be quite superior to that now the common average; and their remuneration, too, would have to be such as to invite the best of talent to a profession so important to the welfare of mankind, but with which, as matters now stand in many States, only imbecile or pennyless men are content. But to suppose, even,

that in consequence of such an arrangement, the people would learn a passage or two less by heart, such a loss, surely, might be considered a thousand times outweighed by the immense advantage secured by a healthful, strong, and vigorous physical constitution. And how easily the time might return, when even the State would infinitely prefer the sturdy, active, athletic citizen, able to endure hardships; to the rotten mass of sickly faint-hearts, valiant in nothing but a-b-c gunnery! But as it is not given to us to carry these ideas into practice, and no other preservative has to this day been discovered, that would effectually shield the precious Life-essence against the injurious effects of noxious influences; therefore it becomes the duty of the profession to discover some means by which a separation of the morbid matter from the Life-essence may be effected, and that in a manner that will secure the desired end without weakening or decreasing the vital forces inherent in the Life-essence.

Although the system of therapeutics now in vogue among medical men, may have (apparently) salutary effects, as it brings momentary, but certainly only temporary, relief to the patient; yet its inefficiency demonstrated by the simple fact, that physicians, in following it, must generally commence a hunt for the proper remedy; or perhaps even do not know the real character of the patient's disease until a postmortem examination reveals it, and even then are obliged to guess at its origin.

But the most ridiculous and absurd notions advanced by the contradictory views of medical men, are those touching the sphere of fluxive-rheumatic diseases; the fruitful source from which spring, if not all, at least the majority of all other diseases. The question that Hippocrates asked twenty-two centuries ago, was repeated by Richter but half a century ago, and is asked to-day by every physician, viz: Which are the parts first attacked by gout, what is the real cause of it, and where shall we find a specific remedy for its cure? A highly-esteemed, and in his specialty very skillful medical man of our day,* answers this question in a naive and correct manner by saying: "We are not yet the faithful observers of nature we should be, and have still got our eyes veiled to shut out the

* Mr. G. Fr. Henry Pfeiffer, doctor of medicine and chirurgy, chief military Surgeon of the Grand Duchy of Weimar, etc.

light." Some have traced gout from an excess of mucus or bile; others from a derangement of the mesenteric veins, and others from a bad stomach; now it was represented to be an excess of phosphate of lime, of alkalies, or urinal acid, and now it was produced by plethora, or a too rich and nutritious diet. Some pointed to the effects that the disease produces—such as the swellings that appear in various parts of the body; and others again to sexual excesses, or an interruption of the functions of the liver, as the cause of gout. And how could it be otherwise than that amid such a variety of professional opinions, concerning the cause of the disease, the treatment should be equally various, One resorts to purgatives, to relieve the stomach—that is, instead of relieving the digestive functions of the stomach, he increases the burden still more by adding indigestible drugs to the already indigestible substances in the stomach, and thus he succeeds soon to produce a total derangement of the digestive system, until at last the patient finds rest in the peaceful repose of the grave. Another one operates upon some other healthy organ or system, which he accuses of being the mischievous agent of producing sickness, and now, as if in retaliation, makes *it* sick! A greater ignoramus still goes to work and prepares for the body the terrible ordeal of an emetic, which are bad enough to ruin a healthy organism, and will certainly not cure a sick one; latterly folly went farther still. Because a certain class of physiologists look upon hypochondria, (which is simply an *effect* of a cause) as the primary cause of the disease, they have resorted to stimulating neurotic medicaments, and especially to the application of electricity, as a remedy; but the author knows, by experience, that this much-eulogized electricity, as a remedial agent, has often produced not only disturbing, but almost destructive effects to the mental powers. But were we to attempt to gather all the blood innocently shed in bleeding and cupping for this disease, in one great reservoir, it would require the basin of the Rhine to hold it. Sad enough it is, that even in such familar matters, the human body had to become the touchstone of professional ignorance for centuries while the life of the individual was the stake which this capricious ignorance put forth!

But if our medical gentlemen, according to their own confession, have not been "the faithful observers of nature they should have been, and have still got their eyes veiled to shut out the light," then

the world is under lasting obligations to a *Humboldt*, *Arago*, *Oerstedt*, *Burmeister*, *Leonhard*, *etc.*, that they thought honestly enough, and did not consider it either as beneath their dignity, or an infringement upon, or robbing of science, to make the natural sciences accessible, through popular publications, to the common people, and tell those standing outside something concerning the wonders, the important processes and problems, of the kingdom in which we live, move and have our being. And although the generous efforts of these truly great and veracious authors, were opposed by the silliest impudence imaginable, that did not prevent their popular works from being liberally introduced and read; for every sensible man wants to examine for himself before he judges, which is true, in a general way, with regard to every book, be it decreed as ever so heretical. And truly these few, but for that very reason more precious pearls, did not fall among swine; but by many a sensible and clear-headed layman they have been picked up and preserved as invaluable jewels, and have thus become the first reliable remedy to the preservation of life; for, in truth, as the first means to this end in an intimate acquaintance with our own body, as also with other bodies that relate to, and surround us, and with nature in particular. And thus only shall we find access to the second life-preservative means, and shall learn to understand precisely that, which medical men, as we have shown in the foregoing, have failed to comprehend, viz: the causes, the manner of origination, and the entire nature of disease. And by understanding well the second, the third or last means, by which to preserve life, even then when disease threatens prematurely to disturb the functions, both of the soul and the body, will need to be no longer an unsolvable problem. This was the basis which gave foothold to my efforts—this the foundation which, for long years, has sustained my unwearied studies, for the discovery and production of an instrument prefigured to my mind by an innocent accidental phenomenon; but which has become, in what it suggests, in what it excites, and in what it *effects*, at once a Life-meter, (Biometer) a life-waker, Resuscitator, and a life-preserver. Therefore,

Make not thyself a drug-shop, reader,
To tap your blood when sick does harm;
But try the great *Resuscitator*
And he will cure you like a charm.

I.

BAUNSCHEIDTISM.

A. THE LOVE OF LIFE.

If life is so sorrowful a state of existence, and effected by so many calamities, why does man still cling to it with such a tenacious love?

The solution of this question cannot be difficult after reflecting on the foregoing remarks. The mystery that enshrouds our future beyond the tomb, in the absence, even, of the thousands of religious systems and creeds held by men, is yet so awe-inspiring and appalling at the same time, that even the blindest superstition is incapable unconditionally and freely to renounce a present tangible state of existence, for an elysium an actual revelation of which has as yet inspired no mortal man, and a title to which we cannot obtain on well-attested parchment. Next in order, the innate egotism of man, or, to use gentler terms, the natural desire of man for a continued happy state of existence beyond the confines of this earth-life, may be considered as an answer to the question: How is it possible, how can I conceive that I, a man, a rational spiritual-physical being, shall cease to exist? But this affirmative question as the axiom of all metaphysical systems, must submit to a severe rebuff in this other but negative question: How is it possible, how conceivable, that there was a time, when I, a man with an intelligent spirit, had no existence at all?

As a result of such and similar cogitations, however absurd and conflicting they may be, and however strenuously he may oppose it, or stoutly assert the contrary, stubborn doubt takes root in the soul of man, and thus becomes the first link in the chain that fetters him to life.

But side by side with doubt goes hope, which leads even the criminal on the guilotine to expect the saving words of pardon, and binds him to life amid even the chilling shadows of death. And thus doubt and hope together conduct man through the labyrinth of Life, and if forsaken by his fellow-men he looks for indemnity to maternal nature, and rejoices in the sparkling starlight, breathes

innocently and freely the pure, invigorating air of heaven, is revived by the life-giving sunlight, drinks in the balmy breeze that sweeps over the blooming mead, cools his parched lips at the bubbling fountain that gurgles up from the heart of the rock; and engages the clamorous activities of his stomach, with simple esculent roots. At his feet the murmuring brook sings, and beneath the leafy shelter of the mighty forrest the feathered songsters repeat it, what in refreshing slumbers himself dreams: *How beautiful is Life!*

Thus closely linked are hope and doubt to the laughing flattering side of life, while the *Love of Life* permeates his entire being, The love of life impels him to the investigation and discerning of the hidden forces of nature, the *Love of Life* gave birth to the first medical man; and it was the *Love of Life* that discovered Baunscheidtism.

B. ORGANISM.

The development and preservation of animal organisms or bodies, is dependent upon the absorption of natural substances, which we call aliment. The digestive system converts these nutritious substances into the various fluids that are necessary to sustain the various structures of the body, and which the body receives, partly as compact and partly as fluid masses. Those substances which become the solid parts of the body, are, like those that constitute those of a less compact character, previously all in a fluid, or dissolved state, and are subsequently compacted by being attracted by the respective organs, and incorporated with them, by a process which medical men term *assimilation.* But while the various parts and organs of the body are thus nourished and cared for by assimilating new substances, by a segregating and excretory process, those substances which have transmitted their life-giving properties, being of no further use, are now separated, to be carried off as excrements, in a like fluid or semi-fluid condition. If they are detained in the body, however, in consequence of any disturbing impressions made upon it, they will at once act as disease-creating potencies, destructively upon the organism; frequently resulting in liver complaints, stone in the gall-ducts, bladder, etc.

The arteries, which in still smaller ramifications, lose themselves among the different organs, conduct the substances adapted for assimilation, to the corresponding tissues, or empty them into other

organs, where they are preserved for the gradual use of the body, as we find it in the mammary glands, the testicles, etc. In like manner do the arteries also conduct the segregated substances, which they have received, by means of the venous and lymphatic duct system, into those organs that will expel them from the body, such as the kidneys and bladder.

Now, if any of these organs have become inactive, and consequently incapable of performing their proper functions, then the substances which they produce and generate, will necessarily become abnormal in quality as well as quantity. The same is true also in reference to the tender interarticular or intermuscular teguments, or when the bones or the synovia are in any way injured or depreciated.

But not only the urinary and pulmonary apparatus, but also the cutaneous perspirations contribute largely to the expulsion from the body, of those substances which are, or have become, superfluous to its economy.*

The principal perspiration, however, is confined to those parts of the body where the largest number of arterial branches approach the skin; as, for instance, at the joints, hands, and feet. But the skin expels not only clear water, but also other subtile substances, especially saline matter. These saline substances, which are forced through the skin in a dissolved state, form themselves generally into scale-like leaflets, or, if in a morbid condition, into a calcareous scab, on the surface of the skin. The latter is most frequently the case in individuals that have so little synovia to lubricate the joints, that by each motion of the limb, a distinct grating noise may be heard. But as much as the health of the body is dependent, next to a sensible mode of living, to a regular and uninterrupted perspiration, just so much is it dependent, too, upon those forces of a living organism which react upon deleterious external influences, to render them harmless. No sooner is an injurious influence exerted upon the body, than these forces will attempt to repel or overcome them; but frequently the enfeebled body is incapable, with all its complicated systems, to effect this; and only the stronger and healthier portions of the

* We may safely accept it as a fact, that the skin, as well as the lungs, is an organ of respiration.

body are able to repel these influences, while the feebler must yield and become diseased.

The reactive power of the body, and of the epidermis especially, is roused into the greatest activity, however, when assailed by cold. Cold spreads universal torpidity, has a contracting and paralyzing influence, by which it checks not only the growth of vegetables, but also the thrift of the animal world. In short, it completely reverses the vital activities of the organism. But the more concentrated the cold becomes, as, for instance, the rush of air in a draught,* the more injurious is its effect upon the organism, especially if the body is in high temperature at the time.

After having thus, in the preceding pages, given our own, as well as the lucid conceptions of Dr. G. S. H. Pfeifer, we venture to make the following bold assertion, in opposition to the whole mass of glaring hypothesis that we have cited, respecting the causes of the gout, and the entire sphere of fluxive-rheumatic diseases.

The influence of cold upon the system—the inception of colds—is the grand fundamental cause of all fluxive or febrile-rheumatic diseases, and these, in turn, become the foundation for most other disorders.

For the cause of gout, rheumatism, or whatever other name we may apply to this class of distempers, we must not expect to find in the presence of some morbid matter in the body, producing inflammations, destruction of members, etc; but we should rather look for it in the interruption of the twofold activity of the skin, in the disturbance of the processes of assimilation and reproduction, in an abnormal state of the neurotic life, and in the organic activities generally. The subsequent segregated substances that are either excreted, by way of the joints, or else settle about them in cases of gout, must not be regarded as pathogenetic matter; but simply as the pathologic products of the deranged and interrupted activities of the organism. A diseased organ can, of course, furnish only abnormal products, and these will in turn create those peculiar ambulant morbid secretions which, in consequence of the inactivity or impotence of the epidermis, is forcibly retained

*Hence we find that hot and cold air may come rushing through the same orifice. If, while opening the mouth wide, we breathe upon the inner surface of the hand, the sensation will be warm; but if we point the lips, as in whistling, and repeat the operation, the sensation will be cold.

beneath its surface, and settles down now here, and now there; but everywhere, wherever it remains fixed, it will not only force the small tender nerves and adjacent muscles, into a very irregular and highly oppressive tension, but will at last even paralyze the one, and permanently destroy the others.* The variety of symptoms under which the gout appears, do not change this rule touching its character and origin, which may be invariably traced back to the incipient colds. Hence we need not here discuss them in detail. They can be easily traced in my observations and experiences in the second part of this work, as also in the "reports on cases of sickness" in the 3rd part.

And now, let us inquire what has the professional gentry accomplished by their mode of treating the more or less painful diseases that originate in the forcible detention of those subtile fluid secretions, which are generally known as rheumatism, rheumatic fever, and the like? Answer: Their method for curing the diseases of this, as of most other classess of disease, was no *curing* method at all.

The fact that they generally administered internal remedies, for a disease that is external, having its seat almost immediately beneath the epidermis, sufficiently proves their mode of treatment an erroneous and superficial one; but aside from this, the notorious fact that most of the patients, after taking the medicines prescribed by the old-school treatment, now become thoroughly prostrated by disease, should be conclusive evidence that their treatment is a wrong one, from which no favorable results can be expected. And if now and then a physician succeeds in curing one of these self-provoked diseases, we may safely assume that the strong vigorous constitution has contributed more to his recovery than any medical assistance. They have no clearly conceived system, no reliable basis or law of cure. For the same disease, one prescribes one thing, another, an entirely different remedy, both trusting to good fortune for success; and it is an undeniable fact that, if we isolatedly consult a dozen different physicians for the same disease, we are sure to receive a dozen different prescriptions! No wonder that under the miserable treatment of the old medical school, many

* As certainly as "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," so certainly and easily will the slightest attack of rheumatism, create disturbance (fermentation) in the whole body.

are doctored to death, because the lives and bodies are experimented upon by physicians who grope in ignorance and make random prescriptions. One patient, perhaps, improves, in case the physician, while feeling his way in the dark, is lucky enough to seize the best adapted of his seven remedies; another one, however, becomes neither better nor worse, in case the so-called remedy is of a neutral character, *i. e.*, neither injurious nor beneficial; but most patients, under such treatment, soon begin to wish for a return of their first ailments, which they realize were less serious than those they now endure; and if nature is no longer capable of helping herself, and of restoring the patient to health, his case, in general, becomes a hopeless one. If, for instance, some one is afflicted with a simple rheumatic pain in the back, cupping is resorted to immediately, or else those disgusting reptiles, known as leeches, are applied; and these are to remove the evil. But really they do nothing but extract from the obedient patient's body, the very best of what yet remained in it—the life-essence—in tapping his blood, and generally so reducing him by repeated operations, as to make him completely bed-fast; where he soon falls a helpless victim to consumption. More unreasonable still is the practice, heretofore so prevalent, of *bleeding* patients. But this practice has now become so nearly obsolete, that no one advises it any more, except in cases of the greatest danger, or by the itinerating privileged blood-tapsters. But as certainly as we have nearly cut loose from this absurdity, and shall, in a few years, undoubtedly, be entirely free from it, so certainly shall we free ourselves of every other absurdity in the medical practice; and the world shall learn to see "that no apothecary's pot, and no box of medicine, contains a specific remedy for the cure of any disease."

Whoever has not yet learned to see this truth, should have the contents of the witch-pot (described on page 16), held under his nose, while we labor to convince him that a new and genuine system of therapeutics has forced itself into recognition, which has proved by the most undoubted success that it is not only infinitely superior to all the drugs of the apothecary, in curing trivial diseases, but even in the most aggravated cases, and such as were pronounced incurable by the medical profession, it has produced the most favorable and astounding results.

This system, based upon the principles we have endeavored to

develop, was suggested and prefigured by a common every-day occurrence, and is known as *Baunscheidtism*, *i. e.*, the science of correctly understanding, manipulating, and judging of the curative capabilities of an instrument that has been announced to the world as:

THE RESUSCITATOR (Lebenswecker),

and which has solemnly declared war, if not against all, yet certainly against the great majority, and the most revered of the apothecary's medicaments. But what is it that justifies this bold challenge of the (Lebenswecker) Resuscitator, and what is this curious instrument?

This bold instrument is really nothing but a collection of very keenly-pointed needles, designed, by puncturing the skin, (an almost painless operation), *to create artificial pores, through which all health-destroying morbid matter, accumulated in the afflicted portions of the body in consequence of the arrested activity of the skin, may escape* (by perspiration) *in a natural and simple manner.**

The design and importance of the Resuscitator must therefore become evident to every unprejudiced reader,† for, instead of

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*If medical science has not, to this day, definitely determined whether the skin is porous or not, or, whether or not in the process of transpiration the subcutaneous perspiratory glands play the chief part, I shall have to content myself, meanwhile, with repeating the definition of Baunscheidtism which I gave in the 1st and 2nd edition of my work, for the benefit of all. It reads as follows: It is a fact as well known by the layman as the physician, that the state of our health is as much dependent upon a constant and regular exhalation from all parts of the body, as it is upon a sensible course of living. However this exhalatory process may be effected, whether through the pores of the skin, as some maintain, or whether the exhalations are so fine and etherial as not to need any special pores, as others assert,—the main fact still remains that such a process of exhalation must go on regularly and without interruption, if the state of health is to remain a normal one, and in no way disturbed. The ancient Egyptians, in their salutations, did not ask: "How do you do?" "have you slept well?" etc., but: "How did you sweat?" "What is the state of your perspiration?"

†As proof of this we would append the judgment which some, in their department, very renowned physicians, have given concerning the Resuscitator, at its very discovery. First, we would mention that of Dr. Rudolph Wurzer, Medical Adviser in Bonn. After he had carefully examined the instrument, and tried it upon his own body, he exclaimed: "It is the egg of Columbus!" And truly, he could have pronounced no better or finer eulogy upon the little instrument. Another highly esteemed physician also of this city, Dr. C. W. Wutzer, Priv. Med. Adviser, and formerly director of the chirurchical clinic, (the same gentleman that gave an illustrated description of

attempting to remove the disease-producing substances, lodged in the body, by giving internal remedies and purging, flooding, or vomiting them away, in an indirect and little understood manner, the Resuscitator, now, by external applications, extracts them in a much simpler and safer manner, directly from those points where they are lodged. The only question now is, will the Resuscitator ever, and, if so, when, will he banish, from the chairs of the medical faculty, all the unnatural and stinking, smarting, itching, and tormenting stuffs of the Pharmacopea, with all its mire and filth; and when will it permit "Baunscheidtism," in our privileged lands, as the only privileged and rational science, to restore lost health in the shortest time and simplest manner? Very little good, indeed, was there in prospect for this new system of therapeutics, when it first appeared. The greater portion of the physicians and apothecarists, impelled by a love of sordid gain, threatened to make serious war upon the Resuscitator, and strained every nerve to keep in flow the lucrative source of an income that depended for its supply upon a baseless antiquated scientific superstition. And yet we were frequently told by these same noble gentlemen that the discovery was nothing new—that it was simply a revival of the old practice of acupuncture.*

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the instrument in the January number of *Rhein Monatschrift fuer praktische Ærzte*, 1849), speaks of the operations as follows: "In a member that is more or less paralyzed, or has in any way suffered a diminution of nervous activity, the pain is hardly perceptible; and in cases where the nervous susceptibility is in a normal condition, the pain is very trifling." He next proceeds to enumerate the particular diseases in which the instrument has proved itself efficacious. Dr. Bœcker, district physician, and, indeed, all the intelligent and unprejudiced physicians of our University city, are very favorably and respectfully inclined toward Baunscheidtism; and the same may be said of quite a number of clear-sighted and truth-loving physicians of foreign countries.

* By acupuncture a surgical operation is meant, in which needles, two or three inches in length, are plunged into the soft parts, or pounded in until they penetrate to the bones, where they are left for 8 or 10 days, or so long until the parts become inflamed and ulcerate, and thus expel them again. Generally from one, two, to five needles were used; but such treatment was at once denounced as too cruel for the treatment of human diseases, and hence could only be admitted into the treatment of animal diseases. This little piece of information will enable all laymen effectually to answer and silence those imbecile physicians, who refer to this barbarous custom, in order thereby to disparage Baunscheidtism. But many instances can now be pointed out where even physicians have found a *Life-preserver* in the Resuscitator.

But it was not acupuncture, but the gnat or fly, the apparently insignificant, yet certainly very benevolently-inclined gnat, suggested,

THE DISCOVERY OF THE RESUSCITATOR.

One day, as the discoverer was sitting idly in his room, suffering from a rheumatic pain in his hand, which he had laid upon the table, several gnats attempted to alight upon it at once. As they were so persistent in their efforts, he at last yielded to their importunity and thought he would allow them to remain, to see what they would do. The gnats stung! But they had scarcely performed their obtrusive service, before an almost instantaneous change took place in the sick hand. It seemed as if the pains he had suffered, had fled with the flies, and to a careful observer of Nature it could not long remain a mystery how the change had been effected. The gnat taught him the great secret:

How, in a quite simple and natural manner, the morbid matter that may be found in the body, may be extracted from the suffering parts, and removed without the loss of blood.

The inflicted sting caused an opening in the epidermis just large enough for the fine, volatile, but pathogenetic substances lodged in the skin to exude, but too small, at the same time, to produce any alteration in the circulation of the blood, which it leaves unaffected, just as it was. But, again, the little openings were large enough to penetrate to the extremely fine network of capillaries, by means of which the diseased organism was enabled to eject the morbid accumulations; the excitement produced serving the system the same purpose that the whip does the driver.

Shortly after the needles have penetrated the skin, the latter is drawn together into small pimples, resembling much the so-called "goose skin," and these soon make place for bright red little spots.

To adjust a larger number of finely pointed needles in such a manner as to enable the operator, by means of some special mechanism, to jerk them into the skin, and thus produce artificial gnat stings, pores, or avenues of evacuation*—this was now the next

* Scientifically this may be thus explained: If a portion of skin is examined under the microscope, we find no perforations in it; and yet, through the vesicular and glandular systems there is a continual distillation of fluids going on, which are excreted, in sometimes visible form, such as drops of sweat; at other times in invisible exhalations. By means of the alimentary

thought which the discoverer pursued with great avidity, and it gave rise to the little instrument which is already so well known as the (*Lebenswecker*) Resuscitator, nay, if it gave rise to the erection of this monument to the gnat, in view of her remarkable services, it is not out of place at all.

But the learned gentry will undoubtedly concede only with great reluctance, that the gnat gave rise to the discovery of the *Resuscitator;* undoubtedly they will cling desperately to their acupuncture theory, to bring at least the newness of the thing into suspicion, if they can do no more. On the whole we presume they will throw all possible difficulties into the way, to prevent its general introduction; for, of course, it will affect very seriously, their bread and butter. Such was the treatment that new inventions received in former times, as, for instance, vaccination, to prevent the small-pox, discovered by Dr. Jenner, which country parsons and village school-masters had to introduce before the profession would give it countenance. But they may try and do what they please, they will not be able to prevent the introduction of this new method of cure, for the simple reason that it is already introduced. The Resuscitator is already at work in all Germany, in France, England, Russia, America, and Australia; and even among the African negroes "Baunscheidtism" is recognized as the safest and best adapted method of cure.

It can not be doubted, therefore, that this discovery will, if not at once and everywhere, yet gradually and certainly, be introduced to, and accepted by, the world. For all new things, that are so conspicuously genuine, and thus recommend themselves, may, indeed, be hindered for a while by the selfish opposition of greedy men, yet they can never be effectually suppressed, and must eventually assume permanent form and existence.

But physicians have offered the greater opposition to the dis-

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fluids, the spaces intervening the alimentary structural parts, are kept continually filled, and this is the first condition of the uninterrupted transformatory process of the substances of the body, which is essential to life. Hence the blood is continually generating new structural fluids, after its own peculiar manner, and communicates them, in course of its circulation, and in conformity to the exosmosis and endosmosis continually going on in the body, to all the parenchyma, from which the previously exhausted fluids have been removed, by means of lymphatic vessels and veins. Thus the body is undergoing constant changes.

covery, because it was a *layman*, instead of an honorable, erudite, and well promoted colleague, that first brought it to public notice. One should suppose that their love for a suffering humanity should induce them at last to discard the silly prejudice, which claims that any good thing must necessarily originate from a learned colleague. But, no; rather than submit to the rational idea of a layman, they will plunge into the wilderness, and, by lying in wait of the senseless Hyppopotamus, learn from him the terrible secret how the very best that the body still retains, may be forever wrested from it! And thus it is that much has been introduced into medical science, that is without real value, and can not be justified by common sense. Medical science, therefore, and its representatives, present to us, at this day, rather a "sorry" appearance. A mass of useless stuff has been compounded, and the old theorists dislike to part with any of the old quackery that habit has endeared to them. But, really, there is this to palliate their perverseness, that, if they were obliged to renounce all that is fanciful or fabulous in their theory and practice, they would have little else left, and the nimbus of their erudition would suddenly fade from before the eyes of their wondering admirers! And furthermore, what would become of our young aspirants to scientific honors, if the custom of chewing Greek and Latin phrases for ten or twelve years, in order to pass a creditable examination, and prevent them from betraying the sanctuary of the caste, to the laity, should be dispensed with?

Our German scholarship often reminds me of a beautiful gilt frame without a picture. Our youth is too frequently obliged to fritter away its precious blooming time, in acquiring Greek and Latin flourishes, not because they like it, but because it is thus prescribed. So with mathematics; they remain imprisoned in its dead theories, simply because, as a general thing, we have no teachers that know how to make a practical application of it. I should never have discovered a Resuscitator, had I not been able to emancipate myself in good season, from the cramping formalities of the schools!

But why, we may ask, are our professional medical men so determinately bitter against all that emanates from a layman? Was not Hippocrates, the father of medicine, a layman? Or did some titled doctors and professors exist even then when he arose

as the first physician of the world? And was it *their* favor which promoted him to proper honors, and secured him the respect he so richly deserves? Was the countenance of such necessary to insure him the respect of the learned? Not at all. To ask these questions is to answer them. But the great man is now held in high esteem, because his cotemporaries, as well as posterity ever since were agreed to pay him honors; and now, especially because his name has such a learned sound! Most of all perhaps, because, instead of being a native of the fatherland, he belongs to a classic age and country, for it is well known that "a prophet is not without honor, but in his own country!"

Should the question be asked, however, why the sensible cotemporaries of Hippocrates held him in such high esteem, the most natural answer will be: that, while he did not rummage foreign languages to invent technical terms, or receive promotion from a learned Faculty, his whole merit consisted in this, that he understood how to unite his knowledge with practical experience. Only the union of these, in the same man, makes him great and deserving; and only the union of both can furnish us true and beneficial results. What good will all knowledge do me—what, all the antiquated ideas that may be crammed into my head, if I do not think for myself? Hence it is, chiefly, that we have so many remedies which are reported to have cured some one, while the next one they utterly destroy. The unthinking physician does not, in his own soul, understand or feel the disease of his patient.

The Difference between the cures of Baunscheidtism and those brought about in the old style, is simply this: The former thoroughly expels the morbid matter of the body, in consequence of which nothing but health can remain, while the old system simply scatters it in the body, and not unfrequently forces it into the system.

By the application of the Resuscitator nature is simply roused into activity, after which it may safely be left to help itself, while the effects of the drugs of the apothecary are often diametrically opposed to it, as well as disgusting.

In further explanation of our subject we remark: The skin is undoubtedly one of the most important of the organs of the body, and its functions remarkable. In insects the soft parts of the whole organism are held together by the strong integument, and

encased as in an armor. And if we look into the vegetable kingdom, we shall find that, *the bark of the tree is its most important part, as regards its healthful life. As long as the bark of the oak is uninjured it will sprout forth into buds and leaves, even though the heart be rotten. But if the bark of the tree is seriously injured, the tree must die without remedy. And just the same is true with regard to the human skin, which is to the body what the bark is to the tree.**

Every naturalist knows this, and yet, strange to say, it is a rare thing to see any one bestowing any further serious thought upon it; and often the physicians are least of all thoughtful; although these are the privileged ones, whose special business it is to cure or kill, as luck will have it. But in spite of their privilege, or, perhaps on account of it, they do not seem to enjoy the full confidence of the public. How eagerly, for instance, were the electro-magnetic chains seized, several years ago, which were reputed to cure rheumatism! Although their day now seems to be gone by, we shall still here touch upon them, in few words, as furnishing an excellent proof of the characteristic of the medical world, which has, for the last decade appeared in such a variety of forms recommending some newly discovered secret to the suffering public. Although these magnetic chains were recommended by nothing but a few very doubtful cures, yet they were seized by the sufferers, because they seemed to think they could not be more injurious,† nor more expensive, than many of the nauseous drugs that they were made to swallow, and which were generally as useless. But, as may be seen in Prof. Liebig's Annals on Chemistry and Physic, vol. 73, these chains contain no electric magnetism at all. But if even they were possessed of it, we should like to know how these are to effect a cure, as it is well known that electricity (magnetism, galvanism, charlatanism, etc.,) may indeed produce a momentary excitement in the body, the same as coffee, whisky, and the like, but in the long run are sure to blunt the vital powers, and are capable even of destroying them entirely. This we can readily

*I must call to mind here the well-known saying: "He sticks in a bad skin." Everybody knows the depth of meaning contained in this adage.

† Such and similar highly eulogized trifles could be injurious only so far as they detained the patient from trying some efficient and proper means to cure.

observe every time a thunder-shower takes place. The atmosphere is then impregnated with specific electric matter, and as long as that state of things continues, and before the fall of the rain brings about a change, we realize a very depressing and unpleasant sensation in our bodies, from which we are impatient to be relieved by the grateful shower. But we lose no more words concerning this singular mode of curing diseases, but shall return to the discussion of Baunscheidtism. We put forth the following as its

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

(1) As easy as it is to sicken, so easy it must be to cure, unless the enervation of old age interferes.

(2) Any method whatever, that cannot cure a person under fifty years of age, or one still possessed of strong vitality, is not a genuine one, and is worthless.

(3) The Resuscitator contains far more healing power than all the learned, and to the layman illegible, recipes and apothecary usages taken together. It represents in itself a complete apothecary; for it warms, vivifies, nourishes, is an aperient, stimulates, regulates the circulation of the blood, and its effects are sudden, almost instantaneous, even in cases where medical science has hitherto confessedly been at its wit's end.

(4) In very critical cases, such as apoplexy, colic, inflammation of the lungs, (pneumonia) typhus fever, cholera, etc., where there is no time for consulting, deliberating, discussing, discoursing, recipeing or plastering; but where prompt action must at once decide for life or death, in such cases the Resuscitator will prove himself above all other medical aid, a *Life-preserver.*

(5) Medical science may still be disputing and arguing concerning the center whence the individual animal life-forces issue; but Baunscheidtism has long ago reached a definite conclusion on this point. The needles of the Resuscitator lead us irresistibly to the column of the spinal marrow, as the retainer of life, as well as the diseases that threaten its destruction.

(6) Excepting the daily ablutions required by cleanliness, the Resuscitator renders all bathing unnecessary, (*vide* Sub. 3) locks up at once the speculating houses and expensive drug-shops; breaks to pieces the bloodletting lancet and scarificator, points out to the

physician a position in life worthy of his holy calling, by bringing him forth from his mysterious darkness into the daylight of rational and discriminating criticism. He will raise strong and vigorous citizens for the State, for he is the sovereign remedy for spasms,* assists science in attaining its purpose, and saves humanity from its sufferings.

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* It is a well-known fact that generally the strongest and most vigorous children die of spasms.

II.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS.

A. OLEUM BAUNSCHEIDTI.

The fluid transmitted by the gnat, (culex pipiens) while inflicting the sting, found to be so salutary by the discoverer, is calculated not only to keep open the wound for a longer time, and expose it to the action of the air; but it generates also a wholesome irritation, which contributes largely to the extraction, and more rapid and efficacious removal of all morbid secretions in the body. To imitate this fluid was a second and most difficult problem that presented itself for solution to the Resuscitator. He experimented until success rewarded his efforts. He has prepared a certain oil,* of his own composition and manufacture, that is designed also to maintain the galvanic union of the polarized needles—is an antidote to rust, and hence chiefly a conservator of the needles, *and this oil is to be applied, with a chicken feather or a small pencil, to the parts that have been punctured by the Resuscitator.* After the expiration of four to six minutes, there will appear on all the punctured parts to which the oil is applied, an eruption resem-

* This oil is given gratis with the Resuscitator, and in order to preserve its full efficacy, must be kept in a cool dry place, and shielded from the sunlight. It might justly be considered as the very opposite of prussic acid as defined on page 14, and therefore be termed "the oil of life."

I have been pained to learn that even some physicians, in the absence of this oil, which is entirely free of deleterious substances, have applied poisonous compounds, such as croton oil, salve of tartar-emetic, and various other tinctures, to the parts operated on by the instrument. Such frivolous individuals do not comprehend the spirit of the discovery, and I earnestly warn all against the use of these dangerous counterfeits, for before I reached a satisfactory result, I have, in my original experiments, realized the most injurious consequences, upon my own body, and frequently put my own life in jeopardy, by such applications.

The above cut illustrates on the scale of 1 : 2, the appearance of one of my vials of oil. In regard to the other qualities and effects of this oil, we refer the reader to the rise of the term Baunscheidtism, in the second part of this book.

bling millet seeds, which is more or less conspicuous in proportion to the quantity of morbid matter that has accumulated in the body. The skin assumes a healthy red appearance, becomes warm and pliable, and the patient realizes a curious crawling sensation, after which a more or less general and perceptible activity is felt throughout the whole body; which, to a certain extent, makes him feel as though he had been transplanted into a warmer climate. In perfectly sound bodies no effects whatever are produced, and no eruption appears; but the same is also true of such individuals in whom in consequence of the weakened activity of the epidermis the morbid secretions have not been brought near the surface, but have been compactly lodged on important internal organs. In such cases, as a general thing, no eruption appears before the third or fourth application. Hence Baunscheidtism claims legitimately to be the touchstone of true health, and the (*Lebenswecker*) Resuscitator as being the only true and reliable Biometer or Lifemeter. Indeed, it does not seem impossible that at some day, not far distant, it will become the Controller of the medical faculty, whose egregious blunders have thus far been generously veiled by mother earth. (Compare with Taxation of Life.)

B. GENERAL PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS.

1. As the main seat of all dangerous diseases is indisputably in the spinal column, it is perfectly natural that we commence operating there, in order to relieve life of its morbid pressure, and that, too, upon the cervical point, and to the right and left alongside of it. (Compare with copperplate.)

2. In proportion to the power of endurance of the body, or obstinacy of the disease, the instrument is here struck from forty to sixty times into the epidermis.

3. After the entire surface, now operated upon by the instrument, has been well anointed with a feather dipped into the oil, and the skin has so far absorbed the latter as to remove the danger of its being rubbed off by the clothes, the patient can dress himself again, and has nothing to do but to await results.

4. The curing process may be favorably accelerated, by taking a brush the second or third day, and rubbing open the little pustules on the epidermis, or in some other way gratifying the demand for

rubbing, to relieve the unpleasant itching sensation. But this is not indispensable.

(5) If the pain has not all disappeared in a few days after the application, or if it seems to have drawn together in patches, all the patient has to do is to wait until the skin is perfectly healed of the former application, which it generally does in ten days, and then apply the instrument a second time, and in such a case a little more severely, and the whole trouble, at least in the milder forms of disease, will entirely disappear.

(6) In the more obstinate forms of disease the application must be renewed at intervals of ten days, until the desired result has also been attained. But the most difficult cases generally yield to such treatment in from four to six months.

(7) During the first three days after the application of the Resuscitator, the patient must carefully guard against exposing himself to any draught of air, wet, or moisture; which, to a body that has thus been wrought into a higher temperature, is very prejudicial, and antagonistic to a cure. Likewise should the washing in the morning be deferred for at least an hour after rising, and all work, in which the wetting of the hands becomes necessary, such as the cleaning of vegetables, etc., or detaining oneself in damp places, such as cellars, and the like, should be carefully avoided.

(8) The general diet of the patient need not be changed in the least, as by such means alone a change would take place in the body, which might not, as a general thing, produce the desired effect. Still, to partake of sour articles, especially sour fruits, is not advantageous. *

(9) To quiet all timid minds we would but remark here that no one can injure himself, or even a sucking infant, by applying the Resuscitator.

(10) It must not be deemed strange that a repetition of the application, after an interval of ten days, may become necessary. The efficacy of the oil in keeping open the puncture wounds of the needles, ceases, according to my observation, after that length of time.

* Acids, as taught by experience, hinder the peripheric circulation—are therefore of a cooling nature, and by reducing the temperature of the body, hinder the eruptions after the application of the Resuscitator, and therefore also the excretion of the injurious substances.

SPECIAL PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS.

Compare with these the Adonis and Aphrodite illustrative cut.

(*a*) DISEASES OF A MILDER FORM.

1. *Rheumatic pains in the neck, arms, and lower limbs; in the shoulders, or between them, in the region of the spine.*

In such cases the instrument must be jerked, (as pointed out in the subsequent III Division giving directions in the use of it,) into such parts of the body where pain appears. To this direction the knee joints are an exception, because these are exceedingly tender spots, to which, in consequence of the continual natural friction, the morbid matter is drawn and exereted of its own accord. In such cases of feverless rheumatism, the patient will experience relief from pain in five minutes after the application of the instrument, and will be able to convince himself at once, of the wonderful, and yet natural healing power accompanying the use of the Resuscitator.

2. TOOTHACHE.—Here the instrument should be jerked several times upon the vertebral point, in the nape of the neck, and between the shoulders. Then, also, close behind the ear, in about the middle, between the upper and lower point, and on that side of the head where the toothache is found. Apply once, or if the toothache is very severe, twice; and anoint the punctured parts with the oil. The pain will infallibly decrease from hour to hour, and very rarely return acutely, but if so, it generally comes about midnight, like an evil genius to renew the conflict for the mastery, by a night assault; but it continues only for a few moments, and then disappears entirely, and the patient is perfectly restored.

If the pain is in both sides of the cheek, the instrument is applied behind both ears, as well as upon the nape of the neck, and the little wounds are copiously annointed with the oil. But the patient must not be alarmed if, a day or two after the operation, the ears become stiff and exceedingly red. The pain is trifling, consisting chiefly in strong twitches, and on the third day disappears entirely. The skin, however, scales off—after the pusy excretions have disappeared—in small dust-like scales, and not the slightest trace of the wound is left behind.

Even upon the cheeks the operation can be made, without incur-

ring the slightest risk of leaving any sign or scar of any kind, as is always the case in the application of cantharides, tartar-emetic salve, mustard poultices, scarificators, fontanels, or setons, none of which, after all, will probe the evil to the quick, and work a radical cure. The former, because they concentrate the fluid masses of the body to a diseased portion of it, with too much violence; and frequently are very injurious to the excretory urinary organs,—while the latter, partly in consequence of the violent disruption of the tender capillaries, so essential to the blood circulatory system, partly in the galloping putrefactory process which they prematurely induce in the body, are even more injurious to the entire organism. Taught by my own observations, I may venture the assertion that, if the toothache has continued for a longer time than eight days, it is either because a rheumatic complaint could not be conquered, and has now turned into a nervous affection; or else the entire body is thoroughly permeated with rheumatism. In either case longer and more frequent applications are needed to effect a cure.

(3) Earache.—Proceed in the same manner as with toothache.

(4) Headache, (Megrin) or gout in the head.—The application again to be made on the nape of the neck, and the puncture wounds to be copiously anointed with the oil. A single application, generally, suffices to remedy the evil.

(5) Stiffness of the Joints, (Contraction of the sinews).—The instrument is to be jerked pretty boldly into the flexuous tendons, and the operated parts are anointed freely with the oil, after which the contracted sinews will relax imperceptibly, and become pliable. This complaint, which is found so frequently in those of advanced years, is thus certainly and permanently cured. The formerly customary and debilitating practice of cutting into the sinews, is now of course discarded.

In Explanation.—Think of the string on a violin, strung to its utmost tension. If we puncture the string with a very fine needle, it will be slightly elongated, and retain its tone and power; but if we take a knife, and cut into it in but the slightest degree, the string will, it is true, also be slightly elongated, but will lose its tone and strength. The same is true of the sinews.

(6) A Cataleptsy, which is a disease, disabling the patient of concentrating his thoughts, or properly comprehending.—This

complaint, which is generally superinduced by arduous study, aided by an assiduous use of drugs and other quackeries, is an affliction from which learned men mostly suffer. I am particularly confident, in advance, of curing this disease, provided only the patient is still moderately young. The instrument is applied, and not too tenderly, about eighty or ninety times, on and about the vertebral point, and behind the ears, and the operated parts are to be freely anointed with the oil. On the following day, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the nervous life is liberated, an important invigoration of the mental faculties is perceived, and the restoration goes forward with remarkable rapidity.

(7) Sural Cramps, (Cramps in the calf of the legs)—are cured within ten minutes, if the instrument is applied from five to eight times, directly on the affected parts, and the calves well saturated with the oil.

(8) Cramp of the Fingers, (Writer's Cramps).—If the complaint be a chronic one, it will be necessary, besides operating in the spinal region, (*vide* Prgh.1 and 2, p. 41, B,) to operate also on the upper part of the arm, down to the elbow, and saturate well with the oil, after which the cramp generally disappears in about two months. In acute cases of these cramps, a single application on the upper arm is generally sufficient to remove the trouble forthwith.

(9) Sleeplessness.—I have never failed to cure this trouble, and generally in ten days, even in cases where patients had suffered for years of this complaint. Application along the spinal column, between, and upon the shoulders.

(10) Worms.—The instrument is to be applied, at short intervals, and right vigorously, upon the surface around the umbilicus, and the parts are to be well saturated with the oil, and in twenty-four hours the worms will be carried off. The same course is to be pursued, in cases where it is simply supposed that the patient is suffering of worms.

(11) Hypocondria, (Hysterics of women).—Operate with the instrument, and the oil as usual, every ten days alternately, along the whole spinal region, and then over a large part of the surface of the abdominal region, and the epigastrium. The cure will be surprisingly quick, especially with those who have never taken much medicine.

(12) BURN-SCARS.—It is notorious that hitherto their removal has been held utterly impossible. But they are a trifle for the Resuscitator. It is applied, either once or more, according to the size and extent of the burn-scars, to the disfigured parts, and anointed with the oil. This operation is repeated every ten days, until not a trace of it is left behind. Slight cases are generally corrected in from *one* to *three* applications.

(13) BALDNESS.—This too disappears, and the decaying hair receives new vigor, as soon as the Resuscitator and the oil is applied at the intervals of ten days, along the spinal column, and behind the ears. A process is thus begun by which the morbid matter is displaced by vitalizing substances; for experience teaches that to restore the hair, all depends upon a vigorous and healthy circulation of the blood. To secure this is our first business, and when this is accomplished, and an abundant supply of rich blood is furnished to all parts of the body, so that it is not all needed for the simple nourishing of its essential organs, it is then devoted to the formation also of the horny substances, including the hair. This is done by the application of the Resuscitator, but, evidently, to effect a cure a greater or less amount of perseverance is required, in proportion as the life-forces are abundant or otherwise.

(14) SWELLING OF THE GLANDS, (Scrofula).—To cure this disease radically generally requires a considerable length of time, and is not easily cured by the patient himself. To cure it requires a large amount of experience, and an intimate acquaintance with my method, and I would therefore advise the patient to submit himself either to my personal care, or else to that of an experienced and cultivated "Baunscheidtist."*

(15) TETTER.—Tetter, whether dry or moist, is productive of the most dangerous diseases. Such an eruption is a signal of distress indicating the large amount of morbid matter in the system. If it has been driven back into the body even, it may be rapidly and totally eradicated by the help of the Resuscitator. But to cure this, special directions are needed, which the discoverer, or any other properly authorized Baunscheidtist, will cheerfully communicate, upon certain conditions, either verbally or in writing.

* By "Baunscheidtist" we mean every capable physician who has conscientiously adopted my method of cure.

(16) Relapsed Itch.—The instrument is regularly applied over the entire posterior and abdominal surfaces of the body, at intervals of ten days, until a perfect cure is effected. Itch cured by means of the Resuscitator, leaves no serious after-effects, so often following the use of mercurial salves, or other poisonous drugs, driving this malignant cutaneous disease back into the body. Such treatment frequently endangers life itself, and the disease frequently reappears in an aggravated or entirely different form, sometimes after the lapse of ten to twenty years. (See the special treatise on Itch in this book.)

(17) Measles, Nettle Rash, Miliary Fever, and similar cutaneous diseases are in like manner drawn to the surface of the body, both rapidly and with perfect safety, by means of the Resuscitator, and thus cured. (Application the same as Sub. 16.)

(18) Influenza.—Influenza is generally produced by a rash or violent change of the temperature, from heat to cold, especially if this change has been brought about or accompanied by rain or wet weather. A single application, (like Sub. 16) generally cures this evil immediately; one which it was hitherto thought impossible to control, except by giving emetics, such as tartar-emetic, Ipecacuanha, etc.

(19) Affections of the Uvula.—Hoarseness, and rheumatic pains in the throat, if the seat of the disease is not in the abdomen, are cured by an application of the Resuscitator and the oleum along the spinal column, as well as several passages of the instrument to the right and left of the pharynx.

(20) Rheumatic Cough.—The application of the Resuscitator, along the spinal column, between and upon the shoulders, as also plentiful passages of the instrument over the epigastric and abdominal regions, generally removes the trouble forthwith. Entire volumes have been written containing recipes against cough, and just this countless number of remedies proves that none of them are deemed satisfactory. Among the best of this long catalogue of cough remedies, we may class the brown-sugar cough-candies, in consequence of which its consumption has given many an enterprising shop-keeper an opportunity to "turn an honest penny." But they must not blame us, if it should turn out that the Resuscitator diminishes quite perceptibly the sale of the cough-candies,

and similar sweetmeats now in vogue; for certain it is, that its use will put a stop, once for all, to the licking of these dainties.

(21) Hooping Cough, of children.—This torturing affliction is also rapidly overpowered by the use of the Resuscitator, if it is applied freely upon the back and the abdomen. Should a single application not prove sufficient, the operation should be repeated in ten days, when applications should be freely made over the region of the stomach, and also five to eight passages should be made upon the surface of the thorax, after which this distressing suffering, which has so frequently caused ruptures, and sometimes even death, will be safely and radically cured. It is well known that it has been the stereotyped and generally received opinion, that this cough must have nineteen weeks to exhaust itself, before the skill of the physician and apothecary could cure it—ample time, in all conscience, to cure itself, without any medication whatever!

(22) Catarrh in the Head.—Several passages of the Resuscitator in the nape of the neck, and one behind each ear, will restore the olfactory organs to their normal condition, in case all of the mucous membrane is not already involved.

(23) Rheumatic Inflammation of the Eyes.—A single application behind the ears, will at once remove the inflammation. Care must be taken, however, to discriminate, whether the affection is of a rheumatic or glandular character. In the latter case the directions given in Sub. 14, would come into force.

(24) Disorders of the Stomach, such as difficult digestion, flatulency, gripings, etc., caused by rheumatism, are removed at once, if the instrument is applied along the spinal column and back, and also upon the abdominal and epigastric regions, and, as in all cases, the parts well anointed with the oil.

(25) Diarrhea, in consequence of a cold in the stomach, is cured by a single but liberal application of the instrument and oil over the stomach and abdomen.

(26) Catarrh in the Bladder.—Application on the back, the loins, and abdomen. In the same manner that the nose is sometimes affected with rheum, the bladder suffers from catarrh. It will be found very advantageous to cover the operated parts with split wadding, which must be removed every morning.

(27) Colic.—Without inquiring whether it is flatulent, gastretic, billious, cramp, inflammatory, wheezing, lead, or menstrual colic—

where Homeopathy has given one pellet, twenty dil. of coffee, Cocculus, Chamomile, Belladonna, Pulsatilla, Rhus Tox., Bryonia, Coloquinte, Oleum Animale, Nux, Valeriana, Dulcamara, Cina, Mercur., Felix mas., Opium, Platina, and the Lord knows what else—and Aleopathy has prescribed a mass of other poisons and nostrums, and have succeeded in nothing but in poisoning the fluids of the body, there Baunscheidtism simply snaps its instrument over the surface of the abdominal and epigastric regions, anoints it freely with the oil, and the pain disappears in a moment. If the operation be extended to the posterior surface, the danger of its return is likewise removed.

(28) NUMBNESS (OR SLEEPING) OF THE LIMBS.—A single passage of the Resuscitator on the affected parts relieves this unpleasant torpidity immediately, and without an application of the oil. If it is caused by a decrease of the vital forces, the application should be upon the back.

(29) INCUBUS, (Nightmare).—The application of the Resuscitator along the spinal column, removes this trouble, which originates from a cramp-like stagnation of the blood. A single application is generally sufficient to remove the disorder, as it at once regulates the circulation of the blood.

(30) VOMITING.—Liberal applications over the stomach and abdominal surface, as also on the calves of the legs, overpowers the trouble, in most cases, immediately.

(31) PIMPLES IN THE FACE are soon removed by applications on the back and over the abdomen, and slight operations on the pimples themselves.

(32) GASTRIC FEVER, and gastric difficulties require liberal passages of the Resuscitator over the back and abdomen, as also six or eight passages on each calf of the leg, and the disease is soon cured. The digestive functions, in such cases, have been disturbed. These operations restore the equilibrium of activity over the whole body, and thus enable the digestive functions to regulate themselves.

(33) JAUNDICE.—As this disorder arises from an arrest of the billious secretions in the liver, induced, generally, by colds; or torpidity of the liver, in consequence of gastric impurities, etc., therefore the application must be made all over the back, and over

the region of the liver and abdomen. As a rule the trouble is removed by the first application.

(34) YELLOW FEVER.—This disease, to some extent resembling the foregoing, occurs frequently in warm, low, marshy countries, bordering on the sea. It is readily and thoroughly cured by the use of the Resuscitator. It is applied in cases of this malignant fever, over the back, the gastric, and abdominal surface, and especially in the region of the liver, on the right side; as the disease is generally produced by an excessive secretion of bile in the blood, caused by the inordinate heat of the sun.

(35) STYS, (Small pustules on the edge of the eyelid).—One passage of the instrument, behind the ear of the suffering side, will at once reduce the swelling and inflammation.

(36) LOCK-JAW.—The Resuscitor is applied on both sides, about the maxillary region, from the ear downward, from four to six vigorous passages, and the parts well anointed with oil, soon after which the patient will be able to open his mouth again.

(37) INTERMITTENT FEVER, (Fever and ague).—This disease occurs frequently in low lands, and especially in places where there is much stagnant water, such as ponds, ditches, etc. It has its focal seat in the spine and abdomen. Hitherto the attempts of physicians of the old style, to cure this malady by difficult, and often very expensive remedies, among which *China* played a principal role, often laid the foundation for dropsy, consumption, and other dangerous diseases.

Special Application.—Intermittent, or fever and ague, be it ever so chronic and stubborn a case, will be driven totally out of the system by the Resuscitator, if he is applied along the vertebral column, especially between and upon the shoulder-blades, and down to the small of the back. According to the strength of the patient, from forty to sixty passages are made here with the instrument; and then, over the gastric and abdominal region, from twenty-five to forty, all with considerable vigor. The operated parts are then well saturated with the oil. As a precautionary measure a milder operation may be repeated after fourteen days. Children are of course operated upon much more lightly.

(38) PECTORAL SPASMS.—As the principal virtue of the Resuscitator is, that he is "Sovereign of all spasms," it is not necessary to mention all the different kinds in detail. Hence we pass them

by. What is necessary to say is this: That in pectoral spasms, and all others involving internal organs, the operation must be made, vigorously and liberally, not only along the vertebral column, but also opposite the spot that is affected. On the other hand, when sudden spasms attack any external organ or limb, it is only necessary to operate upon the affected parts.

(39) FLATULENCY.—This affliction, which is almost invariably caused by habitual constipation, is also safely and radically cured, when the inducing cause is removed, according to direction in Sub. 24, and repeated several times at intervals of ten days.

(40) CONGESTION of the blood in the head and breast.—This disorder, which is unfortunately generally a chronic evil before attention is paid to it, and is almost always accompanied with cold feet, is soon cured by applying the Resuscitator along the spinal column, over the back, and upon the calves of the legs, at intervals of ten days. But if the trouble is only a consequence of some previous or deeper seated malady, then it is self-evident that the primary cause must be first removed. Even in cases where there is a constitutional tendency toward this disease, the Resuscitator will still prove himself able to overcome it, or at least to modify the evil, provided only the patient carefully observes in reference to both the last-named diseases, what has been said under Sub. 14.

(41) RELAXATION OF THE BOWELS, (Atony).—Liberal application of the instrument over the back and abdomen, removes this disorder; but in such cases, especially if the disease has become chronic, great perseverance is sometimes necessary in operating every ten days.

(42) ATONY OF THE LIVER.—The application of the instrument should be along the spinal column, and over the region of the liver, on the right side. The evil will disappear forthwith, unless it has become a chronic malady, in which case the directions given under Sub. 41 would come in force.

(43) ATONY OF THE KIDNEYS.—Again the operation must be made along the spinal column, over the back, and especially across the loins, on each side of the vertebra. The application must be liberal, and with considerable vigor, and the apathy of the kidneys will soon subside. But if the affliction is an old one, we must

point to the foregoing paragraph, and, relatively also, to the paragraph under "Hemorrhoids."

(44) ATONY OF THE SPLEEN.—In case of a torpid or relaxed spleen, the operation must be made along the spine, and also over the suffering part, on the left side, and the trouble will be mastered in a short time; unless, indeed, it has become the inducing cause of *Hypochondriasis*, or melancholy, in which case the directions given under Sub. 11, are to be applied. The medical profession has hitherto been obliged to let these persons die almost invariably.

(45) SEA-SICKNESS.—This sickness, caused by the rocking and shaking of a ship, and to which passengers are unused, attacks most all that go to sea for the first time. It has not unfrequently resulted in death. A number of reliable reports have reached me, testifying to the merits of the Resuscitator, not only in curing this sickness, which begins with vertigo and faintness, and continues with violent vomiting lasting sometimes for weeks—but also as a preventive against this torturing affliction. Liberal passages of this healing instrument on the abdomen and over the back, will heal sea-sickness forthwith. Very rarely does it become necessary to apply the instrument also upon the calves of the legs, yet the cure is the surer if an application is made there also.

He who, upon entering a ship for a voyage, or upon the first symptoms of dizziness, has his calves immediately operated upon, will be spared of sea-sickness. No one should go to sea, therefore, without having the Resuscitator and a bottle of oil in his pocket.

(46) HEARTBURN—ACIDITY.—For this troublesome affliction a number of sweetening powders and other trifles have been prescribed, without any success. Six to eight passages of the Resuscitator over the stomach will relieve the difficulty.

(47) FACEACHE.—Besides operating upon the back, in the nape of the neck, and behind the ears; the instrument should also be applied on the afflicted side of the face, wherever it is possible to effect a near approach to the *trigemini nerves*, as it is on account of morbid condition of these nerves, that "Fothergillish Faceache" arises. The injecting of the needles should therefore be made somewhere below, or by the side of, the ear-lapel; in the temporal region, *aside* of the nose, but not upon it, as a permanent redness

might be the result, while upon the parts named no trace will be left to show where the operation has been performed.

(48) Bee-Stings, (probably, too, all other poisonous stings,) apply the instrument directly upon the part stung, and anoint with the oil.*

SERIOUS CASES OF SICKNESS.

(1) Nervous Fevers.—The Resuscitator must be applied, from the cervical point down along the spinal column, close together, and the whole line freely oiled. So also the calves, or the soles of the feet. The patient will improve from hour to hour.

(2) Inflammation of the Brain, (Encephalitis).—The application is about the same as in nervous fever. The great point to be gained is, so to excite the feet which are generally cold, that they become warm, and remain so permanently, by which means all congestion of the brain will gradually disappear. The efficacy of the Resuscitator is in this respect invaluable.

(3) Bilious Fever.—Application upon the back, and upon the abdomen, but particularly and freely in the region of the liver. For what more is to be done, I direct attention again to what is said in Sub. 14.

(4) Mental Aberation, (Mania).—If it is not caused by misgrowths of the skull, or organic destructions, Baunscheidtism will render better service in such cases, than all the apparatus of all the insane asylums put together. I again direct to Sub. 14.

Asthma.—If it is caused by pectoral spasms or other rheumatic affections, a liberal application of the Resuscitator on the back, and upon the thorax, will remove the trouble.

(6) Epilepsy.—The cure of this terrible disease, which may have its seat either in the blood, the osseous, or nervous system, is easily and promptly effected when it has not yet become chronic. If the disorder is of longer standing, the cure will proceed much

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*—— ——I would also inform you that I was stung nineteen times by bees during the past year, and as soon as I applied the Resuscitator with oil, both the pain and the swelling disappeared in from three to five minutes.

John Wm. Rosarious.

Lamersdorf, January 6, 1859.

more slowly. Nevertheless, under the treatment of an experienced and skillful Baunscheidtist, it does not belong to the incurable diseases. Hence I again direct to 14, Sub. *a*.

(7) Rickets in Children, (Double members, Scrofula, *Rhachitis*).—Compare with swelling of the glands, Sub. *a*, 14. Gentle passages of the Resuscitator, along each side of the spinal column, as also upon the abdomen, will do more for such a weakling, than all the drugs and syrups in the world.

(8) Obesity.—A frequent and continuous use of the Resuscitator, upon the back and abdomen, together with a proper diet, will also cure this suffering. But direction given under Sub. *a*, 14, is applicable also here.

(9) Putrid Fever.—This terrible disease, arising from a general morbidity of the fluids of the body, and especially from an impure state of the blood, is curable also by Baunscheidtism. But see Sub. *a*, 14.

(10) Bad Complexion, Paleness, Flaccidity, General Laxity, Turgidity or Bloatedness. (Cachexia).—Treatment the same as in the Rickets of Children.

(11) Paralysis after Apoplexy.—The instrument must be applied wherever any paralysis is apparent, or more especially where it has its seat, to-wit, along the spine, down to the lumbar region. Saturate the parts with the oil, and repeat the operation every ten days until the disorder is entirely removed. The vitality of the healthy portion of the body will gradually communicate itself to the sick portion of it, and establish an equilibrium of the vital activities throughout the whole system. To cure this, requires, it is true, sometimes as much as four months and more, still the patient will perceptibly improve daily. From the cure of this disease, more than for any other reason, my instrument has derived its name—(*Der Lebenswecker*) the Resuscitator.

Remark.—Many are apt to confound paralysis with lameness. Paralysis is an entire prostration of the nervous activity; the nervous power can no longer reach the paralyzed parts, and incite them to activity. But lameness is a defective locomotion, produced often by entirely different causes, such as dislocations, ruptures, inflammations, rheumatic affection of the muscles, sinews, or ligaments.

Loss of Hearing, (not congenital).—If it has been caused by

medication, as is often the case, in inflammation of the brain, typhus fever, etc., the application must be made along the spine, upon the back, and behind the ear. The time required to cure is from four to six months; provided during this interval, the atmosphere is not too highly charged with electricity, which would act unfavorably. But if the disorder arises from congestion of blood to the head, in which case the feet are generally cold, then the application is to be made upon the back and on the calves of the legs. The latter operation has, besides, the general tendency to keep the feet permanently warm, to regulate the circulation and excrementation of the fluids, and, in short, to establish a general equilibrium throughout the body. As a first sign of the return of hearing, the ear-wax will be reproduced, and commence to run once more, after which a peculiar clearness in the head soon becomes perceptible, etc.

(13) Inveterate Indurations.—The instrument is to be applied, according to the size of the indurated portions, once or more, close by each other. After the lapse of a few days the indurated portions will become inflamed, will exude more or less moisture, and after about ten days the parts have become thoroughly dry and perceptibly diminished. The operation to be repeated at intervals of ten days, until all induration has disappeared.

(14) Swellings, especially lymphatic, the same treatment as in Sub. 13. Even encysted tumors, for which the old medical practice knew no remedy but the knife, must generally yield to the power of the Resuscitator, without pain or scar.

(15) Green Sickness, (Chlorosis).—This disorder can be radically cured by means of the Resuscitator. But the lines of health and sickness are so intimately interwoven with the producing causes of the diseases, that a well-experienced Baunscheidtist only, as Sub. *a*, 14, should undertake to distinguish these subtile approaches, and conduct them to a successful termination. As first among the producing causes may be mentioned, either a self or otherwise produced inordinate sexual excitement, which is either not gratified at all, or too much; as also suppressed menstruations, or onanism, and the always accompanying leucorrhœa. Such being the causes, it may appear strange, to some, that even here the Resuscitator is to cure. But the whole is a very simple

and natural process, because among the many attributes of the Resuscitator, that one which produces an instantaneous diminution of power in the high excitement of the genital organs, appears here as the dominant one. (*Vide* Pollution.) Medical men of the old school held the cause of this disease to be, a deficiency of iron in the blood; and hence they endeavored to cure it by various preparations of iron, oxydes, etc. (See my observations and experiences in the second part of this work.)

(16) CHOLERA.—As in this dreadful epidemic the skin loses all tenseness, lapses into the profoundest laxity, and the entire body assumes a doughy consistency, accompanied by the most painful and everywhere appearing spasms, beginning with diarrhœa and vomiting, the Resuscitator will be found to perform wonders in the hands of a well-informed Baunscheidtist. (See Sub. *a*, 14.) So confident did I feel in reference to this man-destroying pestilence, that, as early as 1849, I politely solicited the royal government, then at Duesseldorf, where this disease was cutting down so many victims, to permit me to take under treatment one of the victims of the disease, that had been given up as a hopeless case by the physicians, and I promised to restore him. So clearly was I convinced that the Resuscitator could conquer this malady, in which all the vital activities have been withdrawn, and concentrated upon the heart, and leaving all the extremities in a torpid condition, that, with the utmost confidence I could promise this solution of the problem. But the authorities above-mentioned gave me a negative reply, and thus it was left to foreign and distant countries to convince themselves of the truth of my induction. So much as regards indicating a cure for cholera; but how he who makes the application is to secure himself against being infected by this terrible disease, is a different question, and one which can not be discussed here.

GOUT, (Arthritis,) whether chronic or acute, simple or complicated, or, as the learned classify it according to the order of its development: *Podagra*, *Chiragra*, and many other Latinisms terminating in *a*, must make an unconditional surrender to the Resuscitator. For the successful treatment of this disease, however, especially of the fully developed exudative gout, an experienced Baunscheidtist should be consulted, hence we again refer to Sub. *a*, 14. Otherwise, attempts at curing oneself, must be limited to

applications upon the back and shoulders, which, in most cases, is sufficient to effect a cure.

(18) Inflammation of the Pleura, (Pleuritis).—The application must be the same as in Sub. *a*, 38, and besides this, according to the stage the disease has attained, more or less liberal passages upon the thorax, at the well-known ten days' interval.

(19) Inflammation of the Lungs, (Pneumonia,) or lung-fever, as it is frequently called, and which consists in nothing but a concentration of rheumatism upon the lungs, would, like many others, need to occur but very rarely, were my genuine remedies in common use. The same treatment as prescribed in the above Sub. 18, will remove the disorder without any tapping of blood, as practiced hitherto.

(20) Tape Worm.—The same treatment, at intervals of ten days, as prescribed in Sub. *a*, 10, though the passages should be a little more energetic and profuse. The unwelcome guest will soon become tired of his entertainment, and seek other quarters.

(21) Apparent Death, (Asphyxia).—And here especially, does the Resuscitator justify his beautiful name. But the cases, belonging to this classification, in which the Resuscitator may be applied with almost miraculous power, are too varied to discuss them all in detail here. We remark in a general way, therefore, that in cases of fainting, suffocation, and drowning, the applications must be made over the region of the heart, along the spine, and on the calves of the legs. As soon as it commences to operate, the patient is saved, and although but a single spark of vitality remained in the body, the Resuscitator is sure to fan it into a flame once more. Even in the dying man the Resuscitator is able to preserve the flickering flame to the very utmost, and in cases where the old practice, with their *China* Moschus, and strichnin, were obliged to let their patient die, the Resuscitator keeps him alive long enough at least to enable him to make his last Will, which, in many cases is certainly of the highest importance. In all cases not mentioned in this category one should apply to a Baunscheidtist.

And here a remark is in place, which, I trust, will be generally heeded. It relates to the burial of those apparently dead, which barbarity the respective Boards have recently endeavored to prevent, by authoritative orders, that, deceased persons shall not be

submitted for burial before three days are past from the hour of their decease. But when, in accordance with the laws of nature it has been proved to be more than probable, that a tonic spasm in the circulatory or respiratory system may suspend life without destroying it for eight days, or even so many weeks, then let us imagine the unspeakable horror, the indescribable torture and agony of one prematurely buried, and waking to life and consciousness in his firmly-secured coffin, when the first thought of returning consciousness assures him that all efforts to break through his horrid prison are utterly in vain. Although the air contained in the coffin may be sufficient to support life only for two hours, yet the agonies of the poor victim, for whom perhaps dear ones are weeping, but who is kept firmly in his tight coffin and beneath the pressure of more than one thousand pounds of earth, are enough, even during this short time, to outweigh the concentrated sorrows of a lifetime. The invaluable and unsurpassed remedy for preventing, for once and always, the occurrence of this terrible accident, the *Resuscitator* now holds forth to mankind. If the deceased has been operated upon the first, second, and third day, over the region of the heart—ten to fifteen passages will answer, the parts being each time well anointed with oil—and no redness of the operated parts appears, then with the utmost assurance we may know that the person is really dead. But if the feeblest spark of life is still lingering, it will be waked-up by the operations, and fanned to a bright flame, though grasped in the greedy claws of a thousand-armed spasm. The unreliableness of all the experiments tried hitherto, to ascertain the real condition of the deceased, such as the burning of sealing-wax, etc., has been so amply demonstrated, that it ought to induce all the respective Boards, to ordain that at least one Resuscitator be secured at the public cost, and for their good, in each village, or city quarter, by means of which the above-named experiments would be just as easily made, as the public exposure of the corpse, to which some one is generally appointed to attend. (See No. 3.) But each citizen in easy circumstances, will, for the reasons already advanced, be unwilling to do without an instrument, that secures him the constant assurance that in no event shall he be buried alive.*

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* About the end of January, 1857, the *Gerichts-Zeitung*, assures us upon authority it deems entirely reliable, that the following case occurred in Ber-

(22) Hemorrhoids.—This disorder is of a glandulous-rheumatic medicinal character. Its primary cause, as a general thing, is colds, especially effects wrought by concentrated cold upon the delicate organs. Very frequently they are produced by drafts or currents of air in different watering-closets. If hitherto this affliction has been ascribed to a disordered stated of the stomach or intestines, especially in persons of sedentary habits, the fact was evidently overlooked that just these organs had previously been affected by colds, weakening their activity and predisposing to torpidity and stagnation. More frequently, however, is this trouble caused by a too liberal use of exciting spices and condiments, or by the effects of powerful medicaments, which are sometimes prescribed by physicians to cure trivial complaints. Generally the patient is then comforted with the well-tried saying, that, "of two evils one must choose the least."

The instrument should be applied between the shoulders, downward, along each side of the spinal column, then pretty liberally along the lumbar region, over the entire abdominal surface; and the parts well anointed with the oil. Repeat the operation at intervals of ten days. Even after the first application the local twitching stinging sensation disappears, and subsequently a radical cure is the certain result. The attempts hitherto made to cure this disorder by applications of cold water, succeeded only in producing stagnations, but not causes of the evil; that is, if the fluids of the body have not already become stagnant. Besides, this process is almost sure to inoculate the whole system with rheumatism. The idea of some that this disorder is the result of dissipation may indeed be erroneous, yet it certainly aggravates the disease and renders its cure more difficult.

(23) Scarlet Fever, (Febris Scarlatina).—This dangerous disease, consists in a scarlet-colored eruption, without any perceptible

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lin: "A few days ago, after a long illness, the wife of a respectable citizen of this city died during the night, about three o'clock, A. M. The deeply-afflicted husband was at her bed-side at the time she died, convinced himself of her decease, stayed alone with the corpse till about eight o'clock in the morning, and then, for the first time, he called his children together, who, upon seeing the dead body of their mother, broke forth in loud lamentations. In a few minutes after, to the astonishment of all, the mother arose in her bed and said, 'Do, let me sleep; I have already seen our Saviour;' and immediately fell back and expired." If tetanic spasm had evidently preceded death, and, as the aforesaid journal thinks, the spell was broken by the loud lamentations of the children, upon which death immediately followed.

elevation above, but a spread over, the entire surface of the skin. The virus of scarlatina is exceedingly volatile, is contagious, especially with children, and frequently fatal in a very short space of time. Thus far nearly all patients that were subjected to a virulent attack of it, had to die; and those that did not die outright, generally fell victims to its almost unfailing successor, the dropsy. To cure this terrible disease is but a trifle to the Resuscitator, as in this disease the great point to be gained is, to stimulate the activity of the skin, to increase the perspiration, or, in other words, to accelerate the excretion of the borbid matter from the body. It should be remarked, here, that the slightest current of air upon the patient may have fatal effects in this disease, and therefore it is necessary to exercise the greatest care and caution on this point. The same application as is prescribed for measles, in Sub. 17; but the passages over the back must be neither too sparingly nor daintily applied.

(24) Inflammation of the Larynx.—We refer to Sub. *a*, 19, *Affections of the Uvula.*

(25) Bronchitis.—As this disease is but a development of the foregoing one, it will never occur if care is taken that the first is cured. But when this is not done, and the disease is already developed, the Resuscitator will prove most efficient in curing. But in this case a Baunscheidtist should be consulted.

(26) Quinsy, (Angina).—The quinsy, croup, or by whatever other name the different diseases of the throat may be known, are cured in the simplest and quickest manner by liberal passages of the Resuscitator, on the back, and directly upon the larynx, along the trachea; while the profession has been obliged, as a general thing, in consequence of the customary bloodletting, to consign their patients, especially children, a prey to death. The madness of some practitioners induced them to touch the parts with solutions of lunar caustic, *lapis infernalis*, but only a temporary effect could be produced. The timely use of the Resuscitator, renders the accumulation of the fibrous substances, or the formation of a false membrane in the larynx a flat impossibility.

(27) Scurvy, (Scorbutus).—This, like all the other annoying disorders of the mouth, gums, and palate, as well as cachectic diseases, are readily and radically cured by the Resuscitator; because the predisposing causes, in the great majority of cases, is to be traced to a general deterioration of the fluids of the body, caused

by rheumatism. Liberal passages on the back, in the nape of the neck, and over the entire abdominal and gastric region, at intervals of ten days, must be applied until complete restoration follows.

(28) Seminal Flux, Pollution, etc., (Spermatorrhea).—In case this terrible disease arises from the destructive, soul and body debilitating vice of masterbation, or intentional excitement of sensual desires, as a self-evident necessity, this predisposing and exciting cause must be arrested or removed, before a cure can be thought of. But if the disease arises from organic defects or excitement, and when the above-mentioned disgusting, and to all sensible men most repulsive vice is renounced, then the Resuscitator will also prove its wonderful curative power. By liberal passages over the back, especially about the lumbar region and the loins, the high state of excitement of the genital organs will be reduced, by producing a sense of weariness in the body; and thus the patient is cured in the simplest and speediest manner. Experience has taught that individuals having a great deal of leisure, or an occupation requiring but little bodily exertion, are much more exposed to the ravages of this disorder than those who daily perform hard manual labor; for the latter, in consequence of the tax upon their physical powers, have neither time nor inclination for dissipation. Thus much in explanation. Compare with Sub. 15.

(29) Cancer.—The profession looks upon cancer as a spongy or parasitic excrescence, or swelling, the true character of which they have not as yet succeeded to fathom. They have an infinite number of remedies, especially poisons, to prescribe for it: such as arsenic, prussic acid, belladonna, henbane and hemlock leaves, opium, chloride of lime, china, preparations of iron, etc., etc.; but they frankly confess that these are not expected to cure the disease, but simply to alleviate the sufferings while the disease itself they pronounce incurable. Baunscheidtism pronounced cancer simply the result of an entire derangement of the glandular fluids, and is governed by this view in curing it. The most putrid water can be made clear and clean, fit to drink, by filtering it sufficiently. In this disease, generally pronounced incurable, and certainly very distressing, three phases or stages of its development deserve our attention.

The *first* stage is, when the patient discovers, in any part of the body, perhaps accidentally, a painless, mobile, but rough swelling,

which the learned call scirrhus, lying immediately beneath the sound skin. In this stage its radical cure by means of the Resuscitator is abundantly guaranteed.

Also in its *second* stage, when the swelling has become immobile, (*cancer occultus*), very uneven, softer at certain points, and is penetrated, now and then, by a violent, stinging and burning pain—the enveloping skin is spanned tightly, and assumes a bluish or brownish-red hue, interwoven with blue veins, and a pale and flabby epidermis, points unmistakably to a disturbed nutrition of the body—even in this case there are a number of instances in which the Resuscitator has wrought cures. *The third stage*, finally, when the erupted swelling has become an ulcer, (*cancer apertus*), is callous as stone at the base, motley colored and bloody, the edge of it hard and inverted, and is absorbing a corrosive, ichorous fluid, when cauliflower-like, spongy excrescences, that bleed very readily, grow out, are removed by gangrene, and are followed by new ones; even in this last stage, in which hitherto the patient had to die a miserable agonizing death, I believe to be justified in promising a cure in many cases, though up to this time I have had no opportunity of making practical experiments with ulcerated cancer. What more there is to say, is comprehended in submitting the treatment of this disease to an experienced Baunscheidtist, as Sub. *a*, 14; and I would yet simply urge here, that as early as the appearance of the first, or, at the farthest, the second stage, Baunscheidtism be called to the help of the patient.

(30) GOITER, OR BRONCHOCELE.—The same treatment as Sub. 13.

(31) DYSENTERY, whether the red, watery, or any other kind of diarrhea, is radically cured by means of the Resuscitator, and the application is about the same as in intermittent fever, Sub. *a*, 37. This frequently malignant, and generally life-endangering epidemic disease, consists in catarrhal inflammation of the intestines, and hence its cure, by means of the Resuscitator, must become a very clear case to any one conversant with its power, as master of all rheumatic and spasmodic conditions. The fever accompanying this disorder is rendered harmless by a single application, in consequence of which the disease itself loses its dangerous character.

(32) Apoplexy.—Hitherto it has been the custom to designate such individuals as have short thick necks, large heads, broad shoulders, and a fat, short, compacted body, as particularly disposed to apoplexy. But the use of the Resuscitator will certainly dispel whatever predisposition for it may exist; because, while its development of heat regulates the circulation of blood in the body, so the artificial apertures that the instrument makes, serve as canals, through which the large accumulations of rheumatic substances are drawn off, and their concentration upon any of the internal vital organs, rendered impossible.

When the premonitory symptoms appear, which frequently harbinger an attack of this dangerous disease—such as excessive dizziness, jingling and buzzing in the ears, trembling of the whole body, heaviness of the tongue, weakness of memory, deafness, numbness of the limbs, excessive sleepiness or greatly disturbed sleep, nausea, etc., then the instrument is to be applied over the entire back, the region of the heart, and on the calves of the legs, which will either ward off an attack, or at least render it harmless. The treatment of a real attack of apoplexy, belongs to the category, Sub. *a*, 14. On paralysis, in consequence of apoplexy, compare what is said above, with Sub. 11.

(33) Noctambulation, (Walking in one's sleep).—Treatment the same as for Incubus, Sub. *a*, 29.

(34) Dropsy.—A liberal application over the entire back, down to the lumbar region, and particularly liberal passages over the kidneys, will speedily and thoroughly cure this disease. If the punctures made by the needles, in this case, are designed only to give vent to the watery accumulations under the skin, in which the instrument renders most efficient service—then no oil should be applied. I may remark here, that the needle-wounds of the Resuscitator never become gangrenous.

(35) Consumption.—Any disease that daily diminishes the weight of the body by reducing the fleshy masses, may properly be called a consumption. But very frequently such symptoms were looked upon as proof of the existence of pulmonary consumption, or of a tuberculous affection of the lungs, and as, in consequence of such an erroneous diagnosis, the treatment aimed at nothing more than to alleviate the sufferings of a victim to a disease considered incurable—therefore the real, but undiscovered

disease was allowed to progress with rapid strides, until really it had gone beyond the reach of any remedy. Baunscheidtism, on the contrary, conceives of consumption as a rheumatic-glandulous affection, and conducts its treatment accordingly. See Sub. *a*, 14. To the patient, however, it is probably a matter of extreme indifference, to know by what kind of consumption he is affected. He knows that in his body there is an abnormal condition—that there is something there that does not belong there. Now, whether his affection consists in an internal inflammation that must be removed, or in an accumulation of morbid secretions that must be thrown off, is all the same to him. What he wants is *to be cured*, and this, in most instances, can be accomplished by means of the Resuscitator.

Even in cases of incurable consumption, when the prevailing medical treatment had to leave the patient die without comfort or remedy, the Resuscitator is able, frequently, to prolong life for years. Such patients will do well, therefore, instead of vitiating the life-fluids still more by partaking of unnatural medicaments, to apply in good season to an experienced Baunscheidtist.

(36) St. Vitus' Dance, (Chorea).—This disorder is one of those that develop gradually, and is of an epileptic character. Hence the treatment must be the same as in epilepsy, Sub. 6.

(37) Urinary Incontinence.—Inability to retain the urine, may arise from a general relaxation of the bladder itself, as well as of its neck, or other local parts. Liberal applications of the Resuscitator on the back and lumbar region, and especially on the lower part of the abdomen and bladder, will remove this very annoying disorder, which frequently defies all other medical treatment.

(38) Prolapsus of the Womb.—If this trouble has been produced by difficult births in younger years, by jumping a gutter, or the like, as is generally the case, then there are numberless experiences to prove that the relaxed uterine ligaments may gradually regain their normal tension, by means of my healing method, and thus the disorder may be entirely removed. In reference to the application, see S. 14, Sub. *a*.

(39) Diabetes.—This hitherto generally fatal affliction, which arises from an abnormal absorption of the dermatic vessels, is now

capable of being radically cured by means of the Resuscitator. It is surest, however, to consult an experienced Baunscheidtist.

(40) STONE IN THE BLADDER.—The formation of stone, either in the bladder, kidneys, or gall-bladder, arises from the inability of the respective organ, to perform its excretory functions. The injurious habit of retaining these fluids beyond the proper time in the respective organs, gives rise to the accumulation of mucus and gravel, eventually forming itself into stone. But Baunscheidtism brought to the relief of these prostrated organs, will so restore their tone, that they will soon resume their segregating functions with full vigor, and gradually dissolve and throw off these accumulated excretions. What it has hitherto been impossible to do with medicines, is now proved to be entirely in the power of the Resuscitator. The case belongs to Sub. *a*, 14.

He who applies the Resuscitator in days of health, occasionally, and thus retains all the functions of body in full vigor, need never fear of being afflicted by stone.

(41) CHILBLAINS, (Perinones).—Chilblains may be considered as the most aggravated result of concentrated cold, the same as the concentrated heat of the burning-glass, culminates in the ignition of combustible, and the dissolution of incombustible bodies. According to its nature, therefore, chilblains might be called a gout *en galloppe*. The Resuscitator must be applied directly to the affected parts, the punctures to be well anointed with the oil, with profuse applications also on the back.

(42) SMALL-POX AND VARALOID, are also capable of being extracted from the body, by means of the Resuscitator, and the practice of vaccinating children with cow-pox virus, will soon have to yield to the more rational cure of the Resuscitator. The latter extracts the small-pox virus from the young body, while vaccination evidently introduces a virus into it.

Whatever vagaries may have been indulged in, with regard to the salutary effects of vaccination, no sensible man will venture to contradict the fact that, during the last fifty years, while the highly eulogized cow-pox vaccination has had full sway, the most mischievous and murderous scrofulous diseases have gained a fearful ascendency among men. The Wuertembergian physician, Dr. Rittinger, has furnished us, in his work on *Die 50 jährige Impfvergiftung des würtembergischen Volkes*, the incontestible proof

that, by the artificial introduction of the small-pox virus into the healthy body, not only the tetter and itch, but also scrofulous and syphilitic diseases have been introduced into the organism; and Dr. Arthur Lutze, in commenting on this fact, directs attention to the entire uselessness of these celebrated protective cow-pox vaccinations, as demonstrated by the many re-vaccinations; and furthermore points out the danger of the practice by enumerating a long catalogue of diseases that are directly traceable to the small-pox vaccinations. Compare with this one of the latest publications: (*Meine Stellung in dem Impfstreite*), by Dr. Fr. Betz, Heilbronn and Leipsic, 1855.* True, medical science, during late years, with a recklessness bordering on insanity, has pronounced poisoning, even with arsenic, as something very salutary! And this vaccinating frenzy has lately obtained such a universal though senseless recognition, that we might well wonder how it is possible that the sound sense of mankind could ever give birth to such monstrous absurdities. In "*Den Jahrbüchern*," by Schmidt, (1852, No. 6, p. 312), as also in "*Der Prager Vierteljahrschrift*," vol. 35, p. 24, we find recommended, as practical medical treatment, the inoculation of venereal diseases, as both cure of, and protection against syphilis; and the inoculation of the lung-virus, as a protection against pneumonia in cattle. Thus, while the execution of the former absurd measure, would systematically victimize the human family to wasting disease; we can console ourselves that a general introduction of the latter would soon furnish us with poisoned beef-cattle for diet. On the contrary, all sensible men will agree with us, that poison, be it administered in doses ever so small, will always remain poison only, and must, sooner or later, produce the most injurious consequences. I regret that I am compelled to thus rudely unveil a fancy so long sanctioned by the profession. But, like the royal authorities of Cologne, in their work on "Sanitary Police Regulations," in reference to the most frequently prevailing diseases; published at the special order of the Cologne authorities, Cologne, J. P. Bachem, royal bookseller and publisher, 1840—who most forcibly repeat (p. 66) the

* I also recommend the two following important publications: "*Der Impfzwang*," etc., by George von Klœber, Munich, 1849, printed by George Franz; and also "*Die Kuhpocken Impfung von dem aufgeklarten Europa*," by Ch. F. Hochstetter, Phil. Mag. Professor, etc., Stuttgart, 1858. By P. W. Duack.

words of the apostle James, iv. 17: "He that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin;" and I also believe, that it is our duty, in so important a matter, to call the child by its right name. But the treatment of the disease to which this 42d paragraph specially alludes, belongs also to the category, Sub. *a*, 14.

(43) SYPHILLIS.—See my experiences and observations.

(44) MAD-DOG BITE, (Hydrophobia).—If it is true, as French journals of a recent date assert, that this is essentially a spasmodic malady, then I am thoroughly convinced that, even when the spasms have actually been developed, this terrible malady may be conquered by means of the Resuscitator. To make a trial of it, I have, as yet, had no opportunity.

(45) HEMORRHAGE OR BLOOD-VOMITING.—Because the Resuscitator regulates the circulation of the blood throughout the whole system, therefore the instrument will render most excellent service in this dangerous disease. See Sub. *a*, 14.

(46) SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION, which disorder, like Chlorosis or Green-Sickness, generally arises from an imperfect preparation of the blood, can be safely and radically cured by means of the Resuscitator. Treatment like that of Green-Sickness, Sub. 15.

(47) EXCREMENTITIOUS PURGING, (Miserere).—A terrible disease, in which the intestines, (in consequence of an entire prostration of the functions of the skin,) have become subjected to such concentration of heat, that they are now in a spasmodic condition and thoroughly entangled, so that the excrement must be thrown off by way of the gullet. The treatment the same as in Colic, Sub. 27, repeated every third day, and the disease will yield. Hitherto physicians have endeavored to conquer it by applications of ice and cold-water bandages. The folly of such treatment will be apparent to every sensible man when he reflects that cold baths are ill-adapted to revivify the torpid epidermis. The great point to be gained, is the mastery of the spasms, a task which has hitherto been impossible to medical science, but which is a mere trifle to the Resuscitator, who is, and will remain, "Lord of Spasms."

(48) MORTIFICATION, (Gangrene).—The Resuscitator applied to the sound parts, surrounding the mortification, will soon put a barrier in the way of the onward progress of the disease. Should the disease overstep the first line, however, a second application will be a more serious obstruction, and so on.

(49) HYDROCELE.—Application on the interior surface of the thigh, especially that part coming in contact with the testicles, and their integuments. Whether the secretions be serous, mucous, saline, or adipose, they will all be expelled through the needle apertures, as experience has abundantly demonstrated.

(50) TOBACCO MELANCHOLY, is the new name given to a disease frequently occurring, and induced by the immoderate smoking of tobacco, and especially of cigars. The patients complain of dizziness, feeling of fear in the region of the heart, sleeplessness, trembling in every limb, and they suffer from a want of ability to concentrate their thoughts. Weak digestion and a yellowish brown color of their skin, complete the manifestations of a disease which finally results in melancholy. See Sub. *a*, 14.

(51) AMAUROSIS.—This distressing affliction, purchased, alas, too frequently by the wealthy classes at great expense, and which robs the eye, the noblest of all organs, of its functions, is notoriously classed among the incurable diseases by the profession. But Baunscheidtism will cure this sad affliction, also, in case the patient has not passed his fiftieth year, has suffered little or no loss of blood by bleeding, etc., and not taken too immensely large doses of nerve-exciting (paralyzing) medicines into his system. But the case necessarily belongs to category 14, Sub. *a*, to which the reader is referred. If only the plasterings and quackeries of the profession have not been too profuse, there are very few eye diseases that can defy my mode of treatment.

Remark 1.—Asthmatic fever, and other diseases that naturally come within the class of rheumatic diseases, can hardly occur any more after my genuine (not counterfeited) remedies are generally introduced and used.

Remark 2.—The diseases already enumerated are by no means the only ones that fall within reach of the Resuscitator. He is particularly efficacious in cases where it is necessary to produce an artificial irritation; where hitherto the Moxa was ignited, or the red-hot iron was applied, etc., (at the hip-joint, for instance, to cure *Coxarthrocace*, or to the upper joint of the arm, *Omarthrocace*), and, in general, all internal inflammations and receded eruptions can, by means of the Resuscitator, be forthwith brought to the surface and rendered harmless.

Remark 3.—In all such cases as cannot properly be classed with

the fluxive or febrile-rheumatic diseases—therefore in cases, too, where the Resuscitator is to be used chiefly as a stimulant—the constant co-operation of a physician familiar with Baunscheidtism is herewith recommended, and hence the patient, in such cases, should continue to refer to them.

Remark 4.—In warmer climates the passages of the instrument may be made with less force and profusion than in colder zones; because in the warmer climates the sun himself acts as a resuscitator, and renders the skin capable of greater stimulation. It is self-evident, however, that the severity of the passages of the instrument should be modified, as the patient is possessed of greater or less powers of endurance.

Remark 5.—Also in the veterinary art, for which special instruments are constructed, my therapeutic treatment renders the most invaluable services. The overdoing or foundering of horses, like rheumatism in man, produces gout in the animal, which is to be similarly cured with the Resuscitator. The general base for the application on animals is the withers muscle, as also all along and on each side of the vertebræ, as far back as the rump. The oil must be well rubbed in with the fingers, so as not to remain on the hair. In diseases of the collar and the eyes, applications must also be made behind the ears.* The hair that is lost will soon reappear.

Closing Remark.—For various reasons I deemed it necessary to discuss in detail the foregoing diseases; in doing which I felt the less constrained to adhere to a strict classification, as it is a distinct principle of Baunscheidtism not to treat names. On the contrary, his treatment is based upon the assumption that something has been developed in the organism which does not

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* A veterinary surgeon of the first class, in the canton of Rheinbach, in the Prussian province, uses my method in his practice very frequently, and approves of it, especially in cases of paralysis, or paræsis of horses, either active or passive metritis in horned cattle. In one case of tetanus of a horse, the success was most complete. The following letter was addressed to me, which I herewith submit as further proof:

"HANOVER, January 13, 1859.

"RESPECTED SIR:—I have applied your instrument and oil on a number of dogs, for the generally incurable canine epidemic, *Staupe*, and especially for the subsequent lameness, with extraordinary success; and, in a short time, saved ten or twelve most valuable dogs by the operation.

Yours, with high regard,

R. SCH. ROYAL HANOV., Chief Hunter.

belong there, and must be expelled. For the Resuscitator there is, therefore, in reality, but one disease—but one fundamental idea; which may, indeed, appear rather singular and inexplicable to the learned; and hence, to render them comfort and assurance, I have submitted the foregoing nomenclature. It will also serve to show how far the Resuscitator may claim to be a universal panacea; and also whether the zealous efforts of his opponents, by which they strive to paralyze his influence before the public, by confounding him with the scarificator, the acupuncture needles, or other long-known deobstruent remedies, are noble or ignoble, commendable or reprehensible. It should yet be mentioned that, in case of the existence of local inflammation, the applications must not be made upon the affected localities; but in such a manner as to facilitate the general excretions of the system.

It would appear that an unprejudiced, respectful treatment of the foregoing, would force the conviction, that the general introduction and use of the Resuscitator would now render many apothecary-shops as well as physicians with all the high-sounding clamorous pretensions for their compounds, superfluous; and consequently leave us only the skillful surgeon, as such, to practice surgery without chloroform, ether, (liquor hollandicus), or other anæsthetic agents or nerve-destroying vulnerary potions; nor approach the eye with the knife, or pencils dipped in caustics, such as solutions of *lapis infernalis*, or nitrate of silver; while all their blood-letting lancets and scarificators, will be broken to pieces, and thrown to the winds. It may be accepted as a well-established fact that all morbid matter is introduced successively and very gradually into the organism; and that much longer time is required for its accumulation (contracting the disease) than should be needed for its expulsion, or, in other words, cure of the disease; and this principle is applicable, according to my experience, even to the gray cataract and the tubercles of the lungs.

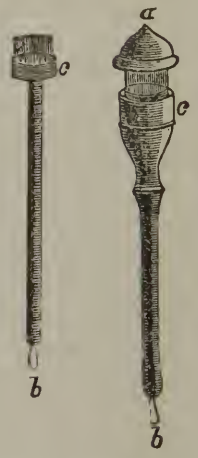
III.

PRECISE DESCRIPTION

OF THE RESUSCITATOR.

AND DIRECTIONS FOR APPLYING IT.

Fig. 2. Fig. 1.



THE accompanying illustrations represent the Resuscitator in the proportion of four to one. Fig. 1 is the instrument complete, which is enclosed in an ebony-wood case; out of which, from between the unscrewable cover, *a*, and the motion-chamber, *c*, the needles protrude. *b* represents the small handle, which the operator pulls out with his right hand about 1½ or 2 inches, when the needles will recede from *a* to *c* in the motion-chamber, and when suddenly released, they will bound forward with a force in proportion to the extent that the operator drew out the handle.

Fig. 2 is the real and active power of the instrument. At *c* the prepared needles are cast into a circular metallic anti-corrosive, galvanized plate,* and from *c* to *b* is a spiral spring, which is stretched by the handle, *b*.†

The manipulation of the instrument is very simple, and the depth of the punctures is entirely under the control of the operator. After the cap or cover is unscrewed, the operator draws in the needles out of sight or touch of the sensitive patient, when first placing the instrument upon the skin. The operator, still holding fast to the handle, will draw out the spring about 1 inch on bony

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* It should be remarked, that this galvanazing of the plate, etc., is not designed to operate as a curative agency, but simply to prevent the needles from rusting.

† The instrument can be entirely unscrewed, which I have intentionally arranged, to enable each one to see for himself, how simple it is. But care must be taken, after entirely unscrewing it, that in screwing it together again, the needles are allowed to fall past the shoulder in the motion-chamber, or else they may easily be broken by catching at it, while the cap is screwed on. I thought it necessary to draw attention to this.

parts, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches on fleshy parts, and suddenly let go. The needles have now performed their office, and may be applied to other parts if necessary, repeating the same operation.

The needle-punctures will be deep in proportion to the extent that the spring has been drawn by the operator. But the nip must never be drawn out to expose over $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, as this might weaken the power of the spiral spring, against which the operator should be careful to guard. But generally speaking, the true gauge is soon ascertained by the sensation produced in the hand of the operator.*

To the "Baunscheidtist" it may be necessary to give the following hints: As he is in the habit of applying the same instrument to different persons, it will be highly necessary to cleanse the needles thoroughly after every application, in order to avoid the conveyance of contagious, morbed matter from one person to another. This may be readily done by dipping a downy brush into the oil, and anointing the needles well with it, after which a dry plume is used to brush them, and they are clean. A small piece of fat pork will also do, instead of the oil, into which the needles are plunged. But, in order to flatter the claims of science, a few pennies' worth of chloride of lime might be applied—*calcaria sub-chlorosa*—which, slightly saturated with sulphuric acid, will develop sub-chlorate, that would at once destroy whatever of virus might possibly adhere to the needles.

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*The needles never penetrate too deep into the body, and if the spiral spring is drawn out half an ell or more, as is so often done by ill-informed or curious physicians, then nothing is more natural than that the fine delicate little instrument will be injured. The most stupid counterfeiters of my instrument, have attempted to attach a regulator to it; but soon found that their effort to change a violin into a guitar, was fruitless labor.

IV.

TAXATION OF LIFE.

No sooner is the body in a diseased condition, than may be found in it, heterogeneous substances—called mordid matter—which do not belong to its normal condition, and must be removed, if health is to be restored. If it should prove that there is more morbid matter than healthful life in the body, a favorable result in attempting to subtract the morbid matter, will prove a work of very doubtful success. Up to the time of the introduction of my healing apparatus, medical science was frequently unable to separate this morbid matter from the body, without subjecting the latter to the loss of some of the most valuable vital fluids; because in every operation with scarificators, etc., the body generally lost more healthful than morbid vitality. Even vesicators operate mostly at the expense of the body, for their substances consist mostly of poisons, which have too frequently, as is proved by the various facts in evidence, exerted a deleterious influence upon life. Now, as the effects of my curative treatment is null and void in a perfectly sound body, therefore I maintain with the utmost confidence, that the skill of the physician must be exercised, principally, in taking the correct taxation of the life of his patients into account, if he would really prove a benefit to his fellow-men, in their various ailments.

In the same manner as the assessor must determine the value of land, by taking into consideration its good and bad ingredients, the climatic relations, etc., must the experienced physician be able to estimate vitality. This, it is true, is a gift which very many physicians do not possess, for it can never be acquired by a study of all the theories in the world.

Between one life and another, there exists, in this manifested, but hitherto mysterious, and, perhaps, never fully comprehensible prime-force, a marked difference in tenacity, which is determined from the first moments of its existence. Nature everywhere asserts its rights and its powers. A famous French physician, named Le Roy, speaks as follows on this point: "The child receives from the originators of his being, the principle of his life, as well as its end, and transmits both when he comes to years of maturity, to his posterity."

Now, as we know to a certainty that the nervous system is the main center of vitality, it must be the chief care of the physician not to transform diseases into nervous afflictions; for these would accelerate the termination of a life, which, by nature is so loth to part from the body. He will certainly, though unintentionally, fail in his design, if he disregards the indications of nature; unless, indeed, he be so familiar with the beautiful and divine mechanism—man—in all its varied combinations and functions, as not to need any hints from nature.

This ability, however, is not easily acquired by the study of anatomy, and the art of estimating life, and especially the healthful life in a sick body, has always been a most difficult one, and hitherto in the highest degree uncertain. If hitherto it was the eye of the patient that furnished the practiced eye of the physician its surest criterion, it is now my instrument that overcomes all such difficulties in the most simple manner. To-wit:

The quicker the skin of the operated parts turn red, and the quicker the natural physical temperature of the body is restored, the greater is the amount of sound vitality still remaining in the body. In perfectly sound bodies the operated parts turn red forthwith, which redness very soon disappears, and the normal color is resumed. When a more diseased condition prevails, the phenomenon does not appear before the lapse of five to ten minutes or more. But if after five applications, at intervals of ten days, no effect whatever is apparent, on the diseased body, so that neither twitches nor eruptions are perceptible, then the internal corruption and attractive force of the disease is too great and strong to be reversed and turned toward the skin; and then we may take it a certainty that that body is consigned to death, and that no medicine in the world can save him; unless, indeed, as a result of previous mal-treatment, the disturbing agency should have been forced upon the central organs. In such a case a longer period is required to make a reliable test, or effect a cure, by conducting the disease toward the surface.

By the interval that transpires between the flash of the lightning and the sound of the thunder, we fix the distance of the discharge; so in like manner does my process furnish the only reliable and valuable means by which to determine the state of health in any case. Health! this noblest and best of all temporal blessings, how recklessly, alas! it is often systematically ruined by low

sordid motives! Let the people beware, therefore, of those servants of mammon, who attempt to foist the most ordinary and well-known remedies upon the public, representing them as their peculiar nostrums, pretending to have them under their own peculiar control, or that they can be prepared by the apothecary only as prescribed by themselves. Else they shall certainly be retained in the claws of privileged egotists, who speculate only with the sickness of the patient, for the purpose of reaching his purse. Such men can not possibly regard human life as sacred.

EXPLANATION OF THE COPPER PLATE.

In the annexed engraving of Adonis and Aphrodite, I shall endeavor to point out those parts of the human body, by the puncture-marks made visible, which are the most generally appropriate to operate upon with the Resuscitator. The indicated punctures represent the *maximum* of applications, in a robust man.

A, The general base for operating, in most of diseases, is on the back, directly upon and on each side of the spinal column, and cervical point, as far out as the muscle of the upper arm, *l*, *l*. *The operator generally commences in the region indicated by* p, *and then makes his passages upward, as far as the nape of the neck.*

B, On the spot indicated behind the ear, one passage is generally made.

C, On the calf of the leg, as far down as the Achilles sinew.

E, *E*, The hip-joints, (Coxarthrocace), etc.

F, In the lumbar region, for Hemorrhoidal difficulties, etc.

G, The liver region; *D*, the abdominal; *H*, the spleen; and *I*, the region of the heart.

K, The breast surface, as seen on one side.

l, *l*, As above indicated, the upper arm, the upper-arm joint, and the upper-arm muscle, (Omarthrocace), etc.

M, The right clavicle, or collar-bone. The operation from this point is generally run in a semi-circle, terminating at the left clavicle, at or below the thyroid gland, as in cases of croup, quinsy, inflammation of the glottis. But see Sec. 4, Sub. 55.

N, The flexor sinew of the right hand, and in a manner very similar the operation is sometimes made upon the popliteal sinew.

O, The sole of the foot. As in cases of typhus fever, inflammation of the brain, etc.

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PART SECOND.

I.

PROTESTATION.

The liberality with which a certain class of so-called learned medical men, delight to reproach me with their stereotyped accusations of arrogance, romantic assumptions, etc.; the dignified shrugging of their shoulders respecting the tendency of my work, in which, for instance, the editor of the *Zeitschrift für Medezin* of Switzerland, has found so little that was congenial to his taste, that he deemed it unworthy of editorial notice; these, among many other reasons, have produced in me the determination to protest, herewith, publicly, against their unjust and unreasonable accusations. They assert without hesitation that it is my sole purpose, and my studied effort, to degrade the gentlemen of the medical profession, bring them and their profession into disrepute, and say that my greatest skill consists in the facility and readiness with which I can grieve and insult an honorable body of men.

Such and similar unmerited, malicious, and mischief-designing reproaches, are baseless fabrications, as all sensible and honorable physicians—who are more concerned in serving their noble calling well, than in filling their purses—will testify. These know full well how to appreciate the difficulties which any new system, based on new principles, will have to encounter, before it can break its way through the barriers of prejudice. They know that it requires a little more than ordinary energy, to pave its way through a hundred others, hallowed by age and custom, and supported by diplomatic dignities and privileges; and are further persuaded that my healing method is not the property of a single individual, but that the discovery is a blessing to all mankind; and therefore, most assuredly, also, for the profession. Nothing however, could appear more striking than the reception which the second edition of this work, written in a very simple and perspicuous style, perfectly in keeping with the naturalness and development of my discovery, met with at the hands of a brace of distinguished medical writers. To both of these my work had

been sent without my knowledge, by the courtesy of the publishers; and they, it appears, understood this to imply that they were of course expected to say something favorable concerning it. One of the two, the editor of the Swiz publication before mentioned, Dr. Van Sharner, of Bern, declines giving any review, whether favorable or unfavorble, to-wit, with the declaration that he cannot possibly favor the tendency of the work, and hence could say nothing in its favor. But the latter was by no means a stipulation of the publishers, but the book was sent with the design that, by means of the discussion which the conflict of antagonistic ideas might produce, it should contribute to the earlier triumph of the truth. But, although the distinguished Dr. Von Sharner has thus gruffly declined to respond to this expectation, a certain anonymous writer in a Vienna medical journal* undertakes the review of the second edition the more readily; and so severely does he criticize, and so fiercely denounce the work, that one might suppose that neither jot nor tittle could survive. But by his very severity he faciliated its introduction to, and opened the way for its reception by, the denizens of the imperial city; for which we are certainly in duty bound to tender our worthy Anonymous, our most grateful respects.

That I was obliged to expose the glaring inconsistencies and many imperfections of the prevailing medical practice, was, in the nature of things, an absolute necessity; and it is certainly not my fault that the medical profession insist upon hobbling to the bed of the patient, on the stilts of high-sounding Greek and Latin phrases, and is obliged subsequently to beat a hasty retreat, without rendering either valuable counsel or practical aid. And certainly I am the less blamable for their discomfiture, for never having occupied a professor's chair in any medical school. If only the professional gentlemen, who censure me so severely for the hints I have ventured to give, would reflect for a moment what a curious changeling some of their own celebrities—their own literary colleagues—have latterly made of their stereotyped medical science. I will cite them to only a few of the many medical authorities of our day, viz: Messrs. K. H. Baumgärtner, Dr. Guido Wucherer, and Dr. Hellmuth Stendel, whose publications fully justify my

* Zeitschrift der B.B. Gesellschaft der Aerzte zu Wien. Redacteur Professor Dr. Edw. Hebra; X. Jahrgang 1854, Maiheft.

assertions touching the inadequacy of modern medical science. Let them read: "*Die Heilkunde der Gegenwart und der Zukunft, nebst dem Verhältnisse der Physiologie zu derselben, von K. H. Baumgärtner. Historisch-kritische Untersuchung von Dr. Guido Wucherer, Grossherzoglich-Badischem Regiments-Arzte, Ritter des Grossherzoglich-Badischen Ordens von Zähringer Löwen, desgleichen des Grossherzogl.-Hessischen Ordens Philipps des Grossmüthigen und mehrerer gelehrten Gesellschaften Mitglied. Stuttgart, Riegersche Verlagshandlung*, 1854," and they will soon discover that medical science, examined from a professional stand-point, fares far worse than it does when summoned to judgment by an unprejudiced layman, whose rule for deciding its merits, is exclusively the favorable results in curing diseases, that may follow any given method. For those who have neither time nor inclination to read the above-mentioned works, it may not be uninteresting to read a few extracts from the said erudite works, and they may serve, at the same time, as the foundation of this my defense for criticizing as I did.

Dr. Wucherer, endeavoring to prove in the work referred to, page 101, "that our modern physicians will certainly be subjected to the humiliating ordeal of being frequently left without counsel or remedy, as long as they neglect to make themselves intimately acquainted with pathological physiology," (evidently his hobby), frequently makes such bold assertions, supporting them with his varied arguments, that a layman shrinks back from them in blank astonishment; and I, at least, would not like to assume the responsibility of advancing them. On page 29 of the pamphlet above cited, the learned author acknowledges, *a priori*, like an honest lover of the truth as he is, "that medical science has hitherto been without a reliable remedy;" which might at once convince them of the triumph of Baunscheidtism over them. He says further: "After summing up all our special and annual reports, our retrospects, and incidental cases of the last fifteen years, our special and detailed physiological reports, we can hardly cite a single case where medical science has certainly brought a patient from his bed! And we hardly ourselves know, without first identifying it with the general physiological structure, what we possess"

On page 34 we read: "And now, look a little more closely at what were reputed as the most talented of the pupils of our mod-

ern physiological and pathological anotomical schools, after they have had one or two years' practice, and you will find the following portraits true to life: In even the simplest cases, they twist and turn themselves most significantly, commence to play off the professor by recapitulating, from their interlarded college lectures and well-stored memories, in an unctuous manner, like that of the old masters when they filed off their experiences—all about the physiological laws of nature, that their patched-up and disjointed investigations can produce; swelling their heads, meanwhile, with such a conceit of thorough scientific knowledge, that it leaves them no room for even an intelligent conception! Instead of addressing themselves to a thorough and cool investigation of the patient's case—a careful, definitive examination, by watching indications, and weighing the pathological manifestations, with a scrupulous inductive analysis of each, and an equally careful summing-up of the whole, into a physiological diagnosis, the best instructed of our young Valentines, Rokitauskys, etc., stand there, in every serious case, at their wits' end; for when they are to bring their physiological curiosities (*Nouveantes*) and ephemeral discoveries into practical use, they are in despair, knowing *neither what to say or do*."

On page 35, the author says: "The bolder among them, (speaking of the physicians), will attempt to conceal their embarrassment beneath a current of scholastic wisdom, or a free expectoration of answers given at their examination. Compared to them Hippocrates was an old babbler, and yonder experienced physician an ignoramus. Or, directly we find these subjects, whose ignorance threatens to injure the science and profession far more than their competition would any of their colleagues, resort unblushingly to charlatanism and dishonesty. Hence *they* know the nature of the disease at a glance, and give it forthwith a Greek or Latin name, etc., etc. With a most important air, a tragic-comical swaying of the head, and a most significant intonation of every word, they intersperse, here and there, a serious and most palpable doubt, which they love to support with a suspicious, insinuating mimicry of a contrary and probably correct opinion. They quote from Vienna, Paris, and Berlin, where they have learned to imitate their masters, at least in hawking and spitting, if in nothing else."

On pages 60 and 61 the medical sciences are taken to task

even more unmercifully, than the physicians themselves. And then the learned author recommends "*A Complete Scientific Physiology*," as the only way of escape from this Babel of confusion, and liberation from the imprisonment of the school-systems! It would be presumption in me, to undertake the criticism of the writings of a scientific gentleman, and least of all, those of a scientific medical man; I revere and appreciate the bright rays of light, which the learned author in this case allows to penetrate into the "mystic darkness" in which modern medical science has so conveniently enveloped itself; and I thank him most heartily, on behalf of a suffering humanity, for the masterly manner in which he has unveiled and exposed medical impotence, and shown its ignorance and helplessness in most cases of disease. But I cannot but confess, that the aggregate benefit that I have derived from the perusal of his pamphlet, does not weigh as much in my favor, as the opponents of my system of therapeutics might be led to believe. What, for instance, can a sensible man make out of his "*Complete Scientific Pathological Physiology*," but a precise and exact knowledge and familiarity with the human body, considered as a whole, as well as the ever-changing relations of single organs to the whole and to each other? She alone furnishes us the key to aid us in precisely determining the deviations of the respective organs from their normal activity, as the producing cause of every disease; and the knowledge of this is not half so easily attained by pedantic or really learned deductions, as by that unerringly precise thermometer of the human body, the "Resuscitator." I readily concede what the author of the repeatedly cited work asserts, on page 65, "that many medical substances have a particular adaptation for particular organs;" but I am also convinced, that the metallic preparations (such as mercury in *syphilis*) "which are attracted to the various organs, as to a galvanic pole, and secreted there," do not as certainly remove the foreign matter from the organism, as they themselves cling to the parts in question, as an abnormal, injurious, and often fatal artificial product, silvering over the bones; which cannot be expelled from the body at all, or at least not without much more difficulty than the original morbid matter could have been, and which they may indeed have crowded into other organs, but could not remove from the body.

But the learned author gives a finishing stroke to the medical men of our day, when, in the work in question, on pages 68 and 69, he denounces the conduct of physicians as partial, and declares their treatment to be a mechanical imitation, and represents *them* as the football of ever-changing systems, all of which being based upon an imperfect conception of disease, can only half relieve the patient. This opinion of his may approach correctness, but truer than it is his subsequent assertion, that, "in science there can be no such thing as a convenient yielding of the point, or an optional choice between partial and positive truth;" and still further on he says, in reference to the great number of privileged practitioners: They give a little physic, feel the pulse, look at the tongue, examine the excrements, and, *veni vidi*, the diagnosis is completed, and the prescription given. Is there a name wanted for the disease, why, here are a half-dozen ready made, so that every one should be satisfied, no matter to what school he may belong. Fully as bad do the different schools and natural historians fare at his hands. Page 72, he calls them "Conjurers who are possessed of a nostrum for every case of disease, or else from their well stored memories they are able to produce strange and wonderful remedies, and in recommending it, refer, sometimes to a real, and sometimes to an imaginary French or English inventive medical sage, as their guarantee." The saddest observations have practically convinced me of what the author further says, that, the sick man derives no benefit from such therapeutics. Compare pages 31, 35, and 36, etc.

But the axiom, or real primary life-force, the grand original and final causative life-fluid, for the discovery of which the learned Dr. Wucherer proceeds upon the principles enunciated by Baumgärtner, and pursues it with much avidity, through several thousand of technicalities and learned conclusions, resorting even to algebraic equations, (p. 45,) he has, like all his predecessors, failed to find, notwithstanding his exposure of the present medical faculty. When, on page 84, etc., he accepts the premises that "the internal relation of matter contains the motive cause—the cause of life"—according to the Baumgärtnerish molecular and galvanic pollar-theory, which he adopts, he succeeds in nothing but in convincing us that he attempts to upset all christian metaphysics, and all accepted psychological principles of the past, but points us only to the activities, and the mutations of relation in the problematic

object, without showing us the substance of the object—the prime cause of life—itself. With due acknowledgments of the merits of this learned discovery, describing the manner in which this galvanic pillar-chain of the organs and structures of the human body, in ever-changing activity, having recourse to each other, produce the primary force of life, it cannot, after all, escape the notice of the unprejudiced mind, that a result produced by such agents must be, not only of an electric quality, but electricity itself. But now I would ask: *How is it that this life-force—this soul generated by the galvanic pillar-chain apparatus of Baumgärtner and Wucherer—cannot even pierce through the flimsy veil of the cataract-diseased eye, while electricity itself will penetrate even the strongest steel plates?* This question alone might suffice to give the death-blow to the entire ingenious galvanic pillar-apparatus theory, or rather its product; and hence what I said on page 9 concerning life, does probably not deserve to be pronounced hypothetical, any more than the above.

On page 90 of Wucherer's pamphlet, the author is seriously philosophizing whether the spirit emanates from the man alone, or whether it is produced by the amalgamation of the male with the female semen! One should suppose that if these learned gentlemen had only taken into account a consideration of the hen's egg, the solution of this question would not prove so difficult. It is well known that the warmth of the incubating hen does nothing more than simply call forth the latent impregnated life; while for its further development provision is made in the yolk of the egg itself. In the same manner does the *semen mascul* contain the original real life-germ of every individual; the colaric of the woman wakes it up, and the nutritious fluids, such as the blood, aid in developing the perfected human being. Of course this theory of the egg and the little chick, which is understood by every farmer's boy of 14 years of age, (for I have a vivid recollection when, at that age, I watched from day to day the process of incubation in every stage, by which the yolk of the egg was transformed into the new life, breaking the eggs for this purpose, in my intense curiosity to observe this development of the new life, in all its phases), is altogether too simple and unostentatious, to neutralize the many subtilties of the learned, or allow even a comparison to be made with them, notwithstanding the strong probability of their ap-

proaching much nearer the truth than the scientific galvanic pillar-chain apparatus of Mr. Wucherer. Besides, should such a theory be adopted, its plainness might seriously threaten the never neglected advantage of medical men, to advance their theories and teachings in such high-sounding phrases, as to make it impossible for the layman to evolve intelligent conceptions out of their chaos of words and confusion of learned sentences.

But in conclusion we shall yet simply glance at what this frequently-quoted author says, p. 93: "*But life must also admit of being measured;* and the question occurs, of course, whether an electrometic measurement of the strength of the particular life-currents in their respective courses is designed, as well as a testing of the chief battery?" On page 96 the respected author endeavors to develop the Thermo-Hygro and barometrical quality of the human body, thus: "While man has a thermometer in his peripheral nervous system, to correspond to the ever-recurring changes of the atmosphere; a hygrometer in his skin, and sinewy portions; and a barometer in his vascular system, why should a galvanic arrangement in his body be considered inadmissible?"

Older medical authors have endeavored to dispose of the above question in a more summary manner, by tracing the analogies of the mechanism of the human body with that of the green frog. But all these erudite physiological investigations remain without sense and purposeless, until, to the above physical thermometer, hygrometer, and barometer, the only genuine and reliable *biometer*—the Resuscitator—is added. The latter would be more apt, were he more generously, and less maliciously received and treated, to render more assistance in overcoming all these grand difficulties, and much sooner, too, than all the learned theoretical speculations could hitherto offer.

The frequently cited work of Dr. H. Stendel furnished me still more striking evidences to justify my protestations; and I am proud thus publicly to confess that, upon the whole, the principles he advocates have for years governed my conduct. It would be very desirable, indeed, were the pamphlet of Mr. Stendel, on "*die medicinische Praxis,*" to be put into every man's hand; for it divests the old medical science and practice of its imaginary nimbus, in a manner so simple and convincing, that even the vulgar eye of the layman can see it as an exposed, naked, and helpless skeleton,

that is better adapted to call forth feelings of dread and apprehension, than to inspire confidence in the medical fraternity. Mr. Stendel has made it his honorable purpose "to change the healing art from being the business of doctors, to a public institution for the benefit of the people at large." This is a noble and exalted aim, after which I have myself been striving, in all my studies and labors, only in a slightly different manner.

Several extracts from his above-mentioned publication may serve to show how much value this sensible and veracious writer attaches to the entire *Materia Medica;* how much confidence he has in the skill of his colleagues, as also in the healing power of medicaments in general. On page 4 of his pamphlet he endeavors to apologize to his colleagues, for the grievous sin he commits in "talking out of school," in the following respectful manner: "Most physicians still regard it as little less than reckless profanity to discuss medical questions before the public, or show to it even the fallacies of the healing art. But the time is clearly wasted beyond recall, during which any science remains the exclusive property of only a certain caste. Medicine, too, must descend from its delphic tripod, must allow vulgar eyes to see its cards, and submit to being asked the whys and wherefores of things; and not until the science has become a popular institution for the good of the people generally, instead of being *a trade by means of which the greatest number of solvent patients is secured*, will it have realized its true and exalted mission. Its true principles and primary demands must be incorporated into the popular life, and recognized universally by the civil authorities. * * * * And just now, when charlatanry of all forms is still in hot pursuit of the purses of suffering humanity, and even exorcisms are coming into vogue again, it may prove opportune to express what is the purpose and what the hope of those who are giving a new direction to medical science; a direction, too, which has so often been denounced as sceptical and negative, and disparaged as nihilism and pessimism. * * * But the public is still not content without leaving their prescriptions, and he who attempts, by his good counsels, to convert men to a sensible mode of living, will do no better business than the lawyer who endeavors to convince men of the folly of litigations. If the labors of physicians are to become really conducive of good, it will be necessary that the people learn to thoroughly abandon all

idea of medical wonders, and come to the conviction that in human nature, too, everything proceeds after a manner perfectly natural, and that the entire human organism depends upon unalterable natural laws, which can never, and under no circumstances be subverted or ignored."

This judicious and candid writer then proceeds to give a brief historical sketch of medicine, tracing it from its first beginnings, from hoary antiquity, "when only the priest, conjurer, and wonder-workers, gave it their exclusive attention," and follows it up by giving a clear and truthful representation of the progress of the art, from the time of the devotees of Æsculapius, 1250 B. C., to the Mother of God by Kevelar, to Hippocrates and Galen, down to Girtanner, Rœschlaub and Wedekind; and from a work of the latter, (on the value of the healing art, p. 214), he quotes, p. 32, among other things, an extract as follows: "But if medical men see fit to change their method of cure during almost every decade, and now denounce the treatment as murderous which they before endorsed and practiced, how can we escape the conviction that they do much more harm than good? If among the numerous methods that prevailed during the few years that are past, there was any salutary one, then the balance must all have been injurious. Hence we infer that there is always much more reason for concern, lest we be subjected to injudicious and injurious treatment by physicians, than we have reason for hope from them."

Such being the case, the sensible man will not hesitate long, before he relies entirely upon nature to restore him when sick, rather than run the chances of getting the physician who practices the right method, while there are so many wrong ones prevailing. But physicians bring themselves into discredit, in the eyes of all independent thinkers, by pandering to the prejudices, the appearances, and the customs of the practice; and they degrade each other still more by mutually despising each other. "And, must not every impartial and honest man concede, that these words are as true, now, as forty years ago?" adds our author. After he has thus gone through the different phases through which medical science has passed, and shown, in the most conclusive manner, its impotence during each in fulfilling its high mission, he finishes with the representatives of medical progress of our own day, such as Roser, Wunderlich, Greisinger, and others. On page 61, he gives

his views concerning the pharmacopœias as follows: "As venerable and learned-soever the pharmacopœias and apothecaries may appear, yet every acute observer will soon discover the faun-faces of an antic grinning toward him in derision from behind whole rows of boxes and jars, labeled with very learned names, which turn out to be, upon closer inspection, nothing but pure hocus pocus. Immediately upon entering the pharmacopœia, we meet with upward of twenty distilled waters, to which no one has as yet seriously thought of ascribing any curative power, unless, indeed, his faith being of the homeopathic order, could believe that the few drops of ethereal oil, that these jars may contain, and can at most affect the olfactory organs, contained such potencies." Probably they have no other purpose than the one stated by Dr. Mises: "They perfume the medicines, which is often a great consideration for people who are troubled with a bad breath; and, partly, they may be considered as a sort of stamped paper, in which the medicaments must be packed and labeled, in consequence of the laws for the increase of the revenue. The common article, it is true, would do fully as much for the patient, but not by any means for the apothecary." True, upon the whole it is a matter of no consequence whatever to the sick man, whether the medicine administered to him smells of setwall or lavender, of chamilla, thyme, or nothing at all; but in a time when from every nook and corner the clamor for economizing reaches us, it may do no harm to suggest to him that fresh well-water will make an excellent substitute for these plundering distillations," etc., etc. Page 62, he says: It requires, indeed, the authoritative dicta of a dogmatic faith, that can put in fetters both our common instinct and our common sense, and convince old and young, physicians and patients, that nature designed these very nauseating drugs, against which our taste protests as not fit to go into a human stomach, expressly for the latter, and concealed in them a wonderful and mysterious curative power. * * * * Surely no one should at this day try to convince any one, that there was an important difference in taking *Extract cardui benedicti*, *centaurei minoris*, *trifolii*, *multifolii farfaræ*, *fumarine*, *graminis*, *taraxac.*, or something similar. Most of the supposed curative potencies belong to the specific poisons, and it is notorious that there is no virulent and fatal poison, to which wonderful curative powers are not ascribed. If only a

substance has a good strong stink to it, or bites, or itches, or burns, or is known to have a destructive and paralyzing influence upon the human constitution, then promptly a whole category of diseases is discovered, which it is obliged to cure. * * * That all the virtue of most of the salves consists in the rubbing-in of the fatty substance, and that that of most plasters, (the blister-plaster perhaps excepted), consists in protecting the morbid portions from the air, covering them, and by the concentration of heat becomes a stimulant to their activity, thus making them efficacious, may, we suppose, be said openly by this time. Now: *Mundus vult decipi, ergo decipiatur.* * * * The evidences that almost the entire science of the *materia medica*, is based upon deception and imagination, as Wunderlich maintains, are readily obtained, respecting every class of medicaments. * * * Page 78: If the simple taking of successive doses of medicine, and the simultaneous restoration of the patient, are sufficient to vindicate the curative powers of the remedy; then the taking of successive doses of medicine, followed by death, is just as conducive evidence of the *fatal* effects of the medicine, as there is no proof at hand that the disease alone would have killed the patient. * * * Now, then, if it is almost impossible to prove the curative power of any medicine, we do know, on the contrary, from experiments made upon healthy persons and animals, that most of the so-called medical remedies, (metallic poisons for instance), produce distinct diseases—pathological changes—especially in the digestive organs, from which we infer that the continued use of these potential agents, cannot be made without the most distinct destructive influences to every part of the healthy organism resulting therefrom. Hence we should have a right to expect that such agents be not prescribed, for any length of time, unless in cases of the most urgent necessity But it is a sad truth that just these very remedies are so recklessly prescribed, in medical practice, as if it were no question at all, whether overdosing might not produce serious injuries. It need not surprise us, then, that Keiser was led to make this startling remark in his *System der Medezin, Vorrede*, that, "in the present state of medical practice the patient should be warned of the doctor, as of the most dangerous poison."

In the discussion of "fevers and inflammations," our author opens with the stunning words of Girtarner: "Through this

Egyptian darkness of ignorance, in which the physicians are groping about, not a single ray of light penetrates to enable them to find their bearings." Page 102. "Every organ and organism is healthy as soon as the expulsion from the body of useless secretions, and the absorption of new and nutritious substances, assume their normal relative proportions. This is the foundation upon which all rational therapeutic treatment must be based. But if there are still such persons as cling to the opinion that disease is a purely dynamic and spiritual disorder, and reject the idea of the essential materiality of all morbid processes, then we can give such no better advice than to go to the nearest conjurer, and have his disorder removed either by magic, witchcraft, or prayer; for, certainly, it would be absurdity to attempt the removal of purely spiritual disorders, by processes and medicines that are purely material." Page 103. "It is truly amusing to hear some of the learned professors give detailed and circumstantial descriptions of the deleterious effects that may be inflicted by a single cold, or a mistake in diet; and what a host of diseases may arise from a change of the weather—from moisture or dryness of the air—how bodily exertion may prostrate us upon a bed of disease; how love or hate, joy or sorrow, and, in short, the most ordinary and natural occurrences, which no one can successfully escape, generate the greatest variety of fatal diseases; and then this same savant, to whose imagination a draught of air or damp feet are forebodings of death, turns round and coolly discusses for us how many pounds of blood may be tapped from a patient without injuring him—what excellent remedies the most drastic purgatives and emetics are—what wonderful curative powers are contained in mercury, sugar of lead, prussic acid, arsenic, etc., which are sure to restore lost health; just as if the most virulent poisons, once in the hands of the learned profession, were changed, as if by magic, into the philosopher's stone, and become as innocent as milk and honey. But, well may we ask, if a simple draught of cold air, or an unimportantant dietetic mistake, is followed by such dangerous consequences, has it, then, occurred to no one yet that possibly it might be dangerous, too, to introduce these substances into the body, which are notorious life-destroying agents. Human reason has rarely been so flagrantly insulted, as when medical science tried to force upon it the con-

viction that Iodine, Arsenic, Mercury, etc.,—(all substances that have been proved, if their influence upon the body is permitted for some length of time, to act in a destructive manner upon the fluids, disturbing the normal transformatory process of the organic substances in the most sensitive manner, and can under no circumstances be absorbed by and assimilated with the normal organic substances)—are necessary to restore the irregular transformatory process of the substances, and the disturbed circulation of the blood. And although the busy practitioner may point with pride to his so-called success, yet the increase of chronic diseases, the rare cases of perfect health, are rebutting evidences which he cannot deny. True, he has succeeded in removing the momentary distressing symptoms, but internally the undying worm continues to live. Proof of this can be had from all sections, and visible demonstration in the legions of chronic patients who annually swarm around our warm and cold, our fresh or salt-water baths, determined to drink, sweat, or flood away the remains of former diseases, or the after-effects of maltreatment, while under medical care. This whole mass of pale-cheeked, slender-limbed, thick-bellied, and bald-headed people, have purchased their constitutional ruin with their own money, and now they lodge complaints against nature for being either too hot or too cold, too stormy or too sultry, too dry or too wet, and sigh over the weakness and imperfections of the human body, after they have for years bid defiance to all laws of nature, and did all they could to bring about their ruin," etc.

In a note on page 105 he classes medical men with the magic remedies, drinks, and amulets of the Rev. Mr. Blumhardt, who professes to remove all manner of diseases by prayer; and in conclusion says: "And the praying, paw-wawing, and caressing are after all much less hurtful, than the ever-conflicting attempts of physicians to cure with poisonous drugs; and often it appears as if the patient needed nothing to secure his speedy convalescence, but to be set free from the everlasting medications and doctoring. Let the medical practice now first cleanse its own house of every superstition and legerdemain, and then only will they be able to rise up and effectually oppose their ill-promoted competitors."

Concerning the absurd attempts to cure a deranged stomach, constipation, etc., by administering purgatives, he says, on page 109: The disturbed condition of the intestinal canal, preventing a proper

discharge of its main functions, being the most prominent symptom of this disease, an invariable resort has been made to purgatives; and as the most of these lost their efficacy after repeated doses, the potency was increased, and every now and then a still stronger purgative has been greeted with joy, believing that in administering them the functions of the diseased organs were being strengthened and restored. This reasoning is about as wise as that which supposes that whips and spurs will recuperate the strength of the rider's jaded horse. (See page 23). On page 135 we read: In chronic diseases the impotence of the *materia medica* is more readily acknowledged. Facts, too, are so well known and striking, that they render a denial of the uselessness of their prescriptions, in the long run, valueless. And although the immediate effects may be a slight improvement of the ease, yet, in looking upon the million of remedies that are recommended for the respective diseases, to which new ones are daily added, to be followed only by new disappointments—every unprejudiced observer must at once see clearly that here neither science, nor an effort to justify medical practice in the light of common sense, is professed; yea, not even an apparently reliable empiricism can here be in question. Criticism need hardly put itself to the trouble of elucidating the general helplessness. It will of itself appear clearly to every one who has taken the trouble to make observations in this sphere. *He who has once seen a tuberculous lung, a diseased heart or liver, an ulcerated stomach, or scurvy, cancer, etc., and still believes that such derangements can be removed by giving medicine, he will believe, too, in cures by casting out devils, paw-wawing, etc., for one would be just as reasonable to believe as the other.* A rational and natural mode of treatment will first of all take into account the primary cause, and direct its first efforts toward removing the morbid accumulations from the body. But these cannot be vomited or purged away; nor will iodine, mercury, arsenic, etc., remove them from the organism. *All we can do is to see to it, by carefully regulating the normal functions of the body, to bring the morbid matter into the regular current of the excretory fluid system.* By this means it will be gradually removed, and the vacancies supplied by proper nutritious elements. To this latter principle I subscribe with all my heart, for it contains precisely the principle

of my system of therapeuties, or Baunscheidtism, and is expressed in the most clear and forcible manner.

What has been said is sufficient, I trust, to neutralize the uncharitable aspersions and harsh censures made by divers persons against myself, as well as the system I represent; and convince them that it was never my design to assail or disparage the personal worth of any one, but only the corrupt system which they represent; and that the very nature of things made it a necessity for me, in presenting the claims of my new and unfailing because honest method of cure, to analyze the old system and expose its defects. But I must desist; for if I were to continue beating my opponents with their own weapons by further citations from the writings of professional men among them, I might be accused of plagiarism, and be obliged to write an apology of my protestation.*

And now, if in conclusion, we examine into the remedies, which

* However, I cannot refrain from giving a few sentences from a most excellent little work that has just come to hand. They will throw much and striking light upon the old system and practice. The little work is called: *A Historical Sketch of Truth and Falsehood in Medical Practice, from its earliest dawn to the present time; designed for cultivated non-medical men as well as physicians;* compiled by Dr. C. J. Le Viseur, Government Medical Adviser at Posen, published at the Heinesche Publishing House, 1859:

The learned author dedicates the little work to his son, as a viaticum for his just-begun journey on the medical life-path, and evinces on every page his thorough knowledge, love of truth, and philanthropy. While I heartily recommend the little work here, I shall cite only the following pithy passages: On page 24—"It is astonishing to see what a power is still exerted by these technical, and, to the patient, entirely unintelligible words. Patients inquire: Why do I suffer this pain? What produces them? They receive for answer: *Vel bone vel mala fide*—rheumatism—and this is to be entirely satisfactory for the most intelligent inquirers, to know *how their pains and aches are called in Greek.*" Page 51—"That which only the Æsculapian oracles undertook to reveal in ancient times, with all its hopes and fears, that is now (in the middle ages) discovered by those physicians that are adepts in the mystery, by feeling of the pulse, which points out to them both the nature and location of the disease. The pulse must be felt with the four fingers at once. The index finger would discover for them the diseases of the head; the middle finger, those of the kidneys; the third, the ailments of the chest, and the little finger the diseases of the lower extremities. But to this belonged an accurate knowledge of the indications, the number, the order, the fullness, the strength, and the hardness of the pulsations—subtilties, by the way—the importance of which the medical practice of the day still holds in high esteem, as lending an air of comic mystery to the profession."

On page 65, he speaks of the castigation given by Paracelsus to these medical deceivers: "You look up into the blue ether, and prevaricate and deceive in a manner that makes your own consciousness testify to you that

medical reformers have recently substituted as superior to the vile drugs of the old practice that are now acknowledged to have been, not simply useless but positively injurious and deleterious, we shall soon discover that, generally, they have no remedy at all; and those are unquestionably the most sensible men, who, in the absence of every reliable remedy, devote their efforts to promote a regular and natural development of the youthful organism. In a word, they are endeavoring to promote the growth of strong, sturdy, well-grown, and compact bodies, that shall successfully resist all injurious meteorological influences, and thus endeavor to prevent instead of cure disease. When the opportunity so often presents itself for observing that many of these unnatural medicaments, reputed as remedies, possess the ominous power to burst the dead body with the coffin that encases it, we may easily imagine what depredations they must have committed upon the living organism before the latter is overcome and sinks into the dust! And is it not already a subject of congratulation, when, as a first symptom of a medical reformation, honest physicians themselves are the most earnest in warning a suffering humanity against the entire disgusting and unnatural quackery of the apothecary? I cheerfully subscribe to what Dr. Stendel says, (page 121,) concerning the high importance of the principle organs, and agree with him that carefully to foster them, and accustom them to the various changes of temperature and atmosphere, should be our first hygienic concern; and with equal alacrity do I concede that natural gymnastic exercises and practice of the muscular powers, as the activities of childhood so strikingly demonstrate to us before they

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the whole of it is guess-work, and that there is no science or genuine art in it." (Not antiquated to this day.)

Page 89—"Having arrived at the present age, we must close our sketch. But it is sufficient to show that falsehood and deceit have gone side by side with the truth, in the medical practice, (and not in the medical practice alone), for thousands of years, and have been transmitted from age to age like a hereditary disease, following up practitioners even in prosecuting their investigations by the aid of the exacter sciences, for still the pulsations must be counted by the second, and listened to, beaten, chemically analyzed—the scrutinizing eye is directed upon the glass of the microscope, to discover primary minute cells, bladders, globules, or crystals. Still the cold and the 'checked' water, the curative gymnastic exercises, the calling to aid of the electric powers, for a suffering humanity, prove that even among the very high-priests of the natural sciences, there are those who, as Paracelsus expresses it, are coaxing the money, and are more intent upon filling their purses, than upon benefitting the sick."

are imprisoned into the school-room,—are far more rational, worthy of a people, and conducive of health, than the senseless practice of sending children of tenderest years to school in order to teach them how to "sit still," a practice which, from that hour generally robs their blooming cheeks of the rose, and emaciates the plumpest and sturdiest body; and systematically sows, from their earliest school-days, the seeds of abiding disease into the body, at least so far as this feature of modern civilization exerts its baneful influence. (Compare with pages 28 and 29.) The highly recommended custom of bathing the skin in cold water, and the friction produced by subsequent rubbing, are certainly also much to be preferred to most of medicaments; for it is calculated to harden the skin, stimulate its activity, and thus act as a preservative. But what is to be done when the activity of the skin has been entirely interrupted, and the whole body is full of rheumatism and gout? What remedy has the profession now to substitute for the old ones of acknowledged worthlessness? After anxious and patient researches, by following the most learned discussions, I have as yet found none that they have recommended. But let the reader compare this with what has been said on the bath in my experience and observations, and he will see that the Resuscitator is not only infinitely superior to all these cold-water frictions, but renders them entirely unnecessary, except so far only as they are needed for cleanliness. The Resuscitator stands forth to-day as the only remedy that combines more curative power in itself, than all the sickening and killing drugs of the apothecary, with all the numberless specifics thrown into the bargain. The Resuscitator cures many more of the serious diseases, besides those that have already been conquered, and led to a public acknowledgment of his power; and such diseases, too, as have hitherto defied all the powders and decoctions of the apothecary's art.

Quite a number of the more sensible, and, above all, the more honest, truth-and-right-loving physicians, have already come to see this, and have, in consequence of such a conviction, abandoned prescriptions, and put the scalpel to all their pathologic physiological subtilties. They now cure their patients with the Resuscitator, because they feel assured that the patient's first and greatest desire is, to be cured. What concern is it to him how his disease is called? all that he is concerned for, is to get rid of it. Others

of the medical corporation, who nurture their old but lucrative prejudices, and celebrate their highest triumphs when the post-mortem examinations confirm their diagnosis, may meanwhile continue for yet a while, to manure the graveyard. But certain it is, that this destructive farce is about "played out," that the lancet will rust in the hand that has been so reckless in tapping from the suffering body, its best remaining life-essence. Certain, too, that the vile poisons with which they have so long continued to feed poor trusting simpletons to death, will soon have to expend their virus upon themselves; and that their own dishonesty, hitherto so dexterously concealed by the nimbus of scientific pretensions and high-sounding theories, will be exposed by the resistless power of enlightened progression,—by the advance of simple truth; and all their claims, pretensions, and humbuggeries shall have to vanish before the unsophisticated and unequaled power and triumphs of the Resuscitator.

If now I permit my protestation to glide by me in mental review once more, I must confess that it pains me in soul and body to see how the representatives of the science are pulling each other's ears, and that most of these polemic scuffles occur on vacant streets, failing to interest any but themselves. But the faint glimmering of hope has at last brightened into the flaming sunbeam; to the effect that my Resuscitator will yet succeed in bringing all these scattered chieftains of the straying sheep back, under the care of one shepherd, and the protection of one fold. Yea, my mode of treatment will, in due time, in the hight of its triumphs, induce a grateful world to cover all the past sins of the medical profession, with the mantle of charity.

II.

THE RESUSCITATOR,

SCIENTIFICALLY EXAMINED.

After the instrument has been applied, it will be discovered that in a short time the punctures in the skin will redden to the size of a lentil. The time intervening this operation and the appearance of this redness varies in different individuals. In such as have morbid secretions accumulating in their bodies, the redness will appear in a few moments; and in entirely healthy persons they appear promptly and actively also; but soon again fade away without leaving a trace. In feeble persons, whose bodies have insufficient vigor to produce a prompt reaction, the effect will become apparent at a later moment. These spots will have a striking resemblance to gnat bites, and are of an erythematic character. They arise in consequence of an augmented flow of blood to the operated parts, induced by the irritation of the needle. The irritation, however, which must be regarded as the *primum movens*, arises from the mechanical rupture of the nerves by the needle. But not only in the epidermis,* but also in the subcutaneous cellular tissue, and in the substance of the underlying organs, does this irritation spread, to the depth that the needles penetrate, and consists likewise in the nervous excitement and the augmented flow of blood.

As a further effect of the operation, the skin becomes elevated in small pustules, from the size of a pin's head to that of a lentil. The time required for this, as also the size of the pustule like that of the first reddening of the skin, depends upon the amount of morbid accumulations secreted in the body, and upon the vigor of the individual organisms. Those cases where much morbid matter

* Histology teaches us that the external skin consists of two sheets of cellular tissues: the first the epidermis, the other the corium. The *epidermis*, or external tissue, is of a horny character, and is that part of the skin which, on the inner surface of the hand may be underpinned and pealed off; underneath it lies the corium or leather-skin, which is of a fibrous structure, and contains the blood-vessels and nerves of the skin. These tissues—the skin—are united to the organs, principally muscles, which they cover, by means of the subcutania.

is at hand, develop it rapidly, and to a large size. In healthy organisms, they also develop very rapidly, but never attain any considerable size, and soon disappear entirely. In feeble organisms, they make their appearance slowly, and never attain to any importance. In these pustules, an inflammatory process is produced, which results in the excretion or perspiration of a thick, whitish-yellow matter, making its appearance generally about the second or third day. Whether this matter is really pus, or only lymph, we will not for the present attempt to decide, as thus far time and opportunity have been wanting to make the necessary microscopic and chemical examinations of it.*

What gives rise to this doubt is the fact that the redness of the spots, as well as the pustules, disappear at the pressure of the finger upon the parts; which is a proof, at least, that it is not a real inflammation that has taken place; for where this has taken place a complete stagnation of the red corpuscles of the blood in the capillaries occurs, the accumulation of which is the immediate cause to the redness of the inflammation, and which do not disappear at the pressure of the finger. Only a real inflammation can produce pus. Its real nature is, therefore, as yet undecided.

In some instances, minute blisters will appear at the point of the pustules, that are filled with the aforesaid fluid. It is not always essential, however, that this pusy or lymphatic matter become visible, but it often dries up into a sort of dry crust or small scabs, which are rubbed off by the hands, or peradventure, by the clothes, to be followed by new ones, till every vestige of the operation disappears.

These scales will separate themselves from the epidermis, about the fifth, sixth, or seventh day, when the epidermis fontanels are

* Of late years, science is in hopes of finding a protecting shield once more in the old microscope, and is laboring to present rusty antiquated truths in a new form, and warmed up into a new life. My impression is, that it would be far better were its disciples to devote their attention to the discovery of life or the life-forces; for only by attaining this object would it become possible for a sound understanding to discover the manner in which this subtile life-flame might be preserved. How long science will continue to ride its microscope hobby, will, I suppose, depend upon this modern delirium and the smoking of the chimney. If it were possible, meanwhile, to examine, by means of the microscope, an atmospheric column of several hundred feet in length, then we might indeed hope to obtain a grain of positive truth in reference to sunlight and life. But Leibig's gaseous experiments are entirely too minute, when examined by the light of day.

glutinated, by means of the exuded matter, into a sort of bark or rind. This bark now gradually diminishes, until the tenth day is reached, when, as a general thing, it disappears, and nothing except a lively but fresh and beautiful redness, but no pathological changes are perceptible.

Remark.—In this respect, also, has the Resuscitator an immense advantage over the customary plastering, scarificating, etc., by means of which many a beautiful face has been scarred, and many a fair arm defaced with ugly blotches.

The application of the instrument must not, however, be always a direct one to the parts affected, as the suffering organ, in consequence of its stimulation, etc., is not always adapted to it. But we shall never fail to see an effect upon the diseased organ. A striking proof of this we have in cases of congestion of the head, which soon recedes when the Resuscitator is applied to the soles of the feet and calves of the legs. There must, necessarily, therefore, be conductors from the parts operated upon, and the suffering organs; and these are undoubtedly the vesicular and nervous systems. This connection of the organs we call continuity. The action consequent upon this continuity is called *symptomatic action.* Direct action, on the contrary, is produced by direct applications.

In order the more readily to trace the influence of the Resuscitator upon the process of disease, and inquire into the condition of the disorder and the organism, we shall take up the further examination of treatment and cure, in a regular order.

I. THE EXCRETION OF MORBID MATTER.

Pathological Preliminary Remarks.—The blood conveys to every part of the organism, nutritious and structural substances, which are handed over to the organs, are appropriated by the same, and in this manner serve to their reproduction. But at the same time that new substances are thus transmitted to the organs, the old—and through the various activities of the organism—exhausted and effete substances must be expelled from the body, which is effected by several processes. Of the most important of these excretory organs, are the skin, the kidneys, and the liver. By means of the skin, the effete substances of the muscular system, in particular,

are expelled;* the kidneys carry off those of the nervous system;† and the liver, those of the blood.‡ If the functions of the excretory channels are weakened, then the effete substances cannot be effectually and thoroughly removed from the body, and a foundation is laid to a host of diseases. (Materia peccans.)

(*a*) DISTURBED TRANSPIRATION.

The disease that appears most frequently in consequence of this disturbance, is *rheumatism* in its various forms. This arises from the partial suppression of the cutaneous exhalations; in consequence of which the excrementary substances of the muscular system are retained in the body, and lodged upon the fibrous and serous membranes. To these belong, more particularly, the *myolema*, which separate the muscular and sinewy fibers, the facias of the brain and spinal marrow; also the *pleura* and the peritoneum (a serous membrane which lines the abdominal cavity). As far as these membranous tissues extend, so varied in form and location may be the rheumatic disorders likewise.

Remark.—According to Lavoisier and Seguin, the quantity of matter evaporating through the skin of an adult person, in twenty-four hours, averages about nine hundred grains, in which is contained nine grains of extractable substance. Such a quantity, we may well suppose, is amply sufficient, when lodged upon such delicate membranes, to produce most violent pain.

(*b*) DISTURBED URINARY EXCRETIONS.

A second class of diseases produced by the detention of excrementitious substances, are nervous disorders. But these are produced, of course, by the excrementary substances of the nervous system, which are either imperfectly or not all expelled from the body. The form of nervous diseases varies with the circumstances under which these substances are retained, and with the varying character of these substances themselves. A retention of the depuratory substances in the nervous structure, creates a morbid irritation of this system, and both forms of spasms, that is, *spasmus*

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* C. H. Schultz. "*Ueber die Verjuengung des menschlichen Lebens,*" etc. (On the rejuvenation of human life, etc.) Berlin, 1842. A later edition has also been published, Sec. 54.

† Schultz, *loco citato*, Sec. 48. ‡ Schultz, *loco citato*, Sec. 42.

tonos and *clonos*, (tetanie spasms, catalepsy, twitching, trembling, and St. Vitus' Dance), make their appearance. Under different circumstances, when these excrementitious substances pass over into the circulatory system, the hæmatosis and, in general, the entire sanguinalous life, is seriously disturbed, and thus give rise to typhus and typhoid fevers.

Both these last-named diseases, we generally find accompanied by a diminution of urinary secretions. During the first stages of spasms, C. H. Shultx* found the urine to be watery, and the urinary substance diminished. In one case he found, in urine discharged during a convulsive attack, only 1.200, and in another case, 5.400 *ureum nitricum*, while on the contrary the normal condition of the urine contains 3.500 of the *ureum*.† Rysten found in spasmodic patients, .100 of *ureum*. All of this proves that the foregoing are no hypotheses, as many pathologists might be disposed to believe.

Gout, also, it appears arises from a disturbance of the excrementitious processes. The excrements of the bones are apparently carried off through the kidneys; for we find calcareous sediments in urine, especially the *calcaria phosphorica*, the chief constituent element of the bones. Now if these substances are retained in the body, they will find a lodgment in the joints; organs that are kept in a continual state of greater or less excitement, caused by the friction of constant motion; and as these osseous excretions find here a cartilagenous‡ surface ready to receive them, and in nature adapted to receive them, we find here an intimate relation at once established. But the consequence is, that the patient will soon suffer from acute rheumatic irritation, (*arthritis rheumatica*) which will predispose these points still more to serve as receptables of these injurious accumulations. Schultz claims to have found in an aggravated case of gout, an increase of uric acid, and would therefore class this disease with nervous disorders.§

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* Schultz, *loco citato*, Sec. 52.

† Severe mental efforts or hard study increases the urinary secretions; also, the sight or hearing of running fluids.

‡ Cartilage and bone have precisely the same constituent elements, with this difference only, that in bone the calcareous substance, and in cartilage the colla and chondrin predominate.

§ Schultz, *loco citato*, Sec. 52.

The same is the opinion of this profound investigator, concerning intermittent fever.* (See p. 53, Sub. 37.)

And here I would take occasion to direct attention to the words of another, the competent pathologist, Funke. He says: The aversion that is felt by all higher organisms, against their own excrements, finds a parallel in the respective organs toward their particular excrements. And these excrementitious substances are always most detrimental to those particular organs that originate them. The higher and nobler the organ is, that is thus injured, the more striking will be the phenomenon of the disease

(*c*) DISTURBED BILIOUS SECRETIONS.

The partially-dissolved blood-vesicles are conveyed to the liver, are here fully dissolved, and changed into bile. But if the functions of the liver are weakened or disturbed, the blood cannot be relieved of its effete substances, and these are retained by it to a greater or less extent. But this diminution of bilious secretions sows the seeds of disease not only in the blood, but the digestion will also suffer very seriously, in consequence, because in the process of digestion the bile performs a most important part. Jaundice, (*icterus*) *plethora abdominalis*, hæmorrhoids, melancholy, hypochondria, and erysipelas (rose), with many others, which are now met with as diseases of the blood.

Besides these there are many other deseases, that arise from an arrest of the process of depuration, and the presence of morbid secretions in the body, such as serophulosis; and many other exanthematic disorders may arise from the same cause.

II. ITS THERAPEUTICS.

In treating these diseases, as a first and radical indication, is presented before us *the necessity of removing these morbid secretions from the body.* In many diseases the profession has attempted this, too, as in rheumatism, for instance; but in others, on the contrary, the treatment has been almost exclusively a symptomatic one, as in cases of spasms. We see, frequently, that in cases of disease these detrimental substances draw together to a certain point,

* Schultz, *loco citato*, Sec. 52.

form an ulcer, and thus attempt to escape from the body, or, exanthematically through the skin. In this manner does the *vis medicatrix naturæ* endeavor to conquer the disease, and this must be the right one for being the natural one. Let the physician pursue the same course, and thus second the efforts of nature, remembering: *medicus curat natura sarat.* From this we learn, likewise, that by means of irritation or excitement, morbid matter may be drawn to almost any part of the body to be expelled from it. Such an irritation we derive as an effect of the Resuscitator, which thus introduces the phlogistic process. True, therapeutics presents us with similar effects in the *epispastics, sinapisms, cauteria actualia et potentialia*, etc., etc., but its effects are far feebler, and their applications far more painful, and not unfrequently followed by evil consequences. We need but remember that all those remedies do not reach farther than the external tissue, or, at farthest, to the corium of the skin—while the Resuscitator penetrates to the very substance of the organ, especially the muscles—to convince us of the superiority of the latter over all others. And it is hardly necessary to remind the reader of the numberless futile attempts of the profession, in curing rheumatism, nervous diseases, etc., nearly all of which yield so readily to "Baunscheidtism," as to be classed among diseases of the milder form.

In rheumatism the facilitating of the secretory process, is not the only effect of the Resuscitator; but mechanical advantages are also secured that lend a helping hand. The excretions of the perspirable matter, that has been arrested by sudden inception of colds, is hereby promoted, because the Resuscitator opens artificial pores through which its expulsion from the body is facilitated.

In spasms, the intispastic effect seems to become active also, and appears to be that which renders momentary relief. (See below.)

In curing diseases of the liver, the irritating effect performs an important part; as the application of the Resuscitator in the region of the liver, materially increases the activity of that important organ, caused by the nervous excitement and the increased flow of blood to the liver. And as soon as the bilious secretion is resumed with regularity, the exciting cause of this digestive disorder, and blood disease are removed.

ITS ANTISPASTIC ACTION.

By "antispastic action," we understand that result of the local irritation caused by an application of the Resuscitator, by which the process of disease is diverted from the affected organ, and conducted to that part where the application has been made. But this new reverse process appears in a much milder form. As a rule, it may be looked for through the continuity established between the organs, by means of the vascular and nervous system. The diseases coming under this head for consideration, are *congestion*, *inflammation*, and *neuralgia*.

CONGESTION is an increased flow of blood to any particular part; such as to the brain, for instance (to demonstrate the effects of it *ad oculus*), when we apply the instrument to the legs. By means of this new irritation, the morbid pressure of the blood on the brain is reversed, and directed to the parts operated; and as the circulation of the blood is aiming at an equilibrium of circulation, it must necessarily be withdrawn from other parts, consequently also from the brain, and thus congestion is relieved. But as the primary irritation of the diseased organ has not ceased at once, the congestion would be sure to return, were it not for the inflammatory process that takes place at the operated parts.

(Congestion of the brain,—apoplexia cerebri, vertigo,—pulmoneum, to the lungs,—apoplexia sang, asthma plethoricum, to the rectum, causing hemorrhoids, etc.)

NEURALGIA.—This is a morbid excitement of any particular portion of the nervous system. The essential symptoms of neuralgia, are the peculiar pain, and their changed (generally accelerated) activity, strictures, and spasmodic conditions. To explain the real nature of neuralgia, we must resort to a hyphthesis, viz: That neuralgia consists in an accumulation of the nervous principle in the tubular primitive nerve-fibres, of the affected parts. This, it is true, is only a hypothesis, which, however, is greatly strengthened when we consider the general analogy existing between the blood-vesicular and nervous systems. Both have their ramifications throughout the whole body, and both are tubular in form; and are we not justified in assuming that an analogy exists also in their law of activity? to-wit: that as in the blood-vessels, so in the tubulous nervous fibres, an abnormal excitability may result in an accumu-

lation of morbid matter? (That some sort of matter must exist in the primitive nervous fibres, is not easily disputed, or else the long-received axiom, that nature has made no provisions without a purpose, must be fallacious).

With this explanation of the phenomenon of neuralgia, we shall be content to abide; and shall consider it a *congestion of the nervous principle*, analagous to that of congestion of the blood, and upon the application of the Resuscitator it will be found that the excitement it produces, will produce similar effects, as in cases of congestion of the blood, by bringing about a distribution of the nervous matter. This will cause the neuralgia to disappear. This explanation of the process of cure is the most natural, and will at once range itself among the proofs for establishing the above hypothesis.

Frequently neuralgic symptoms appear in the simplest form of neuralgic pain; but generally it is the companion of other diseases. In the latter case, antispastic neuralgic action will unite itself with other activities. As the most common form of pure neuralgia, we may instance the pain caused by the contact of the air with the exposed nerve of a hollow tooth. But how remarkable will the effect of the Resuscitator be found, in all these sufferings!

Remark.—The chapter on neuralgia, should, for causes easily explained, precede the discussion of all others; yet, in the arrangement already observed in this work, it occupies the most suitable place.

Inflammation.—Inflammation consists substantially in a stagnation of the corpuscles of the blood, in the capillaries;* and Brucke explains inflammation to arise from a contraction of the arteries; or that the exciting cause of inflammation acts upon the contractile fibres of the arteries, exciting them to a spasmodid contraction. That through this a local accumulation, and presently a local stagnation is produced, caused by a diminution of the diameter of the vessel, in consequence of which a free circulation of the blood-corpuscles is no longer possible. But, whatever the irritation, a reaction can be produced only by means of the nerves. So in

* The capillaries are the smallest of the blood-vessels known to anatomy, and are those intervening the arteries and veins, between which they form the connecting link.

this case; the irritation produces in the nerves, a neuralgic congestion, by means of which the contractile fibres of the arteries are excited to this spasmodic contraction.

The curative process must therefore first effect an equal distribution of the nervous matter—a cure of the neuralgia—after which the vessel will resume its normal condition; the circulation becomes free, and the inflammation is scattered. Hence we apply antispastic irritants, too, in order to scatter inflammation. Of special importance is this antispastic or counter-irritant action, in cases of inflammation of the more vital organs, such as the lungs, the brain, the eye, the intestines, etc., etc.

ITS IRRITATIVE ACTION.

If the vital activities are weakened in any portion or system of the organism, the cause is to be first sought for in the nervous system. But the course that the nervous system observes in cases of diseased organs, is not positively nor accurately ascertained. It is possible, indeed, that the nervous matter recedes from the diseased organs, and without producing any accumulation in another, distributes itself equally in the system; possibly, too, yea very probably, a greater consumption of the nervous force is in progress, or rather has preceded the disease.

Prominent among the family group of symptoms, indicating this diminution of the vital forces, are those affecting the secretions and locomotion. The first, we have already touched upon. The weakening of the locomotive power makes its appearance through the entire muscular system, and produces here the most varied and most dangerous forms of disease. They are the well-known paralytic conditions, such as the *perfect* paralysis, the *imperfect* paralysis (*parœsis*), fainting fits (*syncope*), apparent death (*asphixia*), palsy, etc., etc., or the paralyzation of any particular nerve, such as the optic nerve for instance, known as the black cataract, or *amaurosis.*

The duty of the therapeutic here is, evidently, to resuscitate the life of the diseased organ; and by exciting it, to lure the vital (nervous) forces once more in that direction. Medical schools, however, have thus far been without an efficient agent to accomplish this. In like manner as the derivitive action of the Resusci-

tator tends to abduct the nervous matter from the diseased organ, so also does the irritation it produces conduct the vital forces toward it. It is indeed the self-same process.

ITS DISSOLVING AND RESORBENT ACTION.

When the inflammations arise in any part of the body, not directly exposed to the air, they do not often terminate in suppuration, but affect their excretions, if not abducted and scattered, in exudations of plastic lymph, or in the serum of the tissues. The morbid conditions that most commonly originate in this way, are the *acute œdema*, which consists in a swelling produced by the accumulation of a serous fluid in the interstices of the cellular texture. Also the *inflammatory induration* (*induratio exsudativa*), when the fibrin (plastic lymph) coagulates and gradually becomes firm and hard, in the cellular tissues, or the parenchyma. That part in which such an induration prevails, generally enlarges in extent; often, however, especially if the access of the blood to the affected parts is prevented in consequence of the intergrowth or compression of the vessels; in which case they are apt to shrink together, producing contractions (shortenings) of the muscles, sinews, etc.

When we attempt to remove induration with its consequences, the first task that presents itself, is, to *dissolve once more the indurated fibrin*, and thus render it resorbable to the lymphatic vessels. This indication is fully answered by a direct application of the Resuscitator; for the phlogistic process will at once produce an exudation of new lymph, which will dissolve that which has become indurated. But not only do the lymphatic vessels, which are now stimulated to a higher degree of activity, by the irritation of the Resuscitator, resorb the dissolved matter, but through the needle-punctures, also, much of it is directly excreted. And in this wise, to-wit: through the increased activity of the lymphatic vessels, and these artificial pores, the serum is resorbed and excreted in cases of œdema.

In this connection I cannot forbear directing attention to another species of chronic inflammation. It is the encystic tumors, such as the lipoma, steatoma, and sarcoma. These, too, must yield to

the Resuscitator, by virtue of the above-described process. In a very similar manner also the *telangectasia* and *angectasia*.

In concluding this chapter, I would yet remark that, in consequence of the separate discussion of the various activities or effects of the Resuscitator, some may have come to the conclusion that they make their appearance in this isolated form. This, however, is not, and cannot be the case. The various activities will always appear in response to an application; though it may frequently occur that but one or the other of these effects are needed to produce the cure, while for the others there are no morbid conditions at hand to counteract. Generally, however, these various effects will unite in conquering the arch enemies of mankind.

III.

THE RESUSCITATOR—A LIFE-PROLONGER.

Under the caption of—"the question of prolonging life," Dr. E. von Ruszdorf has published three lectures, delivered by himself to the people of Berlin, in the hall of the Academy of Vocal Music, Berlin, 1856, published by H. Shindler.

The many and varied successes attesting the efficacy of the Resuscitator, will certainly justify its claim to being one of the first and most efficient means for the prolongation of life. The nervous irritation brought about by the puncture of the needles, followed by a revival of the entire organism, by which it is stimulated to renewed and stronger efforts to ferret out and remove the causes of disease, or keep them at bay, is a feature that deserves special attention among the many virtues of the Resuscitator. But he who attempts to explain the causes of it all, will find that he has entered upon the domain of the mysterious. Nervous physiology has unquestionably made great progress of late; but he who will pursue it only to a considerable extent, will soon discover how far we still are from even a comparatively satisfactory solution of the most important and interesting questions connected therewith. This is sufficiently manifested by the numberless hypotheses that have been advanced by sagacious members of the profession, shaped according to the latest developments of this science. In a new "Exposition of Sensualism," by Dr. H. Czolbe, (Leipzic, 1855), an attempt is made to prove that the physical energies are propagated mechanically in the nerves of sensation, by virtue of an innate specific elasticity; that the active force upon which sensation and motion depends is something else besides electricity, which should be considered only as an *accompanying activity*, but not as the complete nervous force; for, says he, it is highly probable that the electric currents known to exist in the nerves might arise from the same process which, as may be assumed, is constantly engaged in generating restitution for the nerves; in perfect accord with which was the opinion of many physiologists, that on the one hand the gangliac cells or capillaries were the apparatus of nervous nutri-

tion, as the nerves, being minute tuberculous fibres, were very slowly attracting, perhaps endosmotically, the contents of the gangliae cells, —and that on the other hand the electric lobes of the torpedo, are simple aggregations of a great multiplicity of gangliae corpuscles, which are interwoven in the wide meshes of rich cellular tissue. We frequently observe that a given space is, at the same time, filled with light, sound, electricity, vapor, and other physical agencies. Besides these, there may, at the same time and place, be introduced an infi nite number of undulating systems, kept in motion, crossing and re-crossing each other, without disturbing each other in the least. Let one reflect, for a moment, upon the great number of undulating sounds that are simultaneously set in motion by an orchestra,—or upon the thousands of rays of light that cross each other in a well-lighted hall, none of which fails to reach its proper destination. In the telegraphic office of Vienna it has recently been established beyond a doubt, it is said, that messages can be dispatched in opposite directions over the same wire, and at the same moment, as the electric currents do not come in conflict, but go forward, each reaching its proper destination. Whether this latter experiment be confirmed or not, yet the facts established with regard to the numberless physical agencies that can be set in motion in a given locality, without mutually disturbing or molesting each other, is sufficient to make human reason reel, when it endeavors to grasp the stupendous thought.

The nervous system being the organ of the mind—yea, according to materialistic views, originates it, even—we are compelled to consider, while assigning the position of highest importance to the spiritual designs of existence, (being anti-materialistic, therefore), all other organs of the body only as parts of the nourishing apparatus of the nervous system. The views of Lotze, as expressed in his medical psychology or physiology of the soul (Leipsig, 1852), may probably be correct likewise, to-wit: that even the hemispheres of the cerebrum are chiefly organs of nutrition, while the other parts of the brain are the apparatus of physical activity; and as these hemispheres consist mostly of ganglia, this view of Lotze seems to agree with that which esteems the gangliac cells as organs of nutrition to the nervous tubes. These hypotheses only prove how complicated and intricate the processes of nervous activity are, and is sufficient to show how far we still are, notwithstanding the progress

recently made in nervous physiology, from elucidating to any considerable extent, this dark domain. Helmhotz says, in his work on the mutations of natural forces, (Kœnigsburg, 1854): "Heat, electricity, magnetism, and light, as chemical relations, are intimately connected with mechanical forces. By each of the various forms in which natural forces appear, every other may be set in motion, and generally, too, in a variety of ways."

From all that has been briefly discussed, we may easily infer how exceedingly difficult it is, even in our present somewhat advanced state of knowledge of the nervous activity, to form a correct opinion concerning the remote causes of any therapeutically tested beneficial influence that may have been exerted upon them. Undoubtedly, however, we must ascribe to the nervous irritation produced by the Resuscitator, imparting an impetus to the entire organism, that enables it to remove causes of disease, and act even as a preventative of it, a large portion and—in cases of excessive sensibility—the largest portions of the happy results, which, after being so variously attested through this work, are no longer subject to doubt. This, therefore, may well be received as a better established hypothesis than any of those hitherto advanced, amid the difficulties of our imperfect knowledge of the mysteries of the nervous life; mysteries, morever, which, as they hold in their sacred enclosure the secret of earthly existence, will probably forever remain unsolved. Many physicians have already introduced the Resuscitator into their practice, and fully acknowledge its merits. The inventor has himself treated about 27,000 cases of disease with it, and seven-eighths of them successfully. But its application will probably be decried as an empiricism, based upon experience, until nervous physiologists have had time or inclination to devote some attention to it, and venture at least an opinion in explanation of its efficacy. That such explanations would have nothing better than another hypothesis to support it, is altogether likely, to judge the future by the past; yet we know that, however difficult it may be to approach the Truth in some departments of science, and know, too, how steep and tedious is the path that we must climb in ascending to its temple, which will often, after all our labors, barely admit us into its outer courts, and seldom if ever into its sanctuary; nevertheless we must concede that hypotheses, (if only they originate from a sound brain), can be of great value to the advancement

of science and human knowledge. Our demands upon a sound brain should not exceed what the defective state of the positive human knowledge of the time-being, makes attainable; and hence the best that we can expect from it, are more or less probable hypotheses, even from the very ideal of a sound human mind. But, as regards empiricism and experience in the healing art, we all know how prevalent they still are, and must for a long time remain our only satisfactory guide, in most cases. But in order to institute experiments and judge of their value correctly, it also requires a mentally sound brain of the higher order, and professional men possessed of such, would certainly do well, and make mankind indebted to them, if they were to admit the Resuscitator into the province of their observations; for it can already boast of successes which it is fruitless any longer to gainsay. Then, too, it might become possible to furnish more or less plausible physiological explanations for these facts of their experience, and retain the latter, (as far at least as this is still possible), under their scientific and professional control, or present them in a more general point of view. True, in order to do this it would probably be necessary, as most of the profession now themselves admit, that systematic pathology should submit to a material readjustment. Any one that has convinced himself of the importance of a discovery such as the Resuscitator, will feel it his duty to challenge a thorough examination of its merits; and where there are so many well-attested instances of success to be cited, the conceit that refuses to be instructed by them, is just as censurable as more sordidly selfish motives would be.

These discussions relate to the question of *prolonging life*, from which we proceeded, as far at least as the Resuscitator, by preventing and curing disease, promises with ever-increasing certainty to become one of the first and most decided means for its prolongation, and consequently recommends itself to general use. The *Makrobiotik* of Hufeland produced, in its time, very happy and unusual results, and is even now a very lively sage among books; and yet Dr. E. von Ruszdorf speaks of it in the above-cited work of his as follows: "The first part discusses physiology, the science of life, according to the notion of Hufeland; but we must forbear saying a single word with regard to his theoretical observations, for not a paragraph of it is correct; the whole of it is, for the

present time, unpalatable and useless." Though we have no desire to speak disparagingly of the excellent Hufeland, who was certainly possessed, both as physician and man, of a sound brain and heart, and was, like all others, simply the child of his own time, (and, as regards even the soundest possible human brain: *ultra posse nemo obligatur*)—yet the foregoing will suffice to show us again what an amount of modest but serious doubt the authoritative writers of the time-being must be prepared to encounter from all directions and parties of their cotemporaries, whose privilege it has not become to stand forth apodictically. As regards the practical portion of it, particular censure is passed upon the fact that too little attention is paid to the ventilation of houses; an abuse which attracted the attention of thoughtful men even then; but should now receive the greater attention. Physiology, the very flower of medical science, is still a youthful tutor, and but a few years ago, she could furnish us with but a very superficial and partial insight, into the nature of the respiratory process, so that we were unable to appreciate its full importance. And the very latest of physiological text-books, compiled by the most renowned authors, and those from which our young students derive their knowledge, are still insufficient in this most important point. It was supposed that the oxygen of the air had the same effect in the lungs, that a fire has in a stove; as it there came in contact with the blood, out of the carbon of which it evolved the carbonic acid gas, which we exhaled; and this process, it was imagined, imparted warmth to the organism and prepared the caloric; and further that the oxygen imparted to the blood an unknown efficiency to vivify the body. The suppositions are quite erroneous, and no longer reconcilable with the results of advanced scientific investigations. Just like the vibrations of the air produce the sensation of sound upon the auditory nerve, and the vibrations of the ether produce the sensation of light upon the optic nerve, so the molecular vibrations produce, during the transformatory processes of the atomatic substances in nutrition, general sensation, as well as the feeling of warmth in the sensitive nerves. Physiological chemistry has clearly established that it is essentially the oxygen of the air, which, by its chemical union with the dissolved nutritive substances in the blood, forms out of these the structural substances needed for the sustenance of the various tissues. And in a similar

manner does the inhaled oxygen generate out of the albumen of the blood, the fibrous or muscle-structural substance; so also the caseine, the supporter of the fluid textures and blood-vessels; and so the calx, for the support of the bones. In short, without the chemical action of the oxygen upon the substances of the blood, the production of the structural elements, required for the support of the organic textures of the body, is impossible, and hence the oxygen of the air is unquestionably the most important condition in the process of normal nutrition.

The scrofulous impurity of the blood in children, consists in this, that a raw albumen, that is unconvertible through the respiratory process, into healthy structural elements, circulates in the blood, producing irritations that ultimately result in frequent inflammations. (That scrofulous impurity of the blood is ascribable to impure air, is, beyond doubt, in many cases true. Yet there are many other causes producing the same effect, such as the drinking of impure water, etc. Let the reader compare with this, what has been said on page 68, Sub. 42, touching the consequences of vaccination, as also my remarks on tubercles). "The great perniciousness of the air in our rooms, existing through the entire winter, consists in its being constantly overburdened with carbonic acid gas, and also its great paucity of oxygen, because our architects have to this day entirely neglected and overlooked the most important point in habitations designed for men, viz: ventilating arrangements for the continual and constant renovation of the air we are to breathe. Our children grow up in nurseries, the brooding temperature of which renders the already foul air still more pernicious. At a later period they are made to spend eight long hours in school-rooms, which are regular distilleries of carbonic acid gas and vitiated air.

"If the object is, slowly to undermine the health of our children, then no surer course can be adopted than this manner of furnishing them the nourishing air. Hitherto the desired stress has not been laid, by medical science, upon ventilation; pure air has indeed always been recommended, but it was not insisted upon that ventilation was just as indispensable to a dwelling-room as light. And in this categorical form will our system of dietetics have to take up this subject of ventilation, as one of the laws of health. Our architecture must be condemned; yea, it must be made a

criminal act, if they fail to take into account this primary condition of a healthful dwelling. Not only isolated voices must be lifted up among physicians in favor of this reform, but the united medical voice of Europe must be raised to press this subject of ventilation home, as the highest condition of health,—yea, preach it as the first law in the code of our health-morals. In foreign countries, such as England and France, commendable efforts have already been made to solve this important problem of ventilation. But in Germany, entire indifference seems to prevail. It was the gradual introduction of hot-water conducting pipes, used for manufacturing purposes, as also to heat enclosed apartments, that led the Marquis de Gabannes to develop a complete system of hydraulic heating; and this was subsequently so skilfully improved by Mr. Leon Devoir, that it was made not only to warm apartments, but also to ventilate entire houses with perfect ease. An Englishman, Mr. Perkins, has further improved it in this, that he has omitted the water reservoir out of the entire system of his pipes, and for heating purposes has adopted a pipe of but one inch in diameter. These ventilatory arrangements, however, are rather complicated and expensive, and hardly attainable for those not in affluent circumstances. A cylindrical opening in the ceiling of a room, divided into two parts by a partitioning valve, answers a very good purpose as a ventilator, as through the one-half of the cylinder the foul air finds egress, while through the other the pure rushes into the apartment.

"Ventilation was formerly more generally neglected even than now, and yet we must admit that the number of diseases has really increased, but in reality only, perhaps in the medical books, (and also a number of medicinal diseases, brought on by the many unnatural remedies that have been administered), where for the purpose of distinguishing them more accurately, they have been called by new names."

The author proceeds to subject the second practical part of Hufeland's *Makrobiotik*, to a sharp criticism, according to the present aspect and experience of medical science; but as we have directed the attention of the reader to the small but richly-freighted book itself, we may content ourselves with having thus given the extract showing the transcendant importance of ventilation, hoping that this important subject may in future receive more general at-

tention. He thinks that while the *Makrobiotik* devotes too little attention to many important features of the subject, it goes into extremes respecting some others: "We hear of many cases of suicide which the threatening manner of the author is said to have caused;" and further: "It is singular, indeed, that we hear physicians talk so much of gluttonous eaters, and yet so rarely get sight of one of these curiosities. Really, I am quite anxious to become acquainted with a genuine gormandizer; but I have made chase for them in vain. People of a good healthy appetite, whom, however, I shall by no means call gluttons, are, as a rule, healthy, and hence they generally also digest their meals well; and others of weak digestive powers, who like fasting no better, endanger their comfort only in this, that they take too little active exercise, to support nature in its work of digestion."

Spirituous drinks Hufeland rejects entirely, being of the opinion that they tend to rapid consumption,—to real combustion of the physical organism. This is a scientific absurdity, and the very opposite is much nearer the truth. According to the careful investigations made by Düchek, the effect of alcohol upon the system is, to retard the transformation of the substances. True, drunkards rarely attain to an advanced age; but to such, dietetics are the same as morals and philosophy are to the fool. In dietetics, too, everything must be taken *cum grano salis* and *nimis multum*, and individualized. In reference to the latter, an excellent but newer work: *Die narkotische Genussmittel und der Mensch*, by Dr. Ernst, Fr. v. Bibra, (Nürnberg, 1855), contains some excellent communications. But to treat this subject in an exhaustive manner, according to the incentives which more recent works offer for further thought and investigation, would require more than a volume by itself. We will only yet direct attention to the fact that Dr. von Ruszdorf, in the above-cited work, pronounces against the idea of considering any disease incurable, and also against remedies used as preventives; and the inventor of the Resuscitator lives in hope, that, the better his system of treatment is known and recognized, the more certainly will it prove itself a "life-prolonger;" for, having for years recommended the same system of dietetics and hygiene, which are recognized still more and more as the only correct one; and that, too, in the light of the latest developments of scientific attainment.

SOME OF MY OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCE.

1. Just as the cradle-language of mankind was Hebrew, so is the language of uncorrupted parents to their children, the most natural, appropriate, and holy.

"Wilt thou be made whole?" Thus spake the Saviour to the invalid of 38 years. And what could the latter hear that breathed more of hope, or what could call forth greater joy, in the sinking spirit of the sufferer, than this tender, heart-touching appeal? while the reputed doctors of the day, who drive a span of *chevauxmoreaux de Paris*, or else are upheld by their titles, usually address their patients in the gruff language of: "What do you want?" "What's the matter with you?" etc. This is well calculated to frighten the poor invalid, and in consequence he leaves without giving a proper reply, or attending properly to his errand; because fear repels all our affections, (as generally some great evil is imagined), just as hope attracts them.

The sick man hopes for health. His fear is, however, that the sickness being badly treated, may continue long, may become incurable, or even result in death.

2. The sanitary police should, like a skillful gardener, who is careful to shield his plants against every injurious influence, be careful to protect men against all ruinous or mischievous influences, and that in regard to the individual, as well as the general public.

3. The operations of nature are simply sublime. He that would imitate them must not enter upon hair-splitting theories, as most of our privileged sevans are doing, who cannot see the forest on account of the trees, and who, in consequence of much thinking, seem to have no thought at all.

Look at the painter, as he imitates marble. Were he anxiously to take into account and trace out every respective line with its evolutions, what a crippled failure his work would result in! No, he has it in the skilled power of his hand, and boldly he draws his brush hither and thither, and the freer and more self-confidently he works, the more perfect and natural will be his work.

4. It is not difficult to prove that the medicines thus far considered the very best, are unnatural substances, and antagonistic to life. I condemn them, therefore, almost without exception. The very cow on the pasture-field, whether taught by instinct or

sense, knows better. She leaves the nauseous substances untouched, while man, alas! though often reluctantly, swallows every prescribed filth.

5. Supernaturally appearing things are—either simple, compound, or natural. Hence we may say: Gout consists of a combination of as natural currents as the ocean. The complicated chain of the arithmetical problem, is solved with equal simplicity, etc., etc.

6. Chemists, apothecaries, school-teachers, and saddlers are often curious people. The first have their brains befogged with vapor, the latter with dust.

7. Persons suffering from gout or rheumatism, have always a tender actively-absorbing skin, susceptible to every atmospheric change. An heirloom from the parents, often mistaken, in former years, for hereditary gout. Such individuals must not, of course, demand a new skin from the Resuscitator; but should have him constantly at hand, in order to be ready to apply him, at each recurring abnormity, as the well-tested Restorer.

Sudden changes from heat to cold, will render the skin inactive and effeminate, while cold spasms render it almost impervious to water. The hands of the old teamster on the street will chap, but rarely does he suffer from gout or rheumatism, because he has been forced to accustom himself to all kinds of weather. The same is true of the sailor, etc.

8. Just as wind and weather exert an influence upon the morbid matter in the body, so does my mode of treatment produce a like effect upon the latter, as it sets the morbid matter in motion, and compels its exeretion.

9. If a man will only pay some attention to his own body, he will soon find, that, in most cases, nature itself points out a cure, provided, always, that the body has not already been almost totally ruined by unnatural medicines; for, as a general thing, the morbid secretions of the body seek an avenue of escape through some kind of cutaneous eruption, ulcer, or abcess, according to the nature of the patient, which is sufficient proof that, in this respect, my instrument harmonized well with nature itself.

10. Ulcers are not only brought to maturity in a much shorter time than usual, through the Resuscitator, but they are also removed without the scars generally left by the lancet, by one, two, or three applications. As a matter of course, malignant ulcer,

require longer time for their treatment. February is the most unfavorable month of the year for these evils.

11. Often the morbid secretions seem to make efforts to escape at the very time of the operation, with the recession of the needles, in a slight but audible noise. Perhaps, too, it is occasioned by the escape of gases, engendered by corrupt blood, that make their escape through these needle-punctures. (*Emphysema.*)

12. From rheumatic disorders, in their more advanced stages, generally a nervous affection follows, which ends generally, only (because the means were not at hand to eradicate it) with death.

Now, as the greater part of life is undoubtedly concentrated in the nerves, therefore it is quite natural that those cases are the most difficult of cure, where, by the deceptive effects of electricity, the nerves have been shattered, or else mercurialized and rendered torpid by nerve-exciting medicaments. In all such cases a cure can only be effected by conducting the nervous affection back into the original rheumatic disorder, which often requires great perseverance.

13. When patients who are suffering from severe fevers, (nervous fevers, etc.), become bed-sore, it is generally a sign that they will recover, if no further medicine is taken. But if the senseless physician attempts to heal the wounds, he will only succeed in killing the patient. To every reflective mind this fact must furnish new proof of the correctness of my doctrine.

14. Not only the atmosphere, but all the world is teeming with life. (See page 13.) But in reference to physical life, we may certainly regard electricity as a destructive force. Like the lightning's flash destroys life with its prodigious force, so on a smaller scale, when electric influences are exerted upon life, will it blunt it more or less.

I regret that in this respect I cannot subscribe to the views of the magnetizers and homeopathy; for a fact established by observation and experience must ever remain practical truth with me. Between electricity and life, a sound sense can discover no identity, however pompous and subtile the hypotheses may be that have been advanced in its support. (Compare, among others, with: *Volkmann's Lehre von dem Leiblichen Leben*, pages 46 and 120, Leipzig, bei Breitkopf & Härtel; and, *Carcus, Organon der Erkenntniss der Natur und des Geistes*, Leipzig, 1856, bei Brockhaus).

But as regards the animal magnetism of the learned, I readily admit, indeed, it seems altogether probable to me, that a good-looking young man can readily magnetize a pretty young lady.

15. Where can greater charlatanry, where greater and less pardonable deception be found, than the attempt, at this day, to cure diseases by means of electro-magnetism, or even the countenancing of such a swindle! for electricity is a destructive, and by no means a curative force. True, there are physicians who recommend electricity for constipation. Superb! All that is necessary is to send a flash of lightning through the belly, and it must be a desperate case if this would not cleanse and purify the whole. But I shall submit this theme to Prof. Karsch, of Münster, for further scientific investigation. It would make a fitting accompaniment of his Psora treatise.

16. But especially the metallic medical preparations, latterly introduced into the practice by physicians, will cripple and sicken men for the balance of their lives. This foolish practice has probably taken one of its arguments for justification, from the fact that physiological chemistry has discovered minerals in the blood of man, as well as in the substances of the plants. But our physicians did not consider that these plants must necessarily contain metallic particles, if for no other reason than this, that they do not always grow in the proper place designed for them by nature, or that the blood, in consequence of the influence of the atmosphere, or medicaments of former times, may have become metalline. The continuous artificial oxydation of the blood, and other fluids, through successive years, in consequence of the metallic properties contained in the earthy substances of nutrition, no doubt contribute largely to bring us to a premature and intimate acquaintance with mother earth. But the already-mentioned medicaments are usually much more difficult to expel from the body, than the original disease. Yea, we may say, that in consequence of the liberal administration of these deleterious drugs, shoals and quicksands are rapidly multiplying in the stream of life, which must thus at last become totally unnavigable!

17. Age chills,—youth warms! There sickness, here full health and power. Let any physician but understand the secret of prolonging to its utmost possible extent, the warmth of youth; then he

has attained the zenith of his skill, and become a substantial blessing to mankind. My mode of cure promotes, as no other can, *absorption*, *transformation*, *and excretion*, and responds, therefore, to the above requisitions, most perfectly.

18. It is not unfrequently the case that rheumatic and gouty affections—which will ever draw from the spine toward the stomach—produce impotence. This, however, can be radically cured only when the gastric and intestinal activity is restored through a thorough restoration of the functions of the spine. This is a desideratum that was unattainable, until my instrument has shown how it may be done in the simplest manner. It must be remarked, however, in this connection, that the use of all spirituous drinks is altogether interdicted when a cure is desired.

19. Heat, it is known, expands the air, thins it, and makes it more elastic. Spirituous drinks will soften, render flabby and inconsistent all parts of the organism; and hence this abuse is often followed by paralysis, lameness, podagra, etc. A candle standing in too warm a place, will soon melt away. Hence we may well hail the drunkard with the appeal:—Do not waste thy candle of life!

20. It is lamentably true that skillful physicians believe, to this day, that gout is generated by a poor stomach. But a thousandfold experience has taught me clearly, that it is the stomach that is affected and injured by the gout; and this is the reason why a stomach diseased in this wise could never be restored, as hitherto all remedies against gout have proved futile.

21. It is the blood that constructs the finest of nervous as well as muscular fibres, membranes, etc.; yea, it is the nourisher of the nerves themselves; and as the nerves (See Sub. 12, p. 120) contain the life-fluid, hence the blood is the most precious of all vital fluids. O humanity! Do not, therefore, corrupt or waste thy blood. (See Sub. 16, p. 121)

A medical man known to me, and one who makes pretensions to science, expresses himself as follows on the purpose and generation of the blood:

"All parts of the human body are formed out of the blood, and must be continuously nourished with fresh, bright red blood. In other words: In all the tissues a constant change of the elementary substances is in progress; exhausted atoms and molecules are excreted from the body, and new ones are immediately furnished.

Articles of nutrition are constantly conducting new substances to them, and these are continually renovating the mass of the blood. If now a disproportion should arise in the organism, during the process of absorption, transformation, and excretion, a disturbance of the functions is the consequence, subsequently disease, and then pathological new constructions follow.

22. My experience also convinces me that gouty and rheumatic patients have always too little blood; and whenever the sufferer permits a part of the little that is left him, to be extracted by bleeding or scarifying, he is condemned to be a life-long cripple and invalid, aside of the fact that he has forfeited a considerable portion of his earthly existence. Hence the scarifying and blood-letting lancets have thus far frequently been nothing but instruments of murder, in the hands of ignorant empirics, or deposed physicians. But in cases of contusion, and the like ruptures, no one will deny that the cupping-head may be applied with some effect, as in such cases only the cause of the disorder can be regarded as the calamity. When the tender capillaries of the skin are once cut by the lance of the scarificator, then we may confidently take for granted, that even the completest healing will never be able to restore a perfect circulation of the blood in those parts, so essential to the proper performance of the important functions of the skin, and for which purpose the Creator has placed these capillaries into it. Hence it is, too, that it is so difficult to call forth an excitement of the skin, which is true of those who have their bodies stuck full of unnatural medicaments. Their skin seems to be dead-like, which can have its cause only in this, that the drugs have produced a reversion of the morbid matter from the skin, and concentrated it upon some internal organ.

23. Tapping of the Blood in Pneumonia.—When a cask is full to bursting, and a quart of the fluid is extracted, then, it is true, the cask will not burst; but who does not know that, unless the cask is filled again, the balance of the fluid will become slack, or become corrupt?

Blood once extracted can never be replaced. Its vital corpuseles the infant even brings along into the world. True, quantitative it will be replaced; but *qualitative* never. Its form will be resumed, but its vital force never.

It is therefore an incontestible fact, that he who is bled for pneumonia, must die of consumption,—the weaker subjects at an earlier, and the stronger ones at a later day; and yet there are still persons, even educated ones, who seem to believe that in inflammation of the lungs we *must* resort to blood-letting.

24. Like the farmer who would promote the culture of his cereals, cultivates the bark of the earth, so I cultivate, by means of my needle-instrument, the skin (rind) of living beings; that is, by giving an impulse to the vital force, I facilitate an exertion of the substances that are oppressive to the body, and introduce, by the same needle-punctures, whatever may be wanting in the system. If the farmer plows too deep, he will get either weeds or nothing for his trouble. And so, in like manner, if the surgeon has flung the cupping-lancets into the tender capillaries of the skin, abnormities will also arise which will extinguish the local vital force. This deadening laceration of the skin, by means of the spring-lancet, may be considered analogous to the cutting of the earth's crust by means of the plowshare; and the incessant application of the latter, for thousands of years past, may be the cause of the diminished fruitfulness of the earth, which has latterly, especially as regards the potatoe culture, made itself so distinctly and painfully felt. A new agricultural impliment, which does not cut up the earth's crust longitudinally and violently, but which, by means of tender prongs, simply penetrates and mellows the soil, thus waking-up its natural productiveness, would seem to be best adapted to counteract the natural inclination of the earth to produce weeds, and restore to the earth, in a short space of time, its original and fresh generative power. Such an instrument I have already alluded to in my generally so well-received work on Forest Culture.*

As a further proof of the injurious effects produced by the cutting through or sundering of any growing body,† division in vital organisms stands in closest relation with death.

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*Should it be deemed an impossibility to produce a mechanical contrivance, which, having attached to it a number of boring cultivators, set in circular motion by horse-power, would be well adapted for the tilling of the soil? But this invention I must leave to posterity, as the field of activity upon which I have entered, and thus far devoted myself, demands all my strength and time.

† Chateaubriand has very clearly demonstrated, that everything that can be separated is mortal, and everything indivisible is immortal. So in another

Another observation I made, I will here transmit, viz: that potatoes raised of those seed-potatoes cut into pieces produce twenty-five per cent. less of alcohol than those raised from whole potatoes, although the latter had much less of volume than the former. This would indicate that this cutting-up of seed-potatoes might at last result in the gradual extinction of this useful esculent. Perhaps it will be asked: Why is it, then, that so many great and noble families have become extinct, while others are perceptibly dying-out now?" To which I answer: Probably they have cut up their seedling-potatoes too much!

After what has been said, every one may now make his own observations respecting the causes of the gradual decrease in longevity of both vegetable and animal life, and if the physicians will continue to follow their traditional medical (and the agriculturist the approved modern agricultural) prescriptions, then each one may for himself easily calculate upon the probable prospective durability of vegetable and animal life.

25. Dissipations are drafts of longer or shorter time; but they are always paid!

26. My experience and method of treatment has demonstrated to me that the region of the back, on and between the shoulders, is undoubtedly the main seat of every disease. I found that in a perfectly healthy body the effect of my instrument amounted to nothing at all, and hence I concluded that those portions of a diseased body where the artificial pustules came to the strongest development, indicated the nearest approach to the real seat of the disease, and this observation has been verified in thousands of cases. The greatest effect of my treatment appears every time between the hours of two and four o'clock, a circumstance which is undoubtedly attributable to the rising and ebbing of the atmospheric currents. An old and true friend, a diligent astronomer, solved this riddle for me. The evidence for it he adduced out of the "Cosmos" of Alexander von Humboldt, page 336, as also out of Littrow's Physical Astronomy, vol. 3, page 163. From the "Cosmos" we quote verbatim:

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respect: motion is *life*, while stagnation is *death*. And Prussia's great Frederick says: "Nothing so much resembles death as idleness."

The hourly fluctuations of the barometer, in the tropical regions,* by which it rises twice to the highest, and twice falls to the lowest point—(reaching its highest point at 9, or $9\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock A. M., and $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{3}{4}$ o'clock P. M., and the lowest at 4 or $4\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock P. M., and 4 o'clock A. M.; hence about the hottest and coolest portions of the day)—have long been the object of my most careful diurnal as well as nocturnal observations. Their regularity is so great that, especially during the hours of day, the time of day may be judged by the hight of the quicksilver, without, on an average, going further astray than fifteen to seventeen minutes.

In the hot zones of the American continent, along the shores as well as at elevations of twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea, where the mild temperature sinks down to seven degrees, I have never seen the regular ebb and flow of this atmospheric ocean disturbed, neither by tempests, thunder, rain, or earthquake. The extent of these oscillations of the barometer reach from the seventieth degree of north latitude, on which point we are possessed of the very careful observations of Bravais, and vary from $1\frac{32}{100}$ to $\frac{18}{110}$ lines. And in the quoted passage from Littrow, we read:

According to these observations the highest point the barometer reaches, is between nine and ten o'clock in the morning; after this it declines till four o'clock in the evening, when it has reached its lowest point. From this time it rises again, until about eleven o'clock it has again reached its highest point, when it again sinks, till four o'clock in the morning, when it touches for the second time its greatest depth. But from these regular epochs we may already see that these vacillations do not depend upon the course of the moon, but rather upon that of the sun. This change seems to be caused by the temperature, generated by the sun in the atmosphere.

27. A sleeping apartment, lying toward the northwest, generally creates, if occupied for some length of time, a disorder in the eyes, which has some resemblance with the so-called Egyptian eye-sickness.

28. The seat of primary motion, in the human mechanism, is

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* Tropical regions are those parts of the earth that extend to twenty-three and a half degrees to either side of the equator.

also undoubtedly between the shoulders. This we can see plainly in the infant of four to five months old, especially when it wishes to express any desire or joy, before it has learnt the real use of its hands, it will almost invariably make its first motion between the shoulders in a manner similar to that of adults when annoyed by vermin. Every one knows that even the smallest bird has all its power of motion concentrated between its little wings, a spot that may be considered identical with the shoulders of man.* Hence the old proverb seems to obtain new import: "Keep open your rear."

29. If in connection with my treatment, other medicines are given, (especially allcopathic), the cure, though not entirely prevented, will be greatly retarded; because the drugs remaining in the body must first be excreted, before a radical cure can be thought of. A large portion of the homeopathic remedies, have only a less injurious effect. They attempt only, as it were, to inspire nature, and fan the flickering spark of life into a flame, while allcopathic medicines, in their mass overwhelm or even extinguish it. But if, as may be the case, the vital force is not sufficiently strong any more to enter upon the conflict called forth by even these homeopathic remedies, then, of course, both the unnatural substances—the morbid matter and the medicine, both being poisons †—will have to remain in the body.

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*The Daily News reports a remarkable surgical case, on the credibility or possibility of which I will let physicians decide. A private in the fusileer regiment, by the name of Palmer, received, right at the beginning of the storming of Sebastopol, June 18, a ball into his right scull-bone, so that a portion of the brain protruded while he was carried to the field-hospital. The wound-orifice was so large that the surgeon inserted his index-finger, to search for the ball. It was not found, but meanwhile the wound heals-up, and the man was evidently improving. He has a good appetite, and his mental faculties do not seem to be diminished. The physicians of the military hospital are justly represented as being full of astonishment concerning this case, as being one calculated materially to modify the hitherto-received opinion concerning the woundability of the brain. See Cologne *Zeitung*, No. 199, June 20, 1855. Phrenology records similar cases:

The eel needs only to be stabbed in the back, and it dies almost instantly, while it may be nailed through the brain to the wall, and yet it will continue to struggle for a long time.

A blow-fly, though beheaded, will continue to live for yet fully thirty-two hours. Its life, too, has evidently got its seat in the spine, opposite its chest.

† As an important proof of this, the following extracted from the Elberfeld *Kreisblatte*, Aug. 6, 1854, No. 62, an original communication, dated Berlin, Aug. 2, may be of service. The medical central *Zeitung* furnishes us the follow-

30. In cases of so-called running or flying gout, the Resuscitator is not to be applied to the affected parts at once; but in every case first on the back, between and upon the shoulders, as the morbid matter excretes here so readily. And not till after the third or fourth applications on the back, and the suffering extremities have failed perceptibly to improve, may the affected parts be slightly operated upon.

31. Supported by a very extensive experience, I would advise all that are affected by gout and rheumatism, to make an operation between the shoulders in Spring and Fall, though enjoying comparative health at the time; for the frequent changes of the weather at this time, renders this advisable as a preventative. During the first three days the patient would do well to keep his room, avoid every draft of air, as also all work in which the hands are wetted,—such as the cleansing of vegetables, peeling of potatoes, etc. Nor should the patient, during the first three days after the application, wash himself immediately after rising in the morning, but wait about an hour; and be very careful not to allow any part of the body to become wet, or be exposed to a draft of air, which will arrest the artificial perspiration, and counteract its designs. So also should sleeping near a wall be avoided, by all who are affected by rheumatism; for this alone is often the cause of the disease, especially if practiced during the earlier years, and is certain always to aggravate it.

32. If a rheumatic affection should suddenly throw itself in an unexpected manner, upon one of the vital organs, then the disease needs the promptest remedy, if a complete cure is expected. This is the case especially when the eyes, ears, or lungs are suffering.

N. B.—The immediate baptism of new-born babes, in winter, frequently results in total blindness.

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ing curiosity: In the practice of Dr. Moritz Meyer a case of sickness occurred which is just as demonstrative for electricity in a diagnostic respect, as it is important to the medical police. A merchant of this place was suffering from paralysis of the three middle fingers of both hands, which had come on gradually, and for the rise of which no one could assign any reasons whatever. In consequence of the electric condition of the paralyzed muscles, Dr. Meyer based the diagnosis as being lead-paralysis, and, behold! the patient had really, as proved by a recent very careful chemical analysis of Simon's, poisoned himself by the habitual use for ten years of snuff-tobacco, which, by virtue of its sharp acid, had extracted and absorbed the poison from the enveloping lead-foil.

33. Morbid secretions in the organism always seek egress from those parts of the body that possess the least power of resistance. Hence it is that the eyes are so often turned into natural fontanels, in diseased bodies. The shoemaker knows that the thick head-portion of the hide, furnishes him a useless, spongy, water-absorbing kind of leather; but our physicians have to this day failed to understand this properly, or else they would not have turned out such frightfully-disfigured faces in convalescents from small pox.

34. While man lived in his original state, having become neither effeminate, poisoned by drugs, nor afflicted by rheumatism, then a bath refreshed him. But now, when we have almost as many diseases as medicines, the external application of water has almost become a poison, especially to cases of gout, rheumatism, gastric colic, spinal affections, etc. Cold feet, which produce congestions of the brain, must not be remedied by foot-baths. My treatment in such cases is, to rub the feet with a brush, etc., or perhaps wear wooden shoes, as the case may be. All the highly-eulogized bathing institutions prove themselves utterly unsuccessful in effecting total and radical cures, and are to be approved of only in cases where the patient, after having been perfectly restored, desires to harden himself somewhat by bathing, or else desires to indulge in luxurious living.*

True, many who content themselves with having obtained temporary relief, (a species of medical tinkering patch-work), realize a momentary good effect from the salt-baths, as the skin is stimulated by the salt-water to greater activity and perspiration. But, alas! we have the consequences of this salt-bathing daily before our eyes, in cases where rheumatic patients have long and persistently, but in vain, sought health by means of them, and are now coming to me with swollen hands and feet, and in the greatest pain, seek the health they have failed to find elsewhere. Some time ago it was thought, indeed, that a remedy for rheumatism had been discovered in muriatic acid diluted with water; but the good that was effected by the stimulating salt, was all neutralized by the water, as it was reabsorbed by the skin. On the other hand, however, an aversion to water as a drink, (which

* The denizens of these health-fountain places have generally a sickly appearance.

nature has certainly designed for all living creatures), indicates a diseased condition.

As a further elucidation of the bath, the following may serve: Let us suppose a new, freely, and delicately-punctured water-conduit, through which apparently the cleanest and purest water is flowing. If even the conduit is constructed of metal that does not rust, yet we should soon discover that the minute punctures or pores in it, would, in the space of twenty-four hours, be entirely stopped-up, by the foreign substances held by the water, being excreted from it and subsequently lodged in these orifices. How much more must a similar state of things become apparent in the tender pores of the human skin, in consequence of an undue use of the bath, when it is an undoubted fact that even the action of the apparently subtile air, frequently clogs these pores, and can eventually close them up entirely? The Resuscitator, on the other hand, outweighs all the medical advantages of the bath. How injurious any occupation is that necessitates frequent contact with the water is shown by the general asthmatic condition of old fishermen. But why is bathing done only in summer? Simply because the all-vivifying *Sun* is the healing agent, and not the bath! (*Vide* Sub. 38). Equally as useless as the bath, are the so-called whey-cures, which, although they are simply the abortive results of medical superstition, are still receiving, in many places, much favor and recognition. And what is whey? Nothing more than water mixed with a little sugar-of-milk, which all chemists will concede. (Compare this with the testimony of that great milk analyzer, Prof. Dr. Schübler, and others.) But, it is objected, how is it then, that so many that have been sick, and with sunken cheeks sought relief in the whey-cure, have returned to us fresh and in redolent health? True, such is the case at times, but it is not the effect of the whey, for that contains hardly as much nutrition as a glass of sugar-water; but it is the effect of the change of air, rendered necessary in making use of the whey-cure. It is the result of a prescribed and regular course of physical exercise, change of diet, etc. But all this can, I think, be as well attended to at home, with the additional advantage of avoiding the generally-important item of expense. Possibly, too, our savans consider this whey-cure as a modification of the cold-water-cure!

Something more of virtue the (I might say) animal baths may

have, which the cow-herds of the Alps take almost daily, who often work nearly all the day long with bare arms, in the lukewarm milk. (The nuisance of recommending patients from one bathing-place to another, I will simply mention here.) Otherwise I would only take the liberty of cautioning our worthy hydropathists, not to rail too vehemently against *Preisnitz*, as they so frequently do, who is the undoubted discoverer of their art—their Hahnneman—for they should pay some regard, at least, to: *De mortius nil, nisi bene!*

In view of the uselessness of the baths, therefore, we need not be surprised to see in the newspaper-announcements, that far more is said of the facilities they offer for pleasure, than for their health-restorative qualities. The season, to be successful, must be a gay one.

35. When the body has been in the water for any considerable length of time, we can observe every time the so-called goose-skin appear upon it, which makes its appearance also when the skin comes in contact with the moist cool air of Spring and Fall; but never in Summer-time, or when the air is dry. Such a symptom indicates nothing else but that the skin has been subjected to some unnatural treatment. Should such a goose-skin befall the mucous membrane of the stomach or intestines, snuffles or other catarrhal evils will follow.

36. Whenever the instrument with oil is applied to the posterior-interior portion of the knee-joint, a perceptible swelling of the scrotum takes place in men, which is accompanied with transpiration and scaling off of the skin. In women a similar though somewhat modified swelling of the genitals will be the result.* This harmless and transient appearance,—which, however, always accelerates a cure,—is more violent and distinct, in proportion to the amount of unnatural and poisonous substances that have been absorbed by the body. The explanation of this we shall leave, however, for our learned physicians to make, who assert, probably with truth, that similar symptoms make their appearance with chimney-sweeps.

* In such cases a little alum dissolved in water, and the painfully-affected parts bathed therewith, subsequently anointed with a little goose or hog's fat, generally removes all unpleasantness. With children one should be very careful that the oil does not get into the eyes, mouth, or to the genital parts.

37. Where all efforts to produce sweating by means of hydrotics taken internally, have proved unsuccessful, the Resuscitator will produce it within two hours. Such being the case any physician might at once perceive that my mode of treatment must be *the* treatment for the cure of cholera. (See page 59.)

38. The cure of liver and spleen diseases has greatly astonished our physicians, and yet the process is a very natural one when we consider that the effect of the Resuscitator is to *warm*, purify, excite, promote the circulation of the blood, act as an antispastic, etc, always without danger, and therefore uniformly restores these torpid organs, in a perfectly safe and speedy manner, to their normal activity. Abundant evidences have taught me, that my treatment of the diseased body,—which, while gifted with a good degree of vitality always refuses to be sick,—will restore it in much shorter time than it required to become thoroughly sick.

39. Parrots can bear to look with open eyes into the most glaring sunlight; but certainly not because they are natives of southern climes, but because they live to a hundred years of age, and have a wonderful tenacity of life. The child, as long as it is nursing at its mother's breast, and its feet are not brought in contact with the earth, can also look into the bare sunlight without even winking. But as soon as it begins to walk, and its feet come in contact with mother-earth, the power of vision diminishes. (The physical cause of this will now, we presume, soon be discovered by naturalists and medical men.) Herein is contained a hint for the support and strengthening of our vitality, which cannot be too scrupulously regarded. Perhaps the conception of this idea has prevented the rich Chinese from learning to walk!

40. Asthmatic difficulties originate in spasmodic stagnations in the ramifications of the lungs, clogged with mucous, which, in a normal condition of the body, is regularly excreted. Consequently these stopped-up branches of the lungs, which become contracted, if the evil continues long, are unable any longer to inhale the necessary volume of air. My treatment calls forth a fresh activity in the entire organism, and compels the particular organs to an activity that results in the necessary excretions, whether it be through the lungs or skin, and the consequence is, the disorder must give way to this general activity.

If the transpiration of the body has been arrested, then it is

evident that an accelerated excretion must go forward internally, if life and health are to be in any degree preserved.

Just as plants and vegetables are sometimes attacked by a sort of rust or mildew,—which arrests their exhalations and consequently sickens them,—in like manner, it appears to me, a vicious atmosphere, (such, for instance, as is produced by the scrubbing and cleansing of houses and the subsequent evaporations of the water used), will settle down upon the organs of respiration, and must sooner or later produce inflammation and suppuration.

41. Syphilis.—I will here submit it to the candid consideration of all, whether the various syphilitic disorders of our climate are not really made more malignantly syphlitic, under the treatment of our physicians, and especially by the application of mercury and iodine, which affect not only the muscular part, but evidently the bones also, and oversilver them. One thing is certain, that, while syphilis in Malta, Corfu, and Gibralter is among the diseases of daily occurrence, it is left to the warm climate and the ordinary course of Nature to be cured; while in the more northern and moister countries, all attempts at cure have proved unsuccessful, and the patient must generally die under the hands of even the most skillful physicians. Brightest instances of success have convinced me that it is entirely within the power of my instrument, which promotes warmth and transpiration, to effect the radical cure which in the warmer zones is produced by the climate; for my method of treatment transplants the patient, as it were, into a warmer zone.

42. In Russia the poorer class of people generally suffer from tetter, because mercury is there the cheapest agent to produce a putrefaction of the skin. In Europe, however, the rich are the sufferers most frequently, as mercury is here the most approved destroyer among the higher classes. But in either case, the physicians and the devil will have to divide the responsibility.

43. Hypochondria.—A bladder taken fresh out of the butcher's hands, has its normal size; but if it comes into contact with the cold air, even for a few minutes, it will shrink to a diminished size, and the walls of it thicken. This is the condition of the stomach and intestines of a hypochondriac. These will shrink together, and their internal space is lost, as soon as the body becomes cold, a sensation which always issues from the spine. The

Resuscitator, as a curative agent, restores equality of warmth as well as a general equilibrium to the body.

44. Tubercles.—The customary symptom, by the section: a vesicle filled with yellowish salty water. (Undoubtedly this watery substance is excreted over the whole body, in consequence of the agitated rotation of the whole mass of the fluids). Their external manifestations are identical with the glandular sacks. They are generally bordered by harder incrustations, which, dissolving, will spread and involve the surrounding parts.

These indurated borders appear to me like the sand-banks on the sea-shore, that fall in to make more room for the play of the ocean-waves. But before these bank-like elevations and callous edges could be generated in this, hitherto considered, incurable disease, a marked elementary change must have taken place; which will first of all present itself as a subject for investigation. This much is clear, that, these bank-like scrofulous tumors, swelling up and breaking down, as well as pulmonary tubercles, indicate that, as in the depth of the sea, a mighty convulsion is in progress in the physical organism, which is seeking vent with relentless power. My instrumental treatment opens the natural avenue. (Compare Emphysema, page 120, Sub. 11.)

Science distinguishes them thus: Miliary tubercles and tuberculous infiltrations,—which are to be considered as inflammatory exudations,—yellow tubercles, etc., the substance of which is generally subject to a rapid decomposition, and frequently involves the bronchial tubes in scrofulous children. And here I must remark that years frequently transpire, before the pathological contents of lymphatic-scrofulous infiltrated glands are ejected, either by ulceration, or the application of all the complicated decoctions known. (See page 68, Sub. 42.)

45. Polonica or Plica.—Every glandular disorder arises confessedly from a degeneracy of the fluids. In our country (Prussia) such hereditary diseases generally produce disorders of the eyes, joints, and throat. In Poland, and several adjoining countries, polonica generally arises from it. While here, the lymphatic glands of the throat and the adjoining tissues are destroyed by it, or the eyelids become inflamed, swollen, and suppurative, there the fluids which circulate over the cranium and furnish nutrition to the roots of the hair, become adulterated. Corrupted or vitiated

fluids will naturally develop heterogeneous structures, and, in the latter case, a fusty growth will appear on the head and about the roots of the hair, which continues to spread, entangling the hair, and thus producing the terrible disease known as Polonica. Whether it is popular habits, cosmic or climatic influences, or some other cause that produces this variation in glandular disorders, is here not the place to discuss. It is enough to be able to assure the reader that my therapeutic treatment, tested by experience, is sure also to conquer this disease, which is no matter of surprise at all, when we reflect that it is in fact nothing but a scrofulous disorder. I refer the reader, therefore, to the treatment prescribed for the latter, as applicable to this.

46. The ocean does not overflow its banks, because its evolutions are made to conform perfectly with the evolutions of the earth. But should the motion of the earth be arrested, but for a few moments, it is likely that the ocean would deluge the entire globe. So when the blood is disturbed in its circulation, as is often the case, caused by our manner of living, medicines, and circumstances of life, then it overleaps its bounds, and a very sudden death is often the result of ruptured blood-vessels and hemorrhage. In vigorous constitutions, full of vitality, such ruptures and hemorrhage may result from disturbed circulation, but in feeble ones it will be apt to produce apoplexy.

47. Enlargement of the Heart.—Natural philosophy has undoubtedly derived its idea of a pressure and suction-pump from the arrangement of the heart, for it is evidently a superb pressure and suction-pump. Set in motion by the vital forces of the animal organism, the heart sucks the blood through the veins, and then propels it through the arteries to the extremities. A good pump will last the longer, the cleaner the fluid is that is to be pumped. (A suds-pump, as every one knows, does not last long.)

The blood is in this case the fluid with which the heart-pump comes in contact. If it is thickened, full of mucus, or choked up,—if it is acidified, or in process of fermentation,—then it cannot possibly have the free natural passage through the veins and arteries, that a normal condition requires, and as is the case when preserved by a properly-regulated warmth.

Now, when in pumping mechanically,—in which the motive power emenates from the arm,—the pumper discovers by the heavy feel-

ing in his arm, that the valves of the pump have either been stopped-up or choked; he will at once cease pumping, and go to cleansing and renovating his pump. Thus with the heart. But the renovation is not so quick a process in this case. When the heart-valves have become glued-over and disturbed in their action, the propelling vital force will unceasingly go forward, especially in youth, when the vital forces are yet the strongest, and the consequence is, either enlargement, palpitation, or else a rupture of the heart. This accounts for the reason why these disorders often occur during the years of greatest vigor. In curing these heart-disorders it should, of course, be the first aim of the physician, to restore purity, and regularity of flow, to the blood; instead of polluting it still more, as has hitherto been the custom in medical practice. Nor yet to dry it up through spirituous drinks—(a whisky-sucker never has too large, but generally too small a heart)—or, worst of all, diminish the primary vital force by tapping the blood from the system. When the blood has been restored to its proper fluidity, for which my treatment offers the only model purifying remedy, then nature will soon itself successfully regulate the defects, as the most convincing facts have shown.

48. Origin of Cow-Pox.—After a long and fruitless search in the classic literature of medicine, and after consulting physicians and naturalists from far and near, touching the origin of cow-pox, I happened to meet, as with an angel in a dream, with a certain Prussian staff-officer, the Royal Major Lord Baron of M., in Ehrenbreitstein, and he, in consequence of his extensive experience in the sphere of natural history, was able to solve for me the difficulty in a manner as natural as it was intelligible. His words were about as follows:

"I have had the opportunity of meeting and consulting, not only with the most distinguished physicians of our army, but also with a number of the celebrities of the continent. We have discussed almost every phenomenon of life. In conversation with our English physician, he gave the following explanation of this question; and such, I may add, I have found confirmed by personal observation. Hence what I state you may consider reliable.

"The cow-pox is always met with in stables of the poorer class of people, or such, at least, who generally keep but one horse and one cow, and these stabled side by side. These, as a rule, have a

good cow, and a poor, indifferent, or old horse. It is well-known that, if horned cattle are to thrive well, they need a good straw-bed, to cover the place where they stand, both day and night. It is equally well-known that a horse requires a clean standing-spot during the day, and a good straw-bed to lay down on at night. Now, the greater amount of straw that is strewed for the cow, the nigher she will come to an equal elevation with her neighbor—the horse. In this wise, the excrements, especially the urine of the cow, comes too nigh to the horse, and renders his stabling moist, if not positively filthy, and the first result is, that the horse will be affected with the so-called grease, (*malanders*), and the more readily if the horse, in consequence of old age, has ceased to lay down to rest. During the summer-season the flies are like tormenting spirits to the malanderous horse. He knows of no better way of helping himself, than brushing them away with his tail, or else stamping with his hind-legs. While doing this it frequently occurs that some of the (malanderous) morbid matter is flung upon the bag of the cow, and wherever this takes place, there the cow-pox will soon be complete."

The question involuntarily presents itself to me, as it will to any sensible man: Can the virus of any scabby animal be possessed of any curative powers? (See page 68, Sub. 42).*

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* The body-surgeon of his royal highness, the prince of Prussia, Dr. Ægidi, inclines to the following opinion:

"I promised you in my former letter to give you my opinion concerning the cow-pox protection theory. This I will now briefly do. A *natural* protective cow-pox is never found at the bag of the cow. During my former position as royal physician of a very large circuit, along the Polish and Russian borders, on the other side of which the small-pox epidemic rages very frequently, I was anxious to procure the specific-protective cow-pox, immediately from the cows, as I had made the experiment that the lymph of the so-called protective small-pox vaccinated from arm to arm, would not certainly protect against variola. But notwithstanding all the efforts I made, I did not succeed. I offered high premiums to possessors of such cows, on the bags of which the genuine cow-pox could be pointed out to me. But no one secured the prize, for I never found, despite the many notifications I received, the *specific*-protective cow-pox, as Dr. Jenner has represented them in their different stages of development, in both verbal descriptions and pictorial illustrations. The subject incited me to persevering investigations, and a careful study of the entire discovery of Jenner, led me to this particular conclusion:

"The cows on the bags of which Dr. Jenner, of Yorkshire, England, in 1795, found the pox that proved a specific protection against *variola*, were such as had been milked by girls that had just recovered from an attack of that disease. They conveyed the matter to the udder of the cows,—infected

The conjecture to which Dr. Jenner gives expression, that the sharp filthy fluid of the ulcerated horse-hoof, coming in contact with the udder of the cow, produces the cow-pox, has been confirmed by all observations since made.

As early as November 1800, Dr. Reggo, in the *London Medical Review*, cites several well-attested cases: That species of disorder to which the horse's hoof is subject, and is infectious, is regarded by the English farmers as quite a different disease from the ordinary *grease*. Lafosse calls the grease: *la irante traversine, c'est une Crevasse aux pieds de derriere*. Other French writers on the *ecole veterinaire*, call it the *mules traversieres et Crevasses*. The Italians have a word—*Malandra*—by which they designate all running ulcerations of the feet, shanks, and knees. The grease (properly so-called) arises from external causes, but that arising from internal causes, is called the ichor-grease. Hence the English farmers are perfectly correct in distinguishing between malanderous limbs, and the diseases of the hoof. The putrid frog excretes a very fetid humor, which is sharp and corroding. The filthy humor running from the upturned crown, is of a similar nature. The malanders excrete a similar fluid.

49. Itch.—During late years, when the struggle for something

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them,—and thus was generated a modified form of the *variola*, which became the first protective cow-pox. It never appears of its own accord, and thus by the side of the poison,—as is the rule,—the antidote is found. Now, of course, we have it in our power, at any time, to produce, artificially, the specific protective cow-pox; that is, if a genuine seed can be procured for planting it. This is the genuine *variola* only, which, however, is now very rarely found, and only the degenerated *varioloid* is yet to be had, which will not answer for vaccinating purposes on cows. This is my theory, the correctness of which has been confirmed by experience. This is a subject of much importance; for, as vaccinations are now made, instead of furnishing us a permanent protection against small-pox, generates only progressive misery, and a still-increasing crippling-up of the human race.

"With high regard, yours, etc., Dr. Ægidi."

Another physician related to myself, and a recognized physiologist, maintains the following opinion:

The least possible amount of small-pox lymph is sufficient to call forth a reaction in the animal organism, and as the excreted product the same substance appears that has created the reaction, viz: lymph, for the vaccinating process is the source of this lymph. In like manner as we trace the power of decomposition of the body, to its catalytic force, we also ascribe the ability of some bodies to prevent decomposition, to a paralytic force.

The first traces of the pox are found in the pineal gland of the cow,—otherwise her brain is like that of the ox.

new has become universal, the representatives of Science have endeavored to demonstrate, that itch is a mite-disease, and we find works, even, on the subject, among them the following: "*Beiträge zur Lehre von den durch parasiten bedingten Hautkrankheiten, von Dr. B. Gudden, Assistenzartzt, an der Grossherzoglich Badischen Heil-und Pflege-Austalt, Illenau; Stuttgart, Verlag von Ehener und Seubert*, 1855," in which pictorial illustration, from microscopic observations, of these mites are given, though these illustrations are confessedly somewhat defective.

Also, Mr. H. C. Gerlach, in his works on "Itch and Scabs" (*Krätze und Rände*), Berlin, 1857, which is one of the most comprehensive works of the kind, that treat of this subject,—describes the itch-mite afflicting both man and beast, and also gives pictorial illustrations of them. The excerpted treatise of Prof. Karsch, of Münster, in which the illustrations of the itch-mite are complete in their resemblance to the black bryona, is hardly worthy of mention in this connection. "Such naturalists," as Dr. Ernst Bischoff (privy counselor at Bonn) will express it, "as have attained a ripe scholarship in reward of long and patient study, will not waste their time in this manner. At all events, it is comforting to know that their supposed elucidations will not be apt to spoil much of what is still good in man."

To me it appears, however, that the profession has confounded the product of the disease, with the cause of it, as it has so often done before. Upon a cool and deliberate weighing of the whole subject, it is hardly possible to come to any other conclusion, than that itch, like so many other diseases, is caused by a corruption of the fluids, impurity of the blood, etc., which arises at that juncture when the evaporating matter has arrived at a stage, where it is peculiarly disposed to putrefaction.*

This stage of putrescent degeneracy, which, like the milk to the suckling child, furnishes the first nutriment to this family of parasites; and should be the real subject of investigation. Experience has recorded undeniable facts for us, showing that not every age or clime is adapted to a degeneracy of the fluids, or the engendering of putrescent productions. A young pithy piece of timber, sprung from a good soil, can long remain in contact with the free atmos-

* See "Family Advice," at the close of this work.

phere, before fungus growths, mites, or anything derived from the atmosphere, is found upon it;* while, on the contrary, a middle-aged piece has much more susceptibility for them, and an old piece seems to be worm-eaten, almost by nature, etc. On this principle we account for the fact that suckling infants never get the itch, unless, they become infected with it in their mother's womb; or, as the physicians generally prefer to express it, became contaminated with it during the act of parturition, etc.

Old people frequently suffer of tetter, or from some other fluid-degeneracy, so that the itch really plays so subordinate a part that, according to the general law of nature, by which the greater forces swallow the inferior ones, it does not make its appearance at all.

After what has been said, it does not come into my mind at all to deny the existence of these mites. They have undoubtedly the same Creator with ourselves, and as all nature is teeming with life, (see p. 120, Sub. 14), it will appear clear to every intelligent observer that these very minute little beings will alight only there where they can find nutrition. The same as the muck-fly, which, during the time when the atmosphere is surcharged with electricity, or the months during which brewers cannot make good beer, is most inclined to creep into the crevices of butchers' meat, nestle, lay her eggs and generate her maggots there,—so the itch-mite will find it most convenient and comfortable to lodge in the skin of uncleanly persons, and thus the more readily develop the morbid matter concealed in the body. How else could it come to pass that the itch, in a patient affected with it, who has hitherto had no external evidences of his disease, should in a few hours after taking a dose of flower-of-sulphur, see it appear upon his skin, as if millet seed had been sown over it; the more so as it is known that sulphur is a death-dealing agent, and by no means a delicacy for living creatures? In the former Bellish apothecary-shop of *Hagen* in Westphalia, a remedy for the itch has been sold for untold years, which would cure itch without producing a fetid odor, simply by the patient's rubbing his wrists with a portion of the remedial salve

* When I speak of the existence of mites in the atmosphere, I imagine them in a crude condition. They become developed, and may even become reproductive, in a skin that furnishes them nutrition. If this were not the case, the disease would appear in the form of an epidemic, and whole districts and sections might be at once infected with it. An instance of the latter kind has not as yet been shown to have occurred.

as large as a pea or hazle-nut. Here it cannot possibly be maintained that the itch-mites came in contact with the salve, over the whole body; but the fluids of the body were evidently, by this means, so far reversed or changed, that the animalcules, finding no more nourishment, were starved to death.

But be this as it may, on an itch-infected person, on whom even no pustules can yet be discovered, we need but pass the hand over the venous structure of his skin, and we can feel the little knots underneath, which indicate the developing itch. I will compress my presentation of the case, in that striking passage of Scripture: "For wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together." Humanity wants to be relieved of its sufferings; my treatment does relieve them, because it goes hand in hand with nature. (See p. 50, Sub. 16.)

50. As soon as gout or rheumatism appears in the points of the fingers (extremities), then the whole body is permeated by it. The same is true when palpitation of the heart, or glimmering before the eyes has occurred. The latter symptoms generally appear as consequences of medication.

Rheumatism often produces insanity, especially if it concentrates upon the brain. Suppressed eruptions of the skin, such as tetters and the like, also cold shower-baths upon bald-heads, have very frequently the same consequences. But how can we expect such lunatics to be cured in insane asylums, in which it is notorious that, to this day, no remedy for rheumatism is known?*

51. In former years it was a tenacious custom among physicians to prescribe ominous doses of cod-liver oil, for glandular and kindred disorders. But whatever of good the cod-liver oil may have effected in the glands, it more than counterbalanced in the injury it inflicted on the stomach and intestines, as it is an admitted fact that all greasy substances are injurious to a weak or disordered stomach. And does not the cod-liver oil belong to the greasiest and most rancid of all fatty substances?

* Public journals, among others the *Kölnisch Zeitung*, No. 296, Oct. 25, 1855, furnish the following proof in relation to this matter: "The physician of an insane asylum received a patient lately, whose mental aberration could be traced solely to the application of various hair-dyes. On investigation, it was found that the dye was composed of a solution of lead, muriate of quicksilver, and lapis infernalis. In all probability it came in contact with the skin of the head, for the disorder commenced with violent headache, continuing until formal aberration of the mind became perceptible."

52 The most suitable time for the treatment of chronic eye-diseases are those weeks intervening the month of March to the middle of May; and again through the months of September and October; for a pure clear atmosphere is always much better adapted to operations, than moist, muggy, or stormy weather. Indeed, we may say: The months during which brewers can make good beer, are those, too, in which my Resuscitator evokes healthful fluids.

53. The actual formation of the cataract in the eye, is a telling proof of the complete prostration of a body inclined to spasms, and hence, in such patients, operations should be avoided during the month of February, as being a month not favorable, as a general thing, to a cure; probably, because the approaching equinoctial change will of itself produce a sort of conflict in the fluids of every healthy organism, which calls into play all powers of the organs, and hence every disturbance of the system would be unfavorable toward a renovation of the fluid masses. (The obstinate ulcers which frequently occur during this month, are easily explained upon this hypothesis.)

54. A lamp often goes out while it still has an abundant supply of oil. Why is this? Evidently because the wick is forced too tight into the tube, preventing the access of air to it, and thus preventing the oil from reaching the flame. What must be done is to cleanse, stir, ventilate, and excite the wick, and when this is properly done, the light will burn to the last drop of oil. The same is true with the infinitely more subtile light of life. If it becomes apparent to any one that his life-flame does not burn as brightly and easily as before, then let him resort to my "Resuscitator," the well-known little instrument, that has become the dread of the apothecarists.

55. Hoarseness, and affections of the larynx generally, arise, as a rule, from the abdomen. How foolish, therefore, in most cases, is the local treatment in vogue.

56. In consumptives the beard generally ceases to grow three days before death.

57. Spasms or convulsions generally occur in consequence of oppilations in the secretory canals.

58. As long as the body is still in a diseased condition, he will naturally seek for the acceptible relief which the Resuscitator can

give; and the nearer the body approaches to health, the more prickly and sensitive will the needle-punctures become.

59. Tartar-emetic or the so-called pock-salve, will destroy entirely not only the epidermis, but will cauterize also the subcutaneous tissues in such a manner, that the rubbing-in of this poison often produces local pains as much as thirty years afterward; and all the combined skill of the medical world is unable to restore a skin thus cauterized, to its normal condition.

60. The poorer class of people generally recover sooner from their diseases, than the rich. Although the former must be satisfied with far poorer fare and nursing, and are, in consequence of the inhuman hardships they at times undergo, much more exposed to bodily suffering and disease, than the latter; yet, on the other hand, they are happily without the means to purchase, at a heavy cost, a far more serious artificial and medicinal disease, in addition to the natural one, as their rich neighbors are almost sure to do. (See 42, on page 133, and 72, on page 146.)

61. I have heard it asserted by physicians, that Virchow, for whose very judicious views I entertain a high regard, had built a barrier for himself, which in later times, he could not overstep; but I am of the opinion that most of our physicians have for a long time been standing at their self-barred gates, etc.

62. As soon as anything, or any people, become unnatural, it will go under, for nature ever remains the same.

63. While one physician prescribes purgatives, another, for the same thing, gives an emetic. We do not design raising objections to this; but shall simply explain the effect of purgatives to the people. The scientific deduction we reserve for ourselves.

Purgatives are generally divided into three classes.

(1) *Salts, or dissolving.*—While these certainly effect the desired object of dissolving the victuals, there is this evil in their use, that they are apt to dissolve the mucous membranes of the stomach and intestines as well.

(2) *Oily.*—While these have of course the effect of rendering all the contents of the stomach and intestines slippery, they will at the same time so besmear the stomach and intestines that both must become torpid. For proof, look at an old boot-shaft or sprinkling-hose.

(3) *Spicy.*—By these, it is true, warmth and activity are

developed; but as laxatives and purgatives are generally given only to such patients as are troubled with a species of continual spasmodic conditions, hence the internal warmth, with the warmth already existing, cannot possibly result in the advantage that the physician, after mature deliberation, has hoped to see. And now any one may see the absurdity of a physician or apothecary prescribing the ordinary blood-purifying remedies. (See page 135, Sub. 46 and 47.)

My treatment, on the contrary, accelerates the evacuations in quite a different manner. The lethargic digestive organs are aroused from outside, and thus stirred up to renewed activity. This begins forthwith, and the constipation of the excrements ceases. This is genuine blood-purification. Homeopathy conceives of the matter in the same manner, only are its remedies of a different character.

64. Dr. Hoppe claims that his experiments are peculiar and new; although he acknowledges that the number of his more humane predecessors is so large that he cannot enumerate them. Well, we may readily concede to him the palm as being the greatest cattle-tormentor of the century; but the benefit that science will derive from him, would readily admit of being knocked into a wetstone. With equal propriety might the incendiary attempt to defend his experiments, as contributing to the advancement of science, (such as optics, and theories concerning heat, etc.), provided, of course, the police did not see the matter in a different light.

65. In the ideas of nausea, fear, anxiety, anger, joy, etc., we certainly meet once more with important conditions of life, or at least so close an intimacy with them, that in the attempt to solve this life-problem, many a one's hairs have turned gray.

The elementary changes of the nutritious substances, seem to be congenial to the body; but it is certainly not worth while to speak of prolonging life, as some have latterly commenced to do, as long as we have failed to learn what really is the elementary life-principle. Too large an absorption of oil will drown the flame of even the brightest lamp; and the effects of oxygen, rushing in a current, will extinguish even the torch.

66. Since the time of Hyppocrates, it has been alike impossible for the most distinguished physicians or laymen, to move their

ears at will! Perhaps medical science is to blame, that humanity cannot accommodate the ear to sound, as it can the eye to light.* Have they suffered this faculty to be lost to man? How else, unless he once possessed this advantage in common with the most stupid animals, could the adage ever have obtained any significance—"He has stiff ears?" I trust that my Resuscitator will eradicate the stiff-eared tribe, root and branch. *But if any one can furnish better proof, let him hasten to do it!*

67. Spectacles, no matter whether concave, convex, or plain, they all resemble practically, more or less, the curb-bit bridle of the horse. And if in addition we call to mind the blue and green side-glasses, with which spectacles are often provided, then we have, sure enough, bridle, eye-flaps, and all! When once my mode of treatment, which is already penetrating the mist, comes to be generally appreciated, no one will any longer submit to the clownishness of having his nose bestridden with spectacles, *because all diseases of the eye will disappear before it.* Only in such cases can I approve of such ornaments where the victim has lost one, either by accident or medical maltreatment, or cauterization, and wears spectacles to hide the deformity. The most striking proof of the uselessness of spectacles can be found herein, that the majority of oculists of our time, wear them, and are *notwithstanding unable to see!* Would to God that the lately-invented and even "improved" oculi, were not simply an owl-glass buffoonery!

68. In *cancers*, especially cancerous ulcerations of the tongue, the genitals play the principal part. Medical science has never noticed this. Relying upon numerous evidences concerning this point, that have come within my reach, I purpose, at a later period, to enlighten the public on this point, and clear away some of the mist that is still enveloping the subject.

69. Mineral-waters contain mineral, and hence they evidently derive their name. By virtue of their weight, coldness, etc., they may at first stupefy some disorders; but cure they can only in case it is within the reach of possibilities, that by some sort of dreging-machine, the mineralized and calcarized blood-vessels could, in later years, be cleansed again, or that the arteries might

* As regards the power of vision, science has already come to the conclusion not to admit of any difference in the kinds of cataract.

be brushed out by some sort of utensil like that used for cleansing pipes. But as this is impossible, the public will sooner or later learn to see that the expected or boasted benefit to be derived from drinking mineral-water is all imaginary. Far better would he deserve of humanity who should succeed to discover and furnish us a specifically-pure and clear water, pure of all deleterious and foreign substances. He, indeed, would give us sweet bread, for once, instead of the medical leaven that has been conjured-up to torment mankind.

70. An organ cannot remain in good health if the nutritious life-substances are prevented from freely reaching it, or the effete excretions of the blood are interrupted. *Very many diseases arise from this cause and no other.*

71. As soon as the general introduction of my discovery shall have banished all rheumatic evils from the world, the host of epidemic diseases will be reduced to its minimum; for a body perfectly free of rheumatic disorders, is not at all susceptible to contagious diseases. Paralysis of the brain, which is now (in consequence, undoubtedly, of medical men and their drugs) so common among men, will not occur any more at all.

72. Many a one has become poor to enrich doctors and druggists, and made himself sick besides.

73. The chief business of the physician is to prolong the life of his patient, to its greatest possible extent. But as the latter is possessed of but one life, the physician should have but one remedy, and that a reliable one,—Baunscheidtism, for instance.

74. Baunscheidtism, therefore, in its travels through the world, courts no favors from what has hitherto been regarded as medical science, its disciples, or followers; but appeals, under all circumstances, by virtue of its *ad hominem* manner of argumentation,—directly to the common sense of mankind. Physicians, however, would be great gainers by frankly adopting it.

75. An enemy we should paint with a brush, as a mark of distinction, but not for the purpose of revenge; for will not the world know him?

76. From the chaos-confusion of time, emanates the remedy which humanity has long sought in vain.

77. The gentlemen of the profession are most ready for enterprises out of which they can expect, within a year or so, to reap

a rich harvest for their pockets; such as imported beer, or malt-extracts, through which the fluids of the body are notoriously corrupted and thickened, so that the attentions of the gentlemanly physician will soon become a necessary evil, for such, at least, as are silly enough to confide in him.

The following miscellaneous items may constitute the close of my "Observations and Experience:"

(1) The town of M——a, in the grand duchy of W——r, twenty-eight years ago, could boast of no other physician than the barber. In 1837 the first physician established himself at this place, but it was generally doubted whether he could make a livelihood. But two years had scarcely expired, before he found it impossible to attend to his extensive practice alone, for the number of patients had increased to a marvellous extent. A second one settled there, and both have now as much to do as they can attend to. The poor barber, of course, was deprived, to a very great extent, of his custom.

Upon hearing this, I was led to inquire: Has Heaven, then, so suddenly visited that neighborhood with disease? Or had the first physician succeeded so well in drugging the inhabitants of the place, that a second physician became a necessary evil?

(2) Some time ago, a certain lady called upon one of the most celebrated oculists of W., in order to consult him on account of her eyes, complaining that their power of vision had of late considerably diminished. At a glance the doctor saw that she was a lady of rank and wealth. He looked at the eyes, shook his head, and thought the treatment would require much time, as there were reasons to fear amaurosis in her case. He must advise her, first of all, that, as she had informed him she was residing a considerable distance in the country, she move into the city at once, and thus enable him to see her frequently,—if possibly, daily. The lady then rented an elegant mansion, moved into the city, and the physician was punctual in his attendance. He prescribed this and that, and thus days run into weeks, and weeks into months. The cure, however, was still coming. The physician tried to console her. One day the patient hit upon a curious scheme, and she waited not long to carry it into effect. She procured for herself a very old and poor attire, put a hood of tremendous size upon her head, took an old umbrella and a market-basket in her hand, and in

these habiliments she visited her physician, selecting for the purpose a very rainy day. She had so well succeeded in distorting and disguising herself, that the eye even of a lover could scarcely have recognized her. She was obliged to wait for a long time in the ante-room of the physician, with many others who like her were seeking relief. At last her turn came.

"Well, my good woman, what have you got to complain of?" asked the physician.

"Very bad eyes, doctor," answered she.

He took her to the light, looked into her eyes, but failed to recognize his patient. Shrugging his shoulders, he said:

"Your eyes are well enough."

"Well?" she said.

"Yes, yes, and I know what I 'm saying."

"But I have been told I was getting the a—a—I forget how it is called."

"Amaurosis?"

"Yes, that is it, doctor."

"Don't you let them make you believe any such nonsense. Your eyes are a little weak, but that is all."

"But my physician has told me so."

"Then your physician is an ass."

"An ——— ?"

"Yes, yes, an ass! tell him boldly that I said so."

The lady now arose, and in her customary voice she said:

"Sir, you are my physician, don't you know me ?"

The face that the sage counselor made, is easier to imagine than to describe.

"Gracious madam," he commenced to stammer in apology, but the lady would not listen to him, and left him indignantly. She never saw the gentleman any more.—(Bonner *Gazette*, of Oct. 8, 1854, No. 233.) Are the physicians able to cure amaurosis also???

(3) In the neighboring and friendly empire of R. the farmers are in the habit of visiting the annual fairs of the provincial cities for the purpose of making, not only their necessary purchases, but chiefly—no matter whether sick or well—to embrace the opportunity of being bled. The surgeon would generally ask them: How much money do you wish to invest? because the

quantity of blood extracted would be in exact proportion to the amount invested. The smallest amount extracted would cost four copecks; the largest, a half ruble. Thus the opulent farmer had the privilege of losing at least twelve-and-a-half times as much of his blood, as the poor peasant. But in this farcical, and, at the same time lamentable fact, there is this gratifying feature, that the circumstances are not reversed, as the wealthier farmer, by the more generous diet at his command, is able to hold out the longer against such a barbarous folly. (But Baunscheidtism is beginning to open the eyes of the people too.)

(4) From a reliable source I have learned that in R. the hospital-physician prescribes china in almost all cases. Twenty-five grains! he is allowed to prescribe by the regulations, but not one more. Generally, however, the mixture contains but five grains. The druggist, however, charges the twenty-five grains. If the patient dies, it frequently occurs that the physician asks the apothecary with apparent indignation: "And did the patient really receive the twenty-five grains?" If the astonished apothecary shrugs his shoulders significantly, the physician will gravely say: "Ah, then no wonder the patient had to die, for less than twenty-five grains of this superb medicine, could never prove effectual!" Of course the dissimulation succeeds in its purpose of deceiving the bereaved into a belief of the physician's innocence and ability. And thus the matter ends. The physician prescribes, and the apothecary administers the medicine as he thinks best. But when the New Year comes around, equality is restored by making a New-Year's gift to the injured physician, which will be *ad gradation* (according to the grade of the physician.) In comparison to this, I say: Give me, after all, in preference, the veterinary apothecary of the father-land.

(5) And here is another characteristic case: A woman in Odesssa was weeping over the bed of her dying husband. The physician enters the sick-chamber,—he endeavors to comfort the young woman with the assurance that all had been done that medical skill could do for her husband, and that, sooner or later, we must all die. The young woman, not satisfied with such comfort, asked him: "And is there no more help at all?" The friendly and accommodating helper replied: "Although cupping, bleeding, and sinapisms have been applied, with many other stimulants, and all

other medieal remedies are exhausted; I will yet try one thing more: I will instruet the dentist, and assist him, quickly to extraet a tooth; but if that fails, then all is lost!"

The traveller who related to me this item of the miseellany, assures me that he read it in a medieal publieation of the place where it oeeurred.

(6) The Bonner *Zeitung*, No. 214, Sept. 17, 1857, brings us the following:

"A certain Prof. Rizzoly, in Bologne, has enriehed medieal seience by a new and original method to cure, whieh eannot fail of producing a eonsiderable degree of attention in the respective eircles. It is well-known that a certain limping often follows the healing of fractured limbs, eonsequent upon the elongation of the fractured member. The professor now proposes, that, in order to avoid this, both limbs be similarly fraetured and elongated, and thus restore the disturbed equilibrium. He elaims that he has suceessfully applied his discovery in several cases." (?)

Herein, certainly, no one ean fail to reeognize a spirit of extra-scientific maturity!!!

In closing my observations, I would only add an expression of my hope, that, the last of earthly observations I may make, is to see the Resuseitator, like the eoffee-mill, in every family.

V.

THE PHENOMENON OF DEATH.*

In the preceding chapters, I have endeavored to give the kind reader some light concerning Life, its design, etc. I have shown him how best he may cheer and prolong it, and have, therefore, made him acquainted with my invention, the Resuscitator,—of the merits of which, sooner or later, the public will decide. I have also shown that my system of therapeutics is, in many particulars, diametrically opposed to that hitherto in vogue and so successful in populating grave-yards; and that only by means of my natural remedies, can human dissolution be deferred to the latest moment. But one thing remains for me to do before the close of the theoretical portion of my work, viz: to render a friendly service to the reader, by teaching him how to alleviate even the pangs of death.

The human organism, it is well-known, was never designed, by its Creator, to last forever;† and although the Resuscitator may, as has been shown, arouse the slumbering powers of vitality once more, and help them to conquer the disease,—yea, though he may compel the glimmering flame of the lamp of life to flash out once more with its last brilliancy, and cause the last atom of vitality to be consumed, yet at last the hour of final dissolution must come.

This we call "dying" or "death." Philosophers of all times and ages have speculated upon the phenomenon of death. Attempts have been made to personify him in the gentlest, most pathetic, as well as in the most horrid and ghastly forms. The ancient Greeks represented him under the image of a sleeping youth; Abu Moslem, the Arabian philosopher and General of Ispahan, taught: "the world was God, and that Death and Life were simply the alternate dissolutions and recombinations of the four grand elementary substances, which were in themselves unchangeable." The christianity of the middle ages represented

* Defined according to the chemical gauge of the Englishman Johnson.

† It is altogether probable that the gracious God has designed that, in manner similar to that by which he refreshes us by the change of the seasons, kind death shall remove us from scenes that have at last become monotonously uniform, and introduce us to a new and higher state of existence.

death under the well-known image of the skeleton-man with scythe and hour-glass. Longbein calls him, jocosely, the old bone-cutter. Paulet, in his own peculiar and uncouth inferences, concludes: Alexander died; was buried, changed to dust, the dust returned to earth, out of earth we make loam, and why should we not be able to stop-up a beer-barrel with the loam into which he was changed? And a poet of the period of pastoral poetry, sings:

> "Friendly Death relieves of all sorrow,
> Leads, through its slumbers, to heavenly bliss."

But, to multiply such and similar quotations from moralists, poets, and godly men, would lead to no result. It is enough to say that they all agree in this, that nothing is permanent under the sun. Yet, the handful of dust to which the human body is reduced, is not earth out of which we could make loam, to stop-up a crevice in our dwelling to shield us from the rude blast of the north-wind. It is only a very small remainder of the substances of the body; the most of which disappear in the form of water and gas. Chemistry has of late succeeded in tracing the various elementary substances, in their passage through the animal and vegetable kingdom; and it has found the same atoms which we to-day see in the form of odorous flowers or the swelling fruit, may to-morrow be in course of assimilation in some animal organism, and soon thereafter be evaporated and fly off with the winds of heaven, be dancing along with the clear waters of the murmuring brook, or else may slumber quietly, for awhile, in the bosom of the earth, until an opportunity invites to renewed activity. And when even Heraclitus, the obscure, already asserted, that *all things moved*, we now know that this shoreless irresistible current of natural changes, *returns upon itself!* From these few hints we may readily infer that there can be no death, such as humanity is apt to imagine. That Nature knows of Life only, that although in this life-current individuals are dissolved, yet their atoms will just as readily enter into new combinations, as a fixed and necessary consequence. This process I will endeavor to explain to my readers; and having done so, I flatter myself that I have rendered them the promised service.

Our bodies are actually composed of hydrogen (water), carbon, nitrogen, and mineralogical (?) substances.

We find water in adhesive masses, not only in the ocean, rivers, fountains, etc., but the air also is never free from watery vapors. Incessantly these airy particles of water are elevated into the upper regions, there to enter into the formation of, and subsequently descend, as rain, hail, or snow, to feed the fountains and refresh the fields.* Of this the plants absorb a large portion, for even their woody portion, their scaffolding, contains no less than 55½ per cent. of water and only 44½ of carbon. The same is true with regard to the sugar and starch that is formed by the plants. In one hundred parts of the starch, there are sixty of water, and forty of carbon. Animals, as well as plants, absorb a large portion of water, which is thrown off mostly through the lungs and skin.† An adult man evaporates, in this way, daily, about two pounds of water, and the transpiration of animals is, in all probability, larger in proportion to their size. If the plant dies, and decomposes in the air, then the confined or arrested water is set at liberty; and so with animals: after digesting the saccharine and starchy substances, they throw off the watery substances of it, and return it to the atmosphere by means of the lungs and skin; and thus the water, after having performed its numberless offices, and entered into untold combinations, recommences its grand circuit of activity.

The carbon performs a similar journey The carbonic acid—that heavy, sour, odorous species of air, which rises in countless bubbles on the foaming beer, champaigne, soda-water, and the like,—is a gas consisting of carbon (charcoal) and oxygen. It is an essential ingredient of the air, and upon its continuance depends the existence of all vegetable life. The leaves of plants inhale or absorb the carbonic acid, the oxygen of which makes its exit from the leaves, under the influence of light, but the carbon remains to form a chemical union with the woody fiber of the stem, the sugar of the juice and the starch of the seed. It has been calculated that notwithstanding the immense supply of carbonic acid in the air, it would long ago have been exhausted, by being turned into plants, had this great reservoir not been continually replenished.

* While the water ascends in the form of vapor, it will, at the time, draw animalculæ along with it, and develop them. Hence the appearance of them in rain-drops.

† Alas! through how many bellies may the water which I drink, have passed before!

The most important sources from which this replenishing supply is derived, are the plants, so far, at least, as they decompose, or are consumed by fire, and thus return their great quantity of carbonic acid to the air, from which they first took it,—also man, and the graminivorous animals, in case, at least, the partaken nourishment is decomposable in a manner resembling that of combustion by fire,—the industrial arts of the day, with their massive consumption of coal,—the fountains of pure carbonic acid, different mineral substances,—lime, the shells and skeletons of marine animals, which have been piled-up mountain-high along the sea-shores, craters of volcanoes, etc., etc. It may here be remarked that, the particles of carbon, as every one may see, may easily repeat their brief circuit from the air to the plant, thence to the animal, etc., a hundred times, before it may be allowed a lengthy rest in the bosom of the earth, and thence be exhaled once more. Now, whether this circuitous course just presented has really been the same for centuries, like the motion of the planets in our solar system, is a question not yet satisfactorily solved by chemical science. For the last few centuries no perceptible change has occurred in the constituent elements of the air, and the waters of the sea. As proof of this we have the preservation of the different species of plants and animals. But that very important transformations of the kind have occurred during former epochs, geology proves beyond a doubt.

The wanderings of nitrogen are far more complex and difficult than those of hydrogen (water), and carbon (charcoal.) Nevertheless, if the friendly reader will give me his attention for a few moments, I will endeavor to explain this for him also.*

Our main articles of nutrition consist, as a general mass, of but two chemical substances, which resemble the elementary substances, constituting wheat-flour—that is, starch and gluten. Starch, and its constituent elements, such as gum, sugar, fat, etc., are free of nitrogen. Gluten, on the contrary, and its related substances, such as fibrin, albumen, caseine, etc., contain a considerable portion of it. Also the air, surrounding us, is a combination consisting of about four-fifths of nitrogen, and but one-fifth of oxygen. The chemical combination of nitrogen with hydrogen, forms

*I must here crave the indulgence of the reader, should I be compelled to resort frequently to the hotch-potch of chemical technicalities.

ammonias, and with oxygen, nitric acid. Both these substances, ammonia and nitric acid, are generated by the process of decomposition of organized bodies in the earth, from which they are absorbed by the plants, together with other nitrogenous substances, and will next appear as vegetable albumen, vegetable caseine, and vegetable fibrin, which they form. The gluten mentioned above, is a chemical composition, very similar in its nature to that of the muscular fibers, and the other azotic tissues of the animal body. Hence it may fitly be ranked with such animal food as eggs, meat, etc., and like these it forms the flesh and muscle of men and graminivorous animals.* Vegetable life consists in, and is sustained by, a continual absorption of substances and their exertion; and so in the animal body are all parts continually engaged in coming and going. And here it is the nitrogen that manifests the least consistency in its combinations. The most important changes that the azotic substances undergo, are the following: The solvable fibrin of the blood unites with the oxygen, and lodges itself as muscular fibers. This will absorb still more of the oxygen, and is transformed into creatin, and ultimately into urine and uric acid, which being excreted through the kidneys, are given back to the earth once more. Here it is again transformed into ammonia and nitric acid, or enters generally into such combinations, from which the nitrogen is most readily absorbed by the roots of the plants. And thus we have the renewal of the circuit, in the azotic or nitrogenous substances.

All parts of plants—the stem, leaves, and fruit—leave a certain amount of ashes upon being burnt. Blood and flesh, skin and hair, as well as all earthy substances of the animal body, also yield a combustible substance, that consists of mineral salts. It is a disputed question whether the combustible substances originate out of the earth or air; but with regard to the mineral ingredients, there is but one opinion admissible. The air contains no minerals, and all the ashy material of the plant must have been absorbed from the earth. Animals, again, can make no use, and will not accept of, any minerals as nourishment, if presented directly. If they partake of any it is in the form of our culinary

* It is a notorious fact that those animals which subsist only on vegetables, are the gentlest, and become the oldest; on the contrary, we have the strongest and fiercest of animals among the carnivorous.

salt, or dissolved in the water they drink, not sufficient, however for the formation of bones, teeth, etc.* It follows as a necessity that the portion of their elementous substances, they derive from the vegetable kingdom. Now, as the animal is continually excreting mineral substances—urin, skin, horns and nails—until at last it dies, and decomposes in the earth, we have again a complete cycle, through which the earthy portions of the vegetable and animal bodies move.

Thus we see, too, that chemistry finds its peculiar field of activity only in the realm of corruption—decomposition;† for if I were to give all she can render in the fewest words possible, I would say: *Assimilation*, *Transformation*, and *Excretion*.‡ And thus we see that the ultimate result in all cases is a return to

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*It is an undoubted fact that salt is a spice, and a mineral spice in the bargain, which has the power to make us cultivate the acquaintance of mother-earth the soonest. (See Sub. 16, p. 121.) Hence it is a great question with me, whether Adam or Eve, or even Mathusaleh, ever tasted it.

†I do not forget that distinguished chemists, such as Leibig even, make a difference between decomposition and corruption. But as such definitions are evidently designed to develop an erudition that enters the misty regions of hairsplitting and useless speculations, therefore I have long ago renounced all claims to this modern learning, as well as all efforts to obtain it. As readily might I here make a division of decomposition, as being either *with* or *without* wind, (air-bubbles, etc.) But as long as our medical classifiers are watching to know what life is, we must regard their definitions in reference to health-restoration, as more or less "wind-bound."

‡Almost every one inexperienced in life, has a hobby-horse on which he loves to ride before the eyes of the world. Alas! that our regularly college-moulded scholars should so often prove themselves hobby-horse-riders, publishing their folly in the oracular language of the learned. But if our philosophers, jurists, and, above all, medical men and chemists, would but place a proper estimate upon mechanical science, they would not be found in baseless reasonings so often, but would rather present an honorable front to this science. Mechanical science is the key that will in due time unlock most of the unsolved problems. It is indeed beginning its course now, so that the frozen powers of mind of the most helpless, are at last being thawed into new life. The genuine mechanic will not only appeal to all the exact sciences, but lays most of them under contribution. When this is once completely done, the old faculties will break down like the joist of a rotten structure. The mechanical chess-player has long existed, and the watch (chronometer) is well-known to be a most carefully-calculated and most nicely-adjusted machine in all its parts. The tactics of the general are mathematics to a great extent—practical mechanism—so also the governing of the helm of the ship of state, in the hands of the skillful statesman. Galileo was a mechanic. The Creator governs his immense universe by means of a mighty mechanism. In view of such illustrious predecessors, the Resuscitator cures often in a pure mechanical spiritual manner.

the place of beginning. The constituents of our body going through a regular course of transformations, and the body itself, according to unalterable laws, returns to the earth, though he does not really become earth itself. All anxiety concerning the fate of our remains is, in the eyes of true science, only childish folly; and the atoms which constitute my body after death, I have no more right to call my own, than I can claim to own those which my body has thrown off numberless times, and were soon claimed as the property of another. The free and useable supply of these precious substances, is comparatively so small, that both plants and animals draw their allowance on but very short credits, until finally death comes and the entire mass of activity falls home to the relentless creditor. Man, too, cannot escape paying the debt he owes to mother-earth. Amid peculiarly favorable circumstances we may succeed, by embalming and stowing-away the bodies of kings and princes in vaults, etc., to save them from the general fate of destruction and scatteration. But does any one imagine that they are happier, therefore, than Cromwell, Wycliffe, or the whole line of Bourbons, whose dust was scattered to the winds by a ruthless mob? How small the entire mass of substances that can enter into the infinite variety of forms, during the ceaseless activity with which it makes the circuit of life and death? The same water, the same phosphate of lime, the same carbon and nitrogen, have already supported countless generations of living beings. How many hundred times the same substance has been wept over as precious remains, who can tell? Will not hundreds in succession, in the fullness of life, and in the pride of conscious strength, who shall hereafter claim the atoms that compose this body of mine, as parts of their own, say to them: This is *myself;* this is *my* blood, *my* heart, *my* cogitating brain! Surely our dust will not always remain dust and ashes, but this body will never rise to an incorruptible state. How erroneous, how foolish, how course and crude, when opposed to this clear fixed knowledge, is the idea that sometime after death this very identical body shall envelop us again! Have not hundreds of others an older claim upon its constituent parts? Let us, therefore, abstain from all complaints when the moment of our dissolution draws nigh, and the pendulum ceases to move. Our life is one of multifarious combinations, and, like all other combinations, is threatened with decay, dissolution, and disintegration, pre-

vious to its entrance upon new and simpler combinations. In the contraction of these and in intimate connection with these partially-known *life-ingredients*, wrested laboriously, according to chemical laws and analysis, from the ever-progressive circuit-course of elementary substances, my healing instrument—the science-controlling Resuscitator—secures to the changeful body free ingress of vitality, and equally free egress of effete (dead) matter.

And when the time comes that this my Resuscitator can no longer delay the coming of this supposed death, then may the dying man, with a good conscience, regard his dying merely as the bridge over which he passes into eternity, to enter upon the elysian fields of celestial peace to his immortal spirit.*

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* There is sweet comfort in the words: Let children close the eyes of their parents. It is the last service of love, which the grateful hand of youth can render to old age. But it is more: It is also one of the most beautiful of nature's laws, which medical science has thus far, it appears to me, too slightly regarded. Baunscheidtism, however, has taken this duty into account, and secures its discharge most beautifully, in case no medical quackery has interfered to render its merciful mission nugatory.

VI.

THE PRESS.

REFERENCES ON BAUNSCHEIDTISM.

[*First*]

In No. 95, of the Cologne *Deutschen Volkshalle*, of April 25th, 1851, we read the following, from the Rev. Mr. Byns, of Endenich, near Bonn, dated April 24, 1851:

"BAUNSCHEIDTISM."

In drawing the attention of the public to a new and safe method of cure, the name of which stands at the head of this, invented by a mechanic resident of this place, to-wit: Mr. *Carl Baunscheidt*, I flatter myself that I have conscientiously and convincingly rendered an important service to mankind.

My sexton, Brenig, probably in consequence of his chronic rheumatic disorders,—the source of so many dangerous diseases,—lost, in a short space of time, almost all power of vision, from what seemed to be a perfectly healthy eye. There was little wanting to the complete formation of the amaurosis, when the above-named scientific inventor personally applied his natural but skillful curing apparatus to the sufferer; and in the space of two months, remarkable as it may appear, he restored this thirty-years' sufferer, in a very satisfactory manner.

The instrument which Mr. Baunscheidt makes use of, he calls the ("Lebenswecker") "Resuscitator," and does *not* base its healing efficacy upon electro-magnetism; but principally upon the rapid and almost entirely painless and bloodless effects of needle-punctures in the skin, which is generally followed by a mild, and morbid-matter-excretory inflammation, etc.

(Signed) BYNS,
Pastor of the place.

[*Second.*]

The following award of hearty thanks, from Lord Immendorf, of Eschmar, Circuit of Liegberg, is published in the *Kœlnische Zeitung*, of June, 1852:

CURE OF THE EYES!

Filled by an indescribable sense of gratitude, I would herewith communicate that the discoverer of the Resuscitator—Mr. Baunscheidt, a mechanic of Endenich, near Bonn—has so completely rescued me from my great and most painful eye-disease, by which one eye had become entirely blind for a long time, and the other nearly so, (and both much disfigured by swollen eyelids), that both my eyes have now been, for the space of two months, as clear as the sun. This he succeeded in doing in a brief space of time, through his incomparable mode of treatment,—Baunscheidtism. All my acquaintances congratulate me on my good fortune, and cease not to express their admiration of this wonderful success; and I sincerely hope that others who are suffering similarly, may have as much cause for rejoicing as I have. The directing of their attention to the subject, is the design of my writing; for the time will come, when, in my opinion, Baunscheidtism will have so well demonstrated its claims, that "the very stones will cry out" in its defense.

IMMENDORF,
(Lord of a Manor.)

[*Third.*]

"BAUNSCHEIDTISM."

An attempt has been made to hide the light of Baunscheidtism under a bushel; but fortunately this inextinguishable light has burnt through, to the salvation of man and the triumph of science.—*Cologne Zeitung*, *May* 18, 1854.

[*Fourth.*]

"BAUNSCHEIDTISM."

By the partiality in their attacks of Baunscheidtism, physicians have been forced into a rather curious position. But as the matter has emanated from a layman—a non-professional man—therefore they pretend to speak of the force of facts, and privately oppose it, dissuading their patients from its use. But the public is now generally sufficiently enlightened, that it knows how to distinguish between the good and the bad; and any physician that attempts, against better knowledge, to deny the good effects of this new method of treatment, would thereby forfeit the confidence of his more intelligent patients; which critical circumstance might become more or less detrimental to his prosperity.—*Kœln. Zeitung*, *May* 19, 1854.

[*Fifth.*]

"BAUNSCHEIDTISM"

Points out to us the path of Nature, and teaches that a physician has gained a highly honorable position when he knows how to reduce a fractured bone, or treat a lacerated skin. But Nature heals! If he ventures further than this, he will generally inflict injury on mankind, and create misery.—*Kœln. Zeitung*, *May* 20, 1854.

[*Sixth.*]

"BAUNSCHEIDTISM."

Much good has been derived from what this new system of therapeutics has taught in medical science; but the greatest benefit of it is undeniably this, that the cupping and bleeding heretofore carried on with an alarming recklessness, has been arrested. Those physicians that continue to practice and recommend this rude and life-abridging treatment as usual, stand without excuse before an insulted and injured humanity.—*Kœln. Zeitung*, *May* 21, 1854.

[*Seventh.*]

"BAUNSCHEIDTISM."

This universal remedy, in skillful hands, is beyond all price. It is the diamond among the jewels of life; for what Baunscheidtism cannot cure, in the province of medicine, is incurable.—*Kœlnische Zeitung*, *May* 22, 1854.

[*Eighth.*]

The following is from George von Renuth, Titular Bishop and Grand Provost of the Dome Chapter of Graü, dated Jan. 8th, 1860, and published in the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, of Jan. 18. 1860:

BAUNSCHEIDTISM AND ITS EFFECTS.

Awaking early on the morning of the 8th of January, I noticed that I had suddenly become so hard of hearing, that it required the greatest effort to communicate anything to me. The cause of it was entirely unknown to me; but there was this consoling fact in it, that neither in my ears nor head, did I feel the least pain or discomfort. Various remedies were applied forthwith,—baths, cantharides, electricity, galvanism, magnetism, and various other quackeries,—but all without effect. Even wonder-working homeopathy was put to shame. At last I abandoned every effort in disgust, and resigned myself to Providence and nature! Accidentally

I met with the book of Mr. C. Baunscheidt, and ordered the instrument advertised in it, and applied it immediately. Four intervals of ten days each had passed by, and as no indications of improvement were perceptible, I was about to reject also this mode of cure, when good friends persuaded me to have patience and persevere, which I did. A few days had hardly passed by, after this fourth operation, when I realized some relief, which gave me renewed courage and hope. I continued the applications as prescribed, to the present time; and for several months I praise God exultingly for the restoration of my hearing. But I perceive other beneficial effects in my system also, for in the seventy-second year of my age, I feel healthy, strong, cheerful, I might almost say rejuvenated.

The above statement is true in every particular, as given upon my conscience and honor, and can be attested by my friends and neighbors, who have shown me their sympathy. May God bless Mr. Baunscheidt, the true philanthropist, to whom I herewith tender my heartiest, sincerest, and warmest thanks.

GEORGE v. RENUTH.

[*Ninth.*]

The following, from P. W. Schreiner, Mine Director, of Hounef on the Rhein, dated Oct. 6th, 1854, is published in the Kœln. *Zeitung*, of Oct. 10, 1854:

PUBLIC THANKS.

For about a year past, I have been suffering in consequence of general organic debility. Both my physicians, two experienced and skillful men, tried all their skill in vain to remove my sufferings, through the choicest means of the apothecary. Instead of being cured (though I felt momentary relief at times), I guzzled down, with every drop of medicine, only new food for my disease.

No new prescription could remove my sufferings, and the medicinal mixtures seemed rather to act like fertilizers to plants, and provoke the morbid matter of a disease raging through my entire body, and especially my nervous system, to greater activity, and hasten the body toward the maturity of death, with hot-house celerity. The significant shaking of the head by my physicians, the woful gazing of those in my family-circle and other friends; and, more than all, general debility that had reached almost its

acme, were convincing evidences to me that I should have to close my accounts with human life.

At this stage of the apparently fully-developed consumption, I thought I would consult, as a last resort, a highly-celebrated physician of Cologne. His judgment was such as I had expected. He at once told me honestly that the profession possessed no remedy that would reach my case. Mechanically I inquired, whether he knew of nothing that would at least alleviate my pains? He answered: "Sir, I would advise you to go to Endenich, to see Mr. Baunscheidt; perhaps his method will help you!"

I must confess, that what I had now and then disconnectedly heard of this new method of Mr. Baunscheidt, had not impressed me favorably, but had left the impression on my mind, rather, that it was another development of the charlatanism of the day. Yet I staggered to Endenich, with little hope in my heart, tortured with almost inexpressible pain, and came there almost distracted. I met Mr. Baunscheidt, and stared incredulously when Mr. Baunscheidt, after a short and friendly conversation, confidently stated: "I shall cure you, for I know what I can do."

It required two applications to cure me of my almost sinful unbelief in the foregoing confident assertion; for I had already been so far relieved from my apparently fatal bodily sufferings, that I could once more discharge the laborious duties of my office, as well as to frequent the chase, although previous to this I had been a confirmed invalid, unable to proceed even ten steps without support, and with that, a young man of thirty years, would have to content myself with the snail's pace of a bowed sire, leaning on his staff.

For convenience' sake, Mr. Baunscheidt advised me to continue the treatment, with Dr. de Burghes of this place. "That gentleman," he said, "keeps my genuine remedies, and is too conscientious and honest to injure the patients with injurious imitations." And thus, thanks to Baunscheidtism, I have recovered what I had thought forever lost, that most precious boon, health! And I feel constrained to give this, though entirely too feeble expression of thanks, to the discoverer of this most valuable method of cure; and a sense of duty and feeling of sympathy for a suffering humanity, induces me to give the foregoing to the public.

P. W. Schreiner.

[*Tenth.*]

The following, from Anton Raubach, of Stosdorf, in Rhenish Prussia, dated Aug. 28th, 1855, is publisted in the Ostsee *Zeitung*, and other papers, of Sept. 22, 1855:

TO MR. BAUNSCHEIDT, OF ENDENICH, NEAR BONN,

Our sincerest and heartiest thanks are tendered, for a thorough and rapid restoration to health, of the girl, Helena Raubach, of Stosdorf, who has, for the space of twenty-three years, suffered from a tetter-like disorder about the neck and arms. Though under treatment by a number of physicians, no evidences of a coming cure could be perceived, but, on the contrary, the evil seemed to be contiuually on the inerease. At last it was our good fortune to become acquainted with your philanthropic self-discovered curing method. We applied it, and a rapid restoration of the former constitutional vigor, with returning health, was the gratifying result.

Adequately to reward you, Mr Baunscheidt, for the good you have been the means of doing us, is not in our power; but I shall regard it my duty ever to watch for opportunities to recommend you to the world, and bring the salutary effect of your treatment to the light of day, which entitles you to immortality even with posterity.

Accept, therefore, our most earnest expressions of gratitude, as coming from Helena, the restored invalid, and her father.

ANTON RAUBACH.

LITERARY NOTICE.

REVIEW OF BAUNSCHEIDTISM—BY A CONVAESCENT.

There are, at this day, few persons in Germany, and few even in countries far beyond its borders, to whom the word Baunscheidtism is a strange sound. But countless numbers of those who cannot pronounce it without their eyes swimming in tears of gratitude, while they implore the choicest blessings of heaven upon the man whose name gave rise to the term, and out of whose mind the glorious discovery has sprung which it designates.

The natural method of cure, of Carl Baunscheidt, has made so glorious a triumph, that a similar one can hardly be pointed out. Ten years have hardly passed by since the discoverer, without patronage, without any other support but that of his genius, arose

and commenced war against the entire host of diplomated physicians, against professional chairs and journals, against Greek and Latin-speaking science, and against the prejudices of a public who, deceived so often by charlatanry, had deaf ears for anything new. But notwithstanding the breaking forth of this storm in the wildest fury over the tender plant, yet it not only refused to perish, but grew and flourished, meanwhile, so gloriously, that it could defy all its opponents. One after another of its enemies were brought to silence. The results of the new method were so brilliant, the facts so conspicuous, that no one could successfully deny them. And by this time, Baunscheidtism has become a self-sustaining science, which is zealously studied by thousands of the noblest and most aspiring of men, in order to reduce, by its means, the sum of human suffering upon earth. "Resuscitators" are scattered over all parts of the old and new world, and still are multiplying everywhere. Quietly he enters the family as a faithful domestic physician, who scarcely ever fails to render relief in time of need. Of this the writer is an eye-witness, for he has often, very often seen, how the learned doctors, who can see relief in a faithful adherence to their formulæ only, were left to their blind zeal, while the little instrument was called forward and bid them *be still*, in a manner far more effectual than any words could have done. Very many of the unprejudiced and thoughtful physicians have already adopted Baunscheidtism into their practice, and can never cease speaking of the blessings they have conferred by its means. Another class of medical men have at last been convinced of the excellency of the system, but are too jealous to give the discoverer the credit that is due to him, and go to work to hunt-up all manner of substitutes—(see, for instance, *Forcep's Notizen, Jahrgang.* 1857, Ball, No. 19, at the close)—to which they then apply high-sounding names. But the discoverer need not be at all astonished at this, nor yet feel aggrieved; for although such substitutes may resemble the original discovery, somewhat as a Nürnberg bull's-eye does an English chronometer, yet they have this redeeming feature, that they more and more, direct attention to the genuine Baunscheidtism, and thus promote its general dissemination and introduction.

But this may suffice as a recommendation of something that can best recommend itself. I would refer the reader to the abovenamed work, which will not only perfectly confirm my statement,

but will also give a complete explanation of the nature and effects of the Baunscheidtism. Even in the manner of presenting his system, the author proves himself master of his subject, the aim of which is, to prolong and cheer life. In this work we meet with, not a dry scientific treatise, but he combines the thoroughness and depth of the scientific man, with the interest and liveliness of the entertaining lecturer. It is written in Baunscheidt's own pithy and original style; with new and brilliant ideas sparkling in every paragraph, all of it conspicuously interwoven with the spirit of philanthropy and convincing fidelity. One thing, only, would we desire not to see in this work: It is the bitterness and acerbity of manner in which the author disposes of his opponents. Though he be ever so right, and though his opponents may have treated him ever so badly heretofore, yet he should bear in mind that, at the hight of triumph to which his discovery has attained, it does not become him to suffer his equinimity to be disturbed by such trifles. The passages referred to make the work, (which, by the way, is a very cheap one, considering the excellent manner in which it is gotten up), still more spicy; yet even without this, it would have secured a large number of readers, among all ranks and peoples, such as it is rarely the good lot of any work to enjoy. Assurance of this we find in the general enthusiasm for Baunscheidt and his discovery which is everywhere manifesting itself in prose and poetic ebulitions, in which it finds vent. And as a proof that this feeling has reached also the higher classes of society, I will close my review with the poetic effusion of the French count, Morris Du Park, which may be found in the sixth edition of this work (German, p. 405), and begins as follows:

"Avec lui la vie
N'aura plus de fin;
L'on devient momic
Le verre a la main."

VII.

REPORTS ON CASES OF SICKNESS,

TREATED BY BAUNSCHEIDT'S SYSTEM, BY VARIOUS MEDICAL MEN.

The report of Dr. Kaufman, Practicing Physician and Surgeon, dated Düsseldorf, December, 1851, is introduced with the following remarks:

Mr. Charles Baunscheidt, *Dear Sir:*—In compliance with your desire, I herewith submit to you the observations and experiences that I have made with the instrument of your invention, the so-called Resuscitator. I do not wish to be understood, however, as agreeing with the theories and ideas which you have advanced in your pamphlet. As a general thing, I found your instrument salutary in cases of acute rheumatism. Usually a cure would follow immediately, after one application of the instrument. Especially beneficial did I find your instrument in cases of toothache. Out of every ten cases, it cured at least seven; either immediately after the application, or, at most, within half an hour. In deeply-rooted cases of gout and rheumatism, four to six spplications would generally suffice to conquer them, if applied after the proper intervals.

In conclusion, I would yet remark, that I did not, in all cases, apply the oil, but in many cases of acute rheumatism and toothache, an application of the instrument was all that was necessary to effect a cure, or bring relief.

Yours, respectfully, Dr. Kaufman.

1st. On the 17th of February, 1851, C. B. called on me. He was suffering of severe pains on the chest, insomuch that he breathed with the greatest difficulty. He had been suffering for a number of days. I applied the Resuscitator about forty times upon the thorax, and the pain disappeared as if it had flown away, and his respiration was free. The patient visited me again, after the lapse of some time, and he assured me that since that time he felt no pains on his chest any more.

2d. On the 20th of February, I applied the instrument to Mr. D. H., aged forty-six years, behind the ear of that side of the head

affected by a violent toothache, of which he had been suffering for a few days; and he was promptly relieved of all pain.

3d. On the 22d, Mr. Maler H. Th. called on me, suffering of rheumatic ear and toothache, and had, for several days, taken audorifics and purgatives, in vain. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour from the application of the instrument in the nape of the neck, all pain had disappeared.

4th. Mrs. F., twenty-one years old, pregnant for a short time, had been suffering for about four weeks, incessantly, of toothache. The posterior tooth on each side, was evidently diseased. The pain disappeared immediately after an application of the instrument on the 27th of February, and never returned during her pregnancy.

5th. On the 10th of March, a certain woman, who had been tortured by the most excruciating toothache, was instantly cured by an application of the Resuscitator.

6th. Widow W., a seamstress, aged fifty-four years, was suffering for many years from pains drawing from place to place in the body, but especially in the right knee and left shoulder. In the space of four weeks I applied the instrument three times, at intervals of ten days, in the nape of the neck; and since the 13th of March, to the present day, (the latter part of December), the woman has been free of pain.

8th. On the 8th of April, Mrs. S., of B., aged thirty-four years, called on me. For several weeks she had been suffering of violent rheumatic pains in the head and right arm, so that she could not move the latter without suffering pain enough to make her scream aloud. After the application of the instrument in the nape of the neck, and about the region of the shoulder, she was forthwith freed of all pain.

9th. Mrs. V., of N., aged forty years, called on me, April 9th. For the space of about a year, she had been suffering from a very severe one-sided headache, which compelled her to spend a few hours in bed almost daily. She suffered most severely during stormy or changeable weather. Two days after the first application of the instrument, the woman assured me that she felt much improved. On the 18th of April, and on the 8th and 30th of May, the instrument was again applied in the nape of the neck, and since that time the woman rejoices in excellent health.

10th. On the 16th of April, I cured three cases of severe toothache, by means of Baunscheidtism.

11th. A. T., servant-girl, had been suffering for four days of toothache. Instant relief followed the application of the instrument, on the 23d of April.

12th. On the 24th of April, I applied Baunscheidtism to P. B., aged forty-three years, who, for a number of years, had been suffering intensely from drawing pains in the head. It secured great relief.

13th. Mrs. P., who, for a number of weeks, had been suffering of violent rheumatic pains in her left arm, and had already rubbed it with all sorts of salves, tried cupping, cantharides, etc., without success, was instantly cured, through the application of Baunscheidtism by myself, on the 25th of April.

14th. C. B., but twelve years old, had hitherto suffered of sideache so severely that he could barely breathe. Baunscheidtism is applied, the stiches ceased, and his respiration was free.

15th. On the 4th of May, I was called to see Mrs. W., aged fifty years, in U. For three days she had been lying on the sofa, without allowing herself to be undressed, because she could not move her left leg without suffering the most horrid pains. She told me that about a year ago she had a similar attack, which had chained her to her bed for six weeks. After having applied the instrument along the hip and along the thigh, (in all about ninety times), I called on her to make an effort to move, and rise if she could. To the astonishment of herself and all present, she was able not only to rise without any help whatever, but could walk up and down the room without the least pain; and next day she did all her work as usual.

16th. J. H., aged thirty-four years, was freed of a toothache of several days duration, May 8th, by means of the Resuscitator.

17th. P. E., aged twenty-three years, who had been treated, long ago, for chronic pains in the chest, complained for a few days, of violent pains in the chest. The application of the Bounscheidt instrument removed the pain immediately, and for six weeks it did not return.

18th. On the 12th of May, I was called to see Mrs. C., of G. In consequence of a cold, she had been suffering of violent tooth and headache, for two days. At the first glance of the patient, I

noticed a paralysis of one side of her face. I prescribed an aperient, and applied the Baunscheidt instrument in the nape of the neck. The toothache stopped instantly, and in three days her husband brought me the news, that his wife was perfectly well again, and her face was all right.

19th. Mrs. S., aged forty-eight years, had for several years been suffering from very severe rheumatic affections; such as shooting pains in her head, ear and toothache, and pain in her back, so that she had to watch her bed as often as the weather changed. On the 21st of May, Baunscheidt's instrument was applied. When the pains had considerably diminished, the lady desired a second application, after an interval of but five days. June 3d, the third operation was made; and a few days after, I found the woman, on a very rainy, stormy day, busy in her store, without any pain whatever, and according to her own report, perfectly well.

20th. On the 23d of May, an application of the instrument relieved a certain clerk, J. S., nineteen years old, suffering from the most excruciating toothache, in less than one minute, of all pain.

21st. Mrs. P., aged thirty-two, had been suffering for three days of violent toothache and neuralgic pains in the head. Having applied the instrument, May 30, behind the ear of the affected side of the head, the pain disappeared immediately; and the woman now desired me to defer the operation on the nape of her neck, until after a few days, when, if the pain in her head had not all disappeared, I might apply it. On the 5th of June I made the application in the nape of the neck, and the woman has since been free of all pain. On the same day I also freed Mrs. S. and Mrs. H. of their toothache, and that immediately, by means of Baunscheidtism.

22d. A shoemaker, W., had for several days been suffering from severe pains in the chest, so that there was a tightness in his breathing, entirely disabling the patient for work. I applied the instrument about thirty times upon the thorax; the pain was immediately diminished, and next day all difficulty had disappeared.

23d. On the 4th of June, S. K. begged me to extract a diseased tooth for her, for she could endure the pain no longer. I applied the instrument twice behind the ear, and once upon the cheek, near the diseased tooth, and the pain disappeared forthwith.

24th. Mrs. Sch., forty-six years old, has been suffering of gout

in the head for several years. The application of Baunscheidtism, on the 21st and 28th of June, brought a perfect restoration of health.

Very similar was the case of Mrs. B. She, too, was cured by three operations, to-wit: the 15th, 23d, and 29th of June.

25th. Miss B., on the 22d of June, complained of toothache. A quarter of an hour after the application, all pain had disappeared. On the 24th, Mrs. S., a similar case.

26th. Mr. H., artist, had me called to his house on the 24th. For three days he had been suffering of pain, drawing through his teeth and head generally. The patient had not a moment's rest during the night. The instrument was applied about thirty times on his back. Toward evening the pain diminished, the patient rested well during the night, and next day he was perfectly restored.

27th. Mr. V. D. was suffering from a very violent toothache, and tearing pains in the muscles of the nape of the neck, since 27th of June. On the 29th I was called and applied the instrument in the nape of the neck. Next day the patient was healed.

28th. On the 5th of July, Mr. P. L. came limping into my room. On account of violent pains in his left leg, he could not sleep a wink the past night, and could not properly tread upon his left foot. Immediately after operating over this extremity, the patient ran about the room without the least pain.

29th. On the 9th of July, I relieved Mrs. B., forty-four years of age, by means of the Baunscheidt instrument, of very severe pains in the small of the back.

30th. Widow S., aged forty-one years, had suffered much, for several years, of pains in the back, which at times became so severe, especially during changeable weather, that she could hardly move. The patient had tried various remedies without success. By means of Baunscheidtism, which was applied to her four times within six weeks,—the first time on July 11th,—she was perfectly restored and freed from all pain.

31st. Theresa R., sixty years old, had been suffering for full two years, of tearing pains in the face, teeth, and ears. The face swelled very frequently, and in changeable weather the pains were almost intolerable. Her nights were mostly spent in sleepless agony. Her appetite had almost entirely left her, and she was

much reduced. On the 13th of July, Baunscheidtism was for the first time, and on the 28th of August for the fourth time, applied to her. On the 15th of September, Mrs. R. visited me again. She looked very well, and spoke in strong terms of praise concerning her health. Of pain she had felt nothing for some length of time; her appetite was very good, and she slept all the night through without interruption.

32d. C. O., of L., aged thirty years, had for nine weeks been confined to the house, and mostly to his bed during this time, by acute rheumatism. When I visited the patient on the 20th of July, I found him complaining of severe pain in his right arm, and almost immovable; the wrist was swollen, the hand emaciated, and the fingers without motion. Besides this, the patient complained of pains that were at times drawing through his back and into his leg. I applied Baunscheidtism on the back and the suffering arm. On the second day the patient called on me and asked for another small operation, as the first had helped him so much already. On the 25th I made the second trial, and on August 1st, the third. On my return from a bathing tour, I visited him on the 25th of August, and found him perfectly well.

33d. On the 27th of September, I was called on by Henry N., of D., who had for three weeks been suffering, almost incessantly, of violent toothache. Upon the application of Baunscheidtism the pain disappeared forthwith. After several days, two others from the same place also came to me, recommended by the first one, also suffering of toothache, and like him they found immediate relief.

34th. The shoemaker M. was suffering of toothache, and was also immediately cured of it by means of Baunscheidtism.

35th. Madame M. was suffering of toothache. One quarter of an hour after the application of Baunscheidtism, the pain fled.

36th. Mrs. F., thirty-two years old, had been suffering for several days of pain in the right leg, preventing her from using it. After applying the Baunscheidtism, the pain disappeared, and the patient could walk without limping.

37th. Mrs. W., forty-five years old, had for some time been suffering from a pain in her right knee, so that she was able to go about limping only. Within four weeks the Baunscheidist method was thrice applied, and she is free of all pain.

38th. The butcher's servant, E. S., forty years old, while stooping down, was attacked by so severe a pain in the back and lumbar region, that he could not straighten himself again. Immediately after the application of Baunscheidtism, all pain disappeared, and he was able to resume his business without delay.

39th. E. R., sixty years old, was instantly cured of a toothache that had tortured him for three days and three nights.

40th. Miss G., twenty-one years old, had long been suffering from a pain in her chest, rendering speaking and breathing very difficult. The application of Baunscheidtism, on the 14th of October, cured her immediately.

41st. Mrs. W. had for several years been suffering from so violent a pain in her right arm, that she could neither work nor sleep with it. The application of Baunscheidtism on the 17th of October, brought great relief, and a repetition of it on the 25th a perfect cure.

42d. Mrs. G. was cured of a violent pain in her hip, October 29; artist K. of toothache, October 30; Van, of W., of pain in the chest, November 1st. Mr. E., of toothache, and Mr. B. of pain in the chest, on November 5th.

43d. On November 11th, Mrs. S. B., of K., called on me. She was forty-two years old. She had been suffering for three years of violent tearing pains in the head and both arms. Her disorder had attained such a degree, that her hands were almost constantly benumbed, and her finger-points became insensible. The patient could neither seize nor hold anything any more. In dressing and undressing, she always needed help from others. The pain in her head obliged her frequently to watch her bed for days in succession. Baunscheidtism was applied to her on the nape of the neck, about the shoulders, and on both arms. On the 24th of November the patient was already so far restored, that she could dress herself alone. The pain in her head had been materially diminished. Second application, December 8th, when the patient came to me again, and assured me that she was almost entirely free of all pain. The hands were numb no longer. Third application. On the 28th of December the patient was indeed relieved of all her complaints, but desired, as a precautionary measure, to have a fourth application of Baunscheidtism.

44th. Mr. F. accosted me on the evening of November 19th,

while in society. He was suffering from an intense toothache. As I had the Baunscheidt instrument with me, I applied it forthwith, and the patient was freed from all pain, and sat down to a game of cards.

45th. Miss B., who had been treated for three weeks for rheumatism in her shoulder-joints, without succes, had me called on the 24th of November. After application of Baunscheidtism, the pains were so far mollified, that she could dress herself alone, while in taking off her waist she was yet much in need of help from others. On the 30th of November the second application was made, and on December 10th, the third. On the 15th of December all trouble had disappeared.

46th. Mrs. W., who had been freed so readily on the 4th of May last, of her pain in the hip, sought help from me on November 24th, against a very severe face and toothache, and was immediately restored by means of Baunscheidtism.

47th. Mrs. B., who has been suffering much of rheumatism, was forthwith relieved of very severe pain in her side, by means of Baunscheidtism, November 26th.

N. B.—After the close of this report on cases of sickness, many other very important cures took place, which the same physician communicated to me verbally. Such, for instance, was a late (1858) cure of deafness, etc THE PUBLISHER.

The following is from the worthy Dr. Richterlein, of Minden, dated March 6, 1856:

RESPECTED MR. BAUNSCHEIDT:—During my visit, last year, I promised you to inform you of the results I should secure in the application of your instrument, the so-called Resuscitator. I fulfill this promise with pleasure, and can now only repeat what I then told you verbally, that your great discovery must, not only by all honest physicians, but much more yet by a suffering humanity, be hailed with jubilant delight. No thoughtful physician will attempt to deny, that in most cases of so-called disease, the organism is simply endeavoring to effect an excretion through the skin; and that the symptoms of disease are only the curative attempts manifested by the body itself. These, according to the old customary routine, were either entirely suppressed, or they were forced toward the stomach, to find vent through the intestinal canal.

But it is far more natural to conduct them toward the outer skin, and thus, should the healing efforts be too boisterous, to modify them; or if too feeble, strengthen them. But all these conditions are fulfilled by means of your invention, in a most astonishing manner; and hence it is not, like so many medicinal remedies, applicable only in some kinds of disease; but in many classes of disorders it is alike efficient.

According to my experience, your Resuscitator proves itself efficient in all rheumatic and catarrhal diseases; but especially in all cases of glandular swelling, whether they be in scrofulous children about the neck, or about the inguinal region in syphilitic men; and particularly in cases of quinsy and nervous fever; for in all these diseases it is well-known that all danger is passed, just as soon as an eruption is formed and sustained upon the epidermis. For a long time have physicians been studying to secure these desirable results, but hitherto without success; for the mustard and spanish-fly plaster do not by any means secure us, what the Resuscitator yields; even the terrible branding-iron remains far in the rear of your instrument.

To one point in your book I deem it my duty to call your attention. Your explanation of the formation of artificial pores, seems to be without scientific support,* and will certainly be offensive to every physician; for artificially such orifices as become the ultimate channel for the canals, derived from the cutaneous and perspiratory glands, found beneath the skin, cannot be produced. The sting of the gnat certainly created no new pores, but simply called forth a local inflammation on the epidermis. This latter is

*In the animal organism, every organ is necessarily supplied with the nutritive fluid, from which physiologically and chemically-changed structures proceed. How nutrition really takes place,—how the diffusion of the various fluids through the porous partition is effected by means of the catalitic force,—the anatomical formation of the skin, with its physiological activity in the healthy as well as the diseased organism, are questions which would evidently lead me too far away, were I to discuss them; and are such concerning which even the representatives of science will long continue to break their heads in vain. For the present I shall simply continue to maintain this position: When the subcutaneous organs,—the cellular tissue, etc.—are infiltrated with fluids and excretory substances, then the skin desists from its changing activity between absorption and excretion—*tanus* and *turgor*—and hence the designation: "artificial pores" or openings. As regards the designations employed on page 36, such as "alteration," "artificial pores," etc, I believe I have answered the purpose with them, not only to the professional man, but also to the layman.—*Notation of the Author.*

the purpose also of your discovery, and is so great and important, because it is so simple.

With hearty greetings from yours, most devotedly,

G. RICHTERLEIN.

At a later period Dr. Richterlein transmits still more important communications.

The following is from the worthy Dr. Kornhoffer, practising physician of Raab, Hungary, dated at his private residence, No. 429 Council-house Street, October 29, 1855:

RESPECTED MR. BAUNSCHEIDT:—After having, a short time ago, sent you my second note, desiring you to send me, as soon as possible, your much-desired Resuscitator, I was so fortunate as to receive it. No pen can describe the joy with which I received it, and the more so as the wonderful talisman was forthwith applied to my own person, and I immediately realized its salutary effects. I am forty-eight years of age, in the full vigor of matured manhood, but excessive indulgence in eating grapes, during the recent vintage, and a chill or cold contracted while returning home, induced a violent colic. The pains were still increasing, and became intolerable. As I was perfectly familiar with your treatment, having daily read of your experiences in your pamphlet, I at once resolved to try the wonderful Resuscitator on myself. I made passages with it over the entire lumbar and abdominal region, and anointed the parts with oil; and all pain had disappeared. So great was my joy at this result, that with uplifted hands I solemnly thanked the Almighty for this great blessing which he had allowed to come into life, through this discovery. If you, my dear Mr. Baunscheidt, should be able to communicate particular experiences to me, of which no mention is made in your pamphlet, I should be greatly obliged to you; but if not, then I am satisfied also with what I have. Such diseases as hardness of hearing, scrofula, dropsy, green-sickness, (chlorosis), and tetter-eruptions,—all these chronic diseases, of which there are nineteen in number, I have at present under treatment, and shall shortly submit a minute report concerning them. Of acute diseases, of which there are but few in number, I send you the following:

1st. On the 3d of October, 1855, I applied Baunscheidtism on

Mrs. Klein, aged thirty years, who had for six days and nights been suffering of severe pain (migrane) in the head. Instant relief followed.

2d. Mrs. Heber, who had for several weeks been suffering from a severe rheumatic pain in the right arm, and had been under medical treatment without deriving any benefit, was cured immediately by an application of the Resuscitator.

3d. A girl, Tarcas Anna, aged sixteen years, had been suffering for several days from a pain in the right lower extremity, and about the hip-joint, (coxalgia), which made it impossible for her to step upon it. After applying the Resuscitator the pain disappeared.

4th. On October 15th, I made an application of the Resuscitator upon my wife, and also upon my son, both behind the ears, on the nape of the neck, and cervical point; the former being afflicted with migrane, the latter with toothache. After application of the instrument, both felt much better.

5th. Molnar Anton, lord of a manor in Minsoe, near Raab, aged sixty years, had been for six weeks suffering from severe rheumatic pains in his entire body, and in consequence of it his right knee-joint was much swollen. A number of physicians treated him with cupping, embrocations, etc., without any favorable results. At a time when I found the patient without fever, I applied the Resuscitator over the entire back, and on all the affected parts of his body, by which means, after three operations at intervals of ten days, the patient was restored to health.

With highest regards, I remain your humble servant,

JOSEPH KORNHOFFER, M. D.

Further from the same, dated May 19, 1856:

MUCH RESPECTED MR. BAUNSCHEIDT:—As the oil you have sent to me is nearly exhausted, I take the liberty of asking you to send me a new supply, for the enclosed amount, (twenty francs in gold), as soon as possible; for it is my intention to take a journey after I receive it. As regards my practice with the Resuscitator, I must still say that I am highly satisfied with it, and I entirely agree with your views, and I never fail to thank God with each opportunity, for such a blessed discovery. But notwithstanding the numberless cures that I have made with it, and forced to the conviction that the new-method can only be curative in

its influence, I am pained to see how many antagonists there still are to the new system. You cannot imagine how many cabals and intrigues are forged against it. Whence this is, is easily discerned. The apothecarists are suffering, and the physicians are unwilling to submit to the new system, being of quite different opinions. And the public, too, being accustomed to the medicaments, is still apparently bent on swallowing drugs. Yet all this does not and shall not deter me from treating my patients busily and perseveringly, with the glorious Resuscitator, for I have had the most delightful effects from it. So, for instance, I have treated about nineteen cases of intermittent fever, advanced to the third or fourth day, and cured them thoroughly, in every instance, generally with but two applications; and in this treatment I discovered that I had much better success, if I applied it to the patient about six or eight hours before the time for the paroxysm came, than at intervals of ten days, *i. e.*, in chronic intermittent fever, but not in acute. I have also cured several cases of consumption, with and without fever, both young and middle-aged persons; many sufferers from toothache, and different forms of (rheumatic) inflammation of the eyes, irritations; baldheadedness, in a middle-aged man; hysteria, several afflicted with gout and podagra, hardness of hearing; some cases of paraphrenitis, with a pusy rust-colored expectoration, in an advanced stage, were successfully cured in fourteen days. Indeed, were I to describe all the cases that were sent away cured, with the history of their sickness, I would have to fill sheet after sheet, and only rob you of your precious time.

I remain, with highest regards, your humble servant,

JOSEPH KORNHOFFER, M. D.

The same physician transmits the following, under date of Vienna, March, 31, 1857:

HIGHLY RESPECTED MR. BAUNSCHEIDT:—My long silence may have appeared strange to you, as I had promised to report to you occasionally concerning my success with your instrument; but I beg you to seek for the cause of this, not in a want of regard for you; for both for you, as well as your discovery, I am daily imbued with a still deeper respect; but as I have moved my residence from Raab to Vienna, for the sake of my now pretty-well-

grown children, you will readily realize that such a remove with an entire family, is quite an undertaking, and that some time will be required before everything resumes its wonted order. Besides, I wished to wait until I should be able to transmit to you, my dear Mr. Baunscheidt, a report of my practice in Vienna. It is a source of much joy to me, that I am now able to inform you that the most gratifying results have been obtained, as the accompanying papers show. I was not disappointed in the expectation that your highly-eulogized Resuscitator should here find better appreciation than in Raab; for it is generally the case that such things encounter an immense amount of opposition in small towns, as it seems more difficult to tear loose from old habits and methods; and consequently a new method of healing will hardly receive the candid hearing which its merits deserve. It is different in Vienna. I had hardly arrived before I found a vast number of people, who are not only acquainted with your instrument, but hold it in high esteem, acknowledging all its merits. Vienna, therefore, is likely to become a fruitful field for the cause, as the credit that I shall thus deserve from a suffering humanity, will here be cheerfully and duly accorded.

Praying to be ever esteemed your friend, I am, with due respect, yours, devotedly, JOSEPH KORNHOFFER, M. D

DR. KORNHOFFER'S REPORT ON CASES OF SICKNESS.

ON the 4th of December, 1855, Mrs. Woelffi, landlady in Raab, sixty years old, was attacked by drawing acute pain in one side of her head, accompanied by a violent rheumatic pain in the small of the back. She was cured by a single application of the Resuscitator.

December, 6, 1855, Anna Krause, of Raab, was led to me, by the help of her daughter. Three operations saved her from the cataract.

December 9th, Anton Janko, of Raab, aged thirty years, was ill for over one year; after being treated by different physicians without any success whatever, he called also upon me for help. I found all parts of his body full of rheumatic morbid matter, and he was so reduced in strength in consequence of the vast amount of fruitless medication, that he was unable to walk. The scrotum was enlarged to the size of an infant's head, swollen hard; and both of his feet, from the lower part of the thigh to the foot-joint, had reached their utmost bulk in thickness. After

the patient was treated for three months with the Resuscitator, he was restored once more to the vigor of blooming manhood, and in possession of perfect health.

Other, and milder rheumatic disorders, such as catarrh in the head, toothache, sore eyes, over forty in number, were removed after a single operation.

On the 28th of December, 1855, Amalia Sidroweiz, ... was relieved of trembling in the hands, originating from a nervous weakness, after four applications of the Resuscitator.

On January 2, 1856, Anton Horvath, student, was suffering for half a year from a general consumption. Four applications of the instrument restored him completely.

A lady, whose business it was to oversee the manufacture of military cartridge-boxes, had for a number of years been suffering from the gout; and as a consequence of her poor health she gave birth to four still-born children. As she had gone about half-way in her fifth gestation, I took her under treatment, and freed her, after nine applications of the instrument, of all gouty swelling on both her lower legs, besides an eruptive tetter in her face; and in due time she was delivered of a strong healthy boy, the mother also feeling perfectly well. The cause of the disease seems to have been a syphilitic contagion.

Elisabeth Lieppel, the daughter of a shoemaker, sixteen years old, was for a long time afflicted with fever and ague, which had assumed so malignant a form, that she became quite feeble and emaciated. But after eight applications of the Resuscitator, she was perfectly cured.

Joseph Hohenbiehler, hotel-keeper of Raab, had been suffering for about a year of enlarged and indurated testicles (varicocele.) After the eighth application of Baunscheidtism, he was perfectly restored.

His Excellency, the Rev. City Chaplain Mezner, of Raab, has been suffering, for the space of one year, of a rheum on the chest, so that he became hypocondriae in consequence, and quite emaciated. He called for assistance upon the most skillful physicians, resorted to the use of different baths, but all without the desired result. After five applications of your excellent apparatus, he was radically cured.

Several cases of mental aberration and imbecility were treated with the finest effect.

The daughter of the Judge of Zamoly, near Raab, was affected with stiffness in the elbow-joint, of which she was freed after three applications of Baunscheidtism.

Mr. Müller, messenger at Raab, was afflicted with so serious an inflammation of the throat, that he had already consented to undergo an operation, which one of his physicians had recommended. Before undertaking it, however, he consulted me. I applied the Resuscitator, and went to visit him next day; but on arriving at his house I had the satisfaction of learning that, as he felt perfectly well, he had left home.

Altogether I treated one hundred and seventy cases, at Raab, with the Resuscitator.

[VIENNA AND GUMPENDORF.]

Edward Schmidt has for three years been affected by palpitation of the heart. He had me operate eight times upon him, and he feels much better; but he is still under treatment.

Vienna, Fivehouse.—K. Pur, merchant, aged thiry-two years, and his daughter Anna. The former has been suffering for the space of a year, of cataract; the latter, of a stiffness of the elbow-joint, a consequence of scrofula. Both feel much better in consequence of my treatment of them by Baunscheidtism. But both are still in my hands.

Vienna, Help-Mary.—An imperial official, N. N., was subject, for more than a year, to a serious tetter-eruption at the right ankle-joint, which even the most celebrated physicians could not remove. But after *five* applications of your method, he was restored.

Vienna, Leopold-city.—Francis Grünbaum had, for the space of one year, been suffering from gouty pains in the right foot, which were so severe, that frequently he was obliged to jump out of his bed at night, and walk about the room for hours. He sought relief from both homœopathic and alleopathic physicians in vain, and has also submitted to the electro-magnetic treatment for six long weeks, tried both air and steam-baths, but all to no good purpose. I applied the Resuscitator four times, but only a very insignificant improvement was perceptible, as the severe cold

would not promote the eruption. I now, after each application, anointed the operated parts doubly with oil, and laid upon them a split sheet of dissolved wadding, and after four applications of this kind, he looked vigorous and fresh, and perfectly well.

Vienna, Leopold-city.—Anton Puchluter, aged forty, had, for the space of a year, been afflicted with a rheum in his organs of the chest; but after one application of the Resuscitator, he was perfectly free of pain.

Vienna, Sixhouse.—R. Lehman, proprietor of a silk-coloring establishment, had suffered in both his hands, for the space of three years, from such an intolerable itching pain, that in very agony he scraped the walls with them. No eruption at all was visible. After three applications of the Resuscitator, he was radically restored.

Vienna, Fivehouse.—N. Wimmer, aged fifty years, was attacked in the right ankle-joint with a violent drawing pain, and cured by a single application of the instrument.

Vienna, Braunhirschengrund.—Mrs. Palmer was relieved of a violent pain in the small of the back, by a single application. So also was N. Meixner, of Vienna *Unterweidling*, of a similar pain.

Anna Meixner was suffering from a severe rheumatic cough, and was perfectly restored—after having tried all other medical help in vain—in three applications.

Vienna, Sixhouse.—Anton Meixner, a cattle-dealer, forty years old, had been suffering of rheum through his whole body. After the fourth application, he was perfectly well.

Vienna, Fivehouse.—R. Housemeister had a stinging pain in the right hypocondrium, which had continued for three weeks. After one application of the Resuscitator, it disappeared entirely.

Vienna, Leopold-city.—Accountant N., fifty years old, had been for eight years suffering from gouty difficulties. After four applications, great relief was felt.

Vienna, Schottenfeld.—John Ferstner, forty-five years old, had for four years been afflicted with a herpetic eruption on both his hands and feet. He consulted various physicians, but without the desired success. I applied the Resuscitator five times to him, but could only half-conquer the eruption; hence I took refuge in the salutary salve that you have discovered; after applying which, he was restored in a very short space of time.

Vienna, Leopold-city.—In the hotel of the White Horse, wholesale dealer N. N., was afflicted with a tetter-like eruption on the lower thigh, for over six years. After six applications of the instrument, it was removed without any salve.

Several young persons suffering from chilblains, and frost-bites on hands and feet, were perfectly restored by one application. Several others, confined to their houses in consequence of rheumatic eye-diseases, were healed by means of the Resuscitator.

I could, my highly-esteemed Mr. Baunscheidt, mention many more cases of disease, if I had time; for during my stay here in Vienna, I have treated no less than one hundred and fifty-three cases, part of whom have been dismissed as being restored to health, and part of them are still under treatment. Sufficient proof of this is the great quantity of oil that I have used.

Latest Report of Dr. Kornhoffer, dated at Vienna, Fivehouse, No. 227 Main Street, March 28, 1858:

Highly-esteemed Mr. Baunscheidt:—It is a source of inexpressible satisfaction to me, to communicate to you that your new method of therapeutic treatment, by means of the Resuscitator, is already exciting the attention and securing the good-will of the public; especially since it is myself, whose good fortune it was to introduce the new method into the imperial city; and I am highly rejoiced to be able to report to you the favorable results of successful cures. They come in rotation as follows:

1st. The wife of a railroad officer, aged forty years, had been suffering for several years of gout in the whole body. After thirteen applications of the Resuscitator, she was perfectly freed from it.

2d. A lady, the proprietress of a number of houses in Fivehouse, aged fifty years, was suffering from a weak stomach. She was cured of it by four applications of your excellent instrument.

3d. A woman, dealing in vegetables, forty years old, was troubled with gout in all her body. The application of Baunscheidtism brought great relief to her, and a repetition of it, a complete restoration.

4th. The wife of a manufacturer, aged forty-two, had been suffering for full five months, of a serious pulmonary trouble; and was, in consequence of a fever and ague that was superadded,

quite emaciated. I made seven applications of the instrument, and the invalid recovered perceptibly, to my great satisfaction.

5th. A book-keeper, fifty years old, had for three years been suffering from podagra and varix, and amid the most terrible pains he spent sleepless nights. After trying all other means in vain, he sought refuge in the Resuscitator; and after nine applications, the evil was arrested.

6th. The son of a chief coachman in the country, had for seven long months been prostrated, suffering most acutely of gout. Very rarely could he leave the bed, and only by means of crutches, and with the greatest effort, could he go up and down the room several times. After the sixth application of your instrument, he was able to walk without crutches—his color became good, and he could hardly cease praising your blessed discovery.

7th. A house proprietor, forty-five years old, had for several years been afflicted by a serious migrane; as also by a stubborn inflammation of the eyes. He was very feeble and emaciated. I operated five times upon him, and to-day he appeared before me claiming to be perfectly well.

8th. A saddler's daughter, of eight years, was afflicted with a glandular swelling, of the size of a hen's egg; which was entirely scattered by means of Baunscheidtism.

9th. A manufacturer of textile fabrics, fifty-five years old, was suffering of gout and general debility in the lower extremities; also of severe pains in the small of the back. Ten applications of your instrument cured him.

10th. A dry-goods dealer, sixty years old, was entirely cured of a tetter-like eruption in the fore-arm, by means of your instrument.

11th. A rope-maker, with his wife, were troubled for some length of time, with severe pains in the head, accompanied with fever. After they had taken a great quantity of medicine, they also tried the Resuscitator, and in a short time the pains above-mentioned, as well as the fever, had left without leaving a trace.

12th. Another young woman, eighteen years old, was attacked by a violent eye-disease. After two applications of the Baunscheidtish cure, the difficulty was most satisfactorily removed.

13th. A *Merchande-de-Modes*, thirty-nine years old, had a very bad arm, which broke open several times after it had already

healed over. After ten applications of the Resuscitator, the difficulty was entirely removed.

14th. A dealer in toys had a very severe pain in his right arm. All medical assistance was fruitless; and with the third application the cure was one of the most perfect.

15th. A brushmaker, forty years old, commenced getting lean perceptibly. To this was superadded such an extraordinary weakness, that he could hardly stand upon his feet. After ten applications of the Resuscitator, he was restored to his former vigor, and rejoices now in a good appearance and health.

16th. An officer's daughter, two years old, had a malignant inflammation of the eyes. After three applications of Baunscheid tism it was radically cured.

17th. The child of a railroad officer, six years old, had frequent attacks of the St. Vitus' dance; and the Baunscheidtish treatment wrought a complete cure within five months.

18th. A wholesale merchant, forty-five years old, was suffering so severely from an attack of pain in the small of the back, as to prevent him from standing erect. I applied the Resuscitator, and he ascribes his cure to it.

19th. A dealer in Nürnberg goods, twenty-five years old, had been suffering from gout for two years. It was accompanied with fever; and after taking a great quantity of medicine without realizing any benefit, appealed, at last, to the Resuscitator; and after several applications of it, was cured from his disorder.

20th. An artist, fifty years old, was paralized in the lower extremities. By means of a three-months' treatment, he was cured.

21st. The son of a tailor, four years old, had an attack of itch in the face. After an application of eight passages, the patient got rid of his plague.

22d. A landed proprietor, thirty years old, was attacked by an acute eruption in the face. Eight applications of your instrument cured him.

23d. A coffee manufacturer, thirty-four years old, had been subject, for a number of years, to rheumatic pains in the whole body. So bad were they, that he was unable to lie down. Four applications relieved him of all suffering.

24th. A fruit-dealer, forty-one years old, suffered from an inflammation of the ears; to which, difficulty of hearing was soon added.

The patient was much dejected in consequence, and as a last resort, he said, he thought he would try the Resuscitator. He ascribes his complete restoration to it.

25th. A servant of a certain business house, aged twenty-three, contracted a terrible pain in his right foot, in consequence of a sprain. So serious was his case that if he walked at all, it was while leaning on a staff, and then very slowly and cautiously. Three applications of the instrument brought great relief; the fourth, a perfect cure.

26th. A practitioner, with chillblains on hands and feet, was freed from his trouble, after two applications by the Resuscitator.

The above-cited cases are but so many out of one hundred and fifty patients, altogether,—many of whom, however, were afflicted with lighter forms of disease. I am prepared to give names of all the persons that have been cured by myself, through the Baunscheidtish treatment. Thanking you for the ample supply of oil you have sent to me, I will close with hearty greetings, while I remain, as ever, Yours most respectfully,

JOSEPH V. KORNHOFFER, M. D.

The following reports are from the worthy Dr. Senftner, practicing physician, surgeon, and obstetrician, of Cremmen:

[*First*]

HIGHLY HONORED MR. BAUNSCHEIDT:—It affords me much pleasure to be able to communicate to you, that the application of the Resuscitator is already beginning to attract the attention of the public, and simply because in a single, though rather *energetic* application, glorious results were obtained in a woman that had been troubled for over a year with fever and ague. A few more such results, and the fame of the efficiency of your healing method will spread through our entire province; for we are living in a regular fever nest here; while hitherto the cure of this disease has been exceedingly expensive and uncertain as to permanency. As physician of the poor, I have now at my command quite a number of such chronic cases as have been operated against for quite a length of time, and in vain. Wherever there is a probability of obtaining beneficial results by means of the Resuscitator, I shall apply him. Among these invalids, there is a man, upward of forty years of age,

who has a sort of cancerous tetter at the lower leg. It covers a spot about as large as the expanded hand of a man; has eaten away the flesh to the exposure of the shin-bones, and is surrounded by hard inflamed borders, that are at places as thick as two fingers. After comparing it with the case of *lupus*, reported as cured, (No. 128), I concluded to give this case a persevering treatment with the Resuscitator; and hence I would herewith kindly solicit you to furnish me, as soon as may be, with directions how to proceed. On what specific part should the instrument be applied in this case? How often should such a manipulation take place? Should the oil be applied, etc.? Should not the Resuscitator be applied directly upon the hard borders, to irritate and stimulate absorption? Really, my confidence in the Resuscitator is not small; since to it I must ascribe the prompt disappearance of a violent cephalalgia of several months' continuance, in a woman whom I have engaged as my amanuensis, to those of her own sex.

If I succeed in curing the cancerous tetter, of which I entertain but little doubt, then a still more important field of usefulness will be opened-up before me; for I hope therewith to cure, what no physician has hitherto succeeded in doing, viz: what is popularly known as salt-rheum.

Awaiting a favorable reply, I subscribe myself, with special regard, Yours, devotedly,

CREMMEN Nov. 21, 1855. DR. SENFTNER

[*Second.*]

HIGHLY-RESPECTED SIR:—Please accept, besides the inclosed, my hearty thanks for your favor of the 27th ult. I have thus far hesitated to bring the salve into requisition, in the case of cancerous tetter (*lupus*); for it had acquired so enormous an extent, that its surface is now so large that three hands would hardly cover it, and the shin-bone has been laid bare to the extent of at least eight inches, and the sloughing has formed regular puddles. I hesitated, because I feared that the salve I had would soon be exhausted, if put on thick according to directions. But during this time I had the satisfaction, not only of quickly removing violent toothache, in spite of rotten teeth, with the Resuscitator; but I had most astonishing quick and favorable results, in the case of a boy, nine years old, who had been suffering from scrofulous inflammation of the

eyes, and a degeneracy and turbidity of the cornea, for years; and whom I had myself thus far treated in the usual manner, but without success. His power of vision was so far restored, even after a single application of the Resuscitator, that he was able again to find his own way without a guide, although his vision had before entirely disappeared. This case has contributed not a little to draw the attention of the public to it.

As you have kindly offered still further to give me the benefit of your experience, I would respectfully solicit your opinion on the following:

What course should I pursue with a girl, fifteen years old, who has entered upon her period of development, when stiff and prostrated with a general and painful rheumatism? Should the case be treated with or without the oil, after the operations? etc. etc.

Yours, most respectfully,

CREMMEN Dec. 13, 1855. DR. SENFTNER

[*Third.*]

MUCH-ESTEEMED SIR:—Again I shall have to burden you with a letter; but the affair is urgent, and with the confirmation of my confidence in your method of cure, I desire also to give it that notoriety which it certainly deserves. You are doubtless familiar with that desperate form of disease, known as membranous croup in children. You know how numerous are the victims it demands annually. Favored by the season of the year and condition of the weather, this disease has again made its appearance, and may soon, to the terror of all parents, commence its devastations. Now, my urgent inquiry of you is, how should the treatment be commmenced and continued? By the favorable results already obtained, I am fully convinced that the happiest effects may be attained by the instrument,—especially the prevention of the formation of that pseudo-membrane in the trachea and its branches, against which, in the majority of cases, leeches, external stimulants, and lastly, the lancing even of the laryax have all been tried in vain. But I confess that I feel apprehensive, that, in the plethoric condition of the larynx and neighboring organs, (in consequence of which, hemorrhage has frequently followed the application of the blood-leech), a direct application to the affected parts might not be beneficial, and yet, if good results are expected, it is my opinion that this

should be done. What is best to be done? How shall I manœuvre? May I boldly undertake the operation, without fear of evil consequences? Where? How often? The last inquiry is suggested by the fact that this disease, progressing with such violent rapidity through its various stages, demands the promptest treatment.

Furthermore, the season has come when pneumonia is apt to prevail. True, for twenty-five years I have been very fortunate in the treatment of this disease, though I frequently bled the same patient five times; but I cannot deny that it strikes me very forcibly, that by such a treatment the life-principle must suffer a very serious detriment. I know, for instance, that in the region along the Rhine, where, in consequence of the natural condition of the country, as well as the manner of life prevailing there, the inflammatory character of the disease is a predominant one; and there, undoubtedly, amid your constant activity, you have often had opportunities to treat real pneumonia by your method, as well as other organs. Hence my confidence in your advice, which I shall cheerfully follow.

With my patient suffering from cancerous tetter, matters are tolerable. The salve which you have been so kind as to send me—for which please accept my thanks—I am applying daily. The intolerable smell of the sluff coming from the extensive surface of the sore, has already disappeared, and the edges of the wound that were thick as a finger and hard as a stone, are in a melting and softening condition. But I am daily applying the instrument, without oil, in the more distant region of the ulcerous surface, and thus I top-off a mass of lymphatic secretion, and by this means I am in hopes of arousing the more distant absorbing vessels to renewed activity. These daily manipulations, which must of course follow those on the back and shoulders at intervals of ten to twelve days, may be continued with advantage, may they not?

With repeated solicitation for instruction, please accept again the sincerest expression of my highest regards. Yours, respectfully,

CLEMMEN, Dec. 20, 1855. DR. SENFTNER.

The following is from Dr. Enter, practicing surgeon at Greifenhagen, dated Feb. 25, 1856:

HIGHLY-RESPECTED MR. BAUNSCHEIDT:—The favorable impression that your "Resuscitator" has made upon me, induces me to request you to favor me with such an instrument.

My disorder was rheumatism, which had for years been tormenting me periodically, and brought me many a sleepless night, especially about the equinoctial seasons. Although I cannot deny that during the milder seasons of the year, I was free of pain as much as three months at a time, yet it would appear as if I, a Silesian, who am now twenty years a resident of Pomerania, was still not inured to the Pomeranian winds. Thus far, the disorder had still been tolerable, but during the last four weeks, it increased daily in violence to such an extent, in the form of a flying rheumatism (*vajus*), which spared no portion of the body. During the last eight days, it seemed to concentrate itself in the right half of the head, where it continued still in various parts, up to the 19th of February, when it raged with such violence, that I could no longer endure it. It was just about this time that your Resuscitator came to my relief; for, within sixteen hours, he put an end to this general plague.

Enclosed you will find six thalers, which is one thaler in excess of the price mentioned in your manual, for which you will please send me an extra supply of your oil; for it is my opinion that the Resuscitator will have more to do for me than Mr. J. Wolf, who uses the instrument only in his own family, and has, after all, used up more than one-half of his oil already.

Most respectfully, yours, devotedly B. Enter.

The following is from Mr. Augustus Khittel, M. D., of Leyden, baronetcy of Sinaic, provincial physician, and Weiselburg Selectman of Hungary, on the last mail highway near Raab,—dated at Greifenhagen, Feb. 25, 1856:

Respected Sir:—Lately, while on a tour of recreation from Hungary to Serowitz, Bohemia, visiting my brother Ignatius of that place, he made me acquainted with your very fortunate discovery of an instrumental curing-method. He pointed out to me, also, several persons that had been cured by means of it, such as: a *weaver*, who had for six years been confined to his bed, was the head of a family which, in consequence of his protracted illness (*ulcus abdominalis*), was reduced to extreme penury; also, a young priest, complaining of *asthma psoricum;* and a certain Anton Preissler, suffering from *hydrops ascites*, induced by a diseased state of the liver.

As I am, myself, a sufferer from asthmatic-gouty conditions, and

am engaged, in the first place, as a hospital physician, and secondly as a practitioner, and move in a very industrious region; therefore I might fitly claim to become an apostle for you, highly-honored Sir, in this country. Hence, I respectfully solicit the favor of such an instrument from you, called a Resuscitator (*Lebenswecker*) by your honor, together with the oil and the fourth edition of your book, in which you treat the subject so ably. While writing my address, I enclose fifteen florins. With highest regards, yours devotedly,

AUGUST KHITTEL

Besides these medical authorities,—who have thus erected monuments to their honesty among their cotemporaries, that will stand more durable, before posterity, than those made of mortar, stone, or brass,—I have lived to see the day when with supreme satisfaction, nearly all conscientious physicians and surgeons who have written to me, acknowledge themselves apostles of my new system of cure. Of the many honorable names I will mention only the following:

1. Mr. J. Graser, Surgeon at Baden-Baden, has obtained highly satisfactory results for many years from the "Resuscitator."
2. Mr. Charles Specht, surgeon at Mülhausen, in the Department of Obstetrics.
3. Mr. Hoffmeister, surgeon at the same place.
4. Mr. Schmidt, surgeon at Basle.
5. Dr. Marsch, of Birkenfield; and
6. His son, Mr. L. Marsch, in Porto Allegre, Brazil.
7. Mr. P. Näsemann, surgeon at Hamburg.
8. Mr. Casper, physician at Vienna, who has effected very important cures.
9. Mr. Butterlin, M. D., city-physician at *Schwibus*, and a very distinguished physician and observer of nature.
10. Mr. Ph. Vittes, M. D., practicing homeopathic physician, at St. Marys, near Gratz, in Steirmark.
11. Mr. Mayrisch, M. D., physician for the canton of Grevenmacher, grand-duchy of Luxemburg.
12. Mr. Mayrisch, M. D., at Echternach.
13. Mr. Fleischman, M. D., the royal judicial physician of Bavaria, at Dillingen, on the Danube; a man who has already made very considerable progress into the nature and spirit of my discovery.

14. Mr. Emil Voigt, M. D., practicing physician at Berlin.

15. Mr. Flügge, M. D., of the royal sanitary board of Hanover.

16. Dr. Friederici, surgeon in Luxemburg.

17. Mr. Ranninga, M. D., of Groningen, Holland

18. Mr. Vogel, M. D., in Hagenow, grand-duchy of Meeklenburg.

19. Mr. Bauman, M. D., of Schneidermühl, in the province of Posen, who made the first attempts in his own family.

20. Mr. Winninghoff, of Neunkirchen, in the Münster district.

21. Mr. Krouser, M. D., of Cues on the Mosel, a member of various learned associations, and author of several scientific works, etc.

22. Mr. Burgezzi, M. D., of Sevelen, in the canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland.

23. Mr. Hilgert, M. D., of New York and Philadelphia.

24. Mr. Ellendorf, M. D., of Costa Rica, in Central America.

25. Mr. Freudenberg, M. D., of Hamburg (now of Australia).

26. Mr. Fusz, practicing physician, surgeon, and obstetrician of Elsdorf, near Bergheim, in the district of Cologne.

27. Mr. Charles Kornhoffer, an approved economist, and veterinarian of Vienna, Leopold-city, Tabor Main Street.

28. Mr. Hundhausen, M. D., of Wisconsin.

29. Mr. M. Demmler, surgeon of Freiburg in B., a very honorable and capable man.

30. Mr. H. Milde, surgeon and dentist, in Gross Glogau, who has already achieved very briliant results through it.

31. Mr. Pfeil, practicing physician of Chemnitz, in Saxony, who has also secured the finest effects from my method of cure.

32. Mr. Stich, M. D., medical surgeon and obstetrician of Breslau; a man of an independent spirit and kind heart, who has enthusiastically adopted my method.

33. Mr. Fr. Kutzner, surgeon and dentist in Posen, who obtained the first favorable results in his own family.

34. Dr. Lipkau, practicing physician in Paris; a very distinguished and much engaged physician, and an enthusiastic advocate of Baunscheidtism.

35. Mr. Rakowsky, M. D., physician at Arad, Hungary; a very circumspect and conscientious man.

36. Mr. Dham, jr., M. D., practicing physician at Schnallenberg, whose laudable efforts in behalf of my method of cure has already resulted in much good.

37. Mr. Duisberg, M. D., practicing physician at Arlon, who is already able to move with a considerable degree of assurance in matters pertaining to Baunscheidtism.

38. Mr. C. Nagel, surgeon at Meddersheim; a conscientious and progressive Baunscheidtist.

39. Mr. Joseph Ferdinand Eichler, M. D., practicing physician and surgeon, and master of obstetrics in Dubno, in the province of Wolhynien, Russia.

40. Mr. Witteke, M. D., practicing physician at Nackel.

41. Mr. Hickisch, member of the medical faculty at Vienna

42. Mr. Giesen, M. D., practicing physician and surgeon at Simmerrath, near Imggenbroich.

43. Mr. Brocker, M. D., surgeon at Neünherse, near Willibadessen.

44. Mr. Louis Schnappauf, practicing surgeon in Dresden.

45. Mr. Carl Aug. Gille, M. D., royal physician in Dresden.

46. Mr. Gessellius, M. D., practicing physician and surgeon at Malchin, in Mecklenburg-Swerin.

47. Mr. Spoerer, surgeon at Pritzwalk.

48. Mr. Horony, M. D., city physician at Hajdu-Bössörmeny, Hungary, (now of Davenport, Iowa, in North America).

49. Mr. Leopold Feigl, M. D., practicing physician at Esatad, Temeser Banat.

50. Mr. Huitermeyer, city physician in Salt, Austria.

51. Mr. Martin Kool, M. D., hospital and judicial physician at Lugos, in Banat.

52. Mr. John Malrik, M. D., government physician at Milleschan, near Lobositz, of Bohemia.

53. Mr. Herbert, surgeon at Würtzburg

54. Mr. Joseph Magjarevic, pensioned chief surgeon of Illock, the Siberian province, (now of Brood, in Sclavonia).

55. Mr. Meyer, M. D. practicing physician of Kelheim, on the Danube, in Bavaria.

56. Mr. Ignatius Reday, operator in New Arad, Hungary.

57. Mr. C. Furch, royal district surgeon at Camenz, near Frankenstein, Silesia,

58. Mr. Martin Kral, M. D, hospital and judicial physician of Lugos, in Banat.

59. Mr. John Kittell, M. D., public physician for the village of Tremlos, district of Budweis, Bohemia.

60. Mr. Märchy, M. D., practicing physician in Küssnacht, canton of Swizz, in Switzerland.

61. Mr. Jauch, surgeon of the first class, obstetrician, and royal assistant physician of Peterswalden, in Silesia.

62. Mr. Dobjass, M. D., episcopal physician of Mösonok, near Neutra, Hungary.

63. Mr. Potthoff, M. D., of Swelm.

64. Mr. Eron, M. D., royal district physician at Schlave, near Cöslin.

65. Mr. Hermann, M. D., of Calbe, on the Saale.

66. Mr. J. C. Ludwig, M. D., of Charleston, S. C., America.

67. Mr. Ebe, surgeon in Thannheim, upper bailiwic of Leutkerch, Würtemberg

68. Mr. Lazar Adler, M. D., public physician for Esency, Post Gyertyamus, Hungary.

69. Mr. Theo. Barney, M. D., a landed proprietor and homeopathic physician of Lossantz Reograder Comitat, Hungary.

70. Mr. Lips, M. D., hospital physician of Nordlingen.

71. Mr. S. G., M. D., of Kottwitz-Kalicki, in Ezernormitz in Bukowina.

72. Mr. Baeuerle, M. D., physician to the crown-possessions of Pleskau, Russia.

73. Mr. Abdula, M. D., regimental physician of the 4th Lancers in Bellina, Bonia.

74. Mr. Boysen, M. D., in Anebye, of the canton of Sterup, dukedom of Sleswick.

75. Mr. V. Pongratz, M. D., public physician at Vega.

76. Mr. John Ungerleider, M. D., of Ujfejerto, Hungary

77. Mr. A. Volkers, surgeon at Greusen, Swertzburg Sondershausen.

78. Mr. Lolw, M. D., practicing physician of Schierling Post Eggmühl, Bavaria.

79. Mr. John Christian Seiz, M. D., public physician to the sanitary circuit of Rudersdorf, Eisenburger Comitat of Hungary.

80. Mr. Flemming. M. D., of Hanover.

81. Mr. John Sturtzinger, M. D., at Wilten, near Junbruck.

82. Mr. C. Kitzbihler, surgeon and obstetrician, in Sulzback, on the Kocher, upper bailiwick of Gaildorf, Wüttemberg.

83. Mr. Charles Zink, surgeon, obstetrician, and dentist, in Budweis, Bohemia.

84. Mr. Joseph Illem, M. D., district physician in Oppoeno, circuit of Saazer, in Bohemia.

85. Mr. Nels, M. D., royal circuit physician of Bitburg

86. Mr. Shauer, M. D., practicing physician in Unterkreutzberg, near Freyung, Bavaria.

87. Mr. Högler, M. D., royal judicial physician at Freyung, Bavaria.

88. Mr. Wahler, surgeon and obstetrician at Zellingen near Wützberg.

All these are men who have shown themselves worthy, by both word and deed, of being classed as Baunscheidtists. They have done, and are still doing much for a suffering humanity.

I could, indeed, mention a few hundred more names of physicians and surgeons, who are adherents of my doctrine, but I confine myself only to the names of those who have attained to some proficiency in the art of Baunscheidtism.

If I in times past gave vent to a righteous indignation against my medical and drug-dealing antagonists, I need now no longer conceal my feeling of satisfaction from the public, that quite a number of physicians besides these are interesting themselves, either privately or publicly, in the new method of cure, as the reader will learn from a number of letters addressed to the author and here copied. As a curious instance I will here cite the case of a certain member of the profession, whose name is well-known among the devotees of medical science, and though an old and experienced circuit-physician, he is now professing himself a disciple of my system of therapeutics; while his son, the director and proprietor of an insane asylum, is goodnaturedly abusing me. Considerations of friendship for both father and son forbid me to mention their names.

The following is from Dr. J. C. Ludwig, Baunscheidtist, of Charleston, S. C., dated December 2, 1859:

Worthy Mr. Baunscheidt:—With a joyful heart I will here briefly mention to you a number of remarkable cures, which I had the good fortune of making in New Orleans, by means of your divine discovery, known as Baunscheidtism. I shall mention only such patients as were given up by their physicians, or became discouraged with, and discharged them. I cannot, however, undertake to give you a detailed description of the various cases

of disease and their treatment, excepting one, in whom I was somewhat more interested than in any of the others:

Mr. Wimmer's son, six years old, I cured of a wasting consumption, by four applications. S. Herman, nineteen years of age, I cured of cancer in five; J. Graf, also of cancer, in four operations. J. Heidman, thirty-seven years old, had been suffering over two years of open feet; five operations restored him. H. Huss, thirty years old, was cured of a two-year-old inflammation of the right eye, in three operations. L. Henry, forty-five years old, of an asthma of one and a half years' standing, in two operations, and his six-years-old daughter of yellow-fever, in ten days. J. Rabit, twenty-seven years old, of a venerial disease, by four applications, at intervals of fourteen days. J. Bohen, twenty-one years old, of inflamed eyes of two years' standing, in four applications. P. Lalm, from distress in his stomach of six months' standing—two applications. Mrs. Karst, twenty-five years old, also of a dysentery of two years' standing, by ten applications. J. Blum, twenty-three years old, was also cured of dysentery, of six months' standing, in but two operations. Mr. Appfel's daughter, of ten years, had, for three years been suffering from sore eyes; five applications restored them. K. Kern, twenty-six years old, cured of inflammation of the eyes, in ten days. Miss C. Canny, aged twenty-five years, was cured of hysteria of two years' standing, in four applications. W. Young, thirty years old, was cured of wasting consumption, in six applications, at intervals of fifteen days. J. Pawen, twenty-eight years old, of fever and ague, of one year's standing, by five applications. Mr. Swarm's eight-years-old boy, of a two-years' deafness, by two applications. P. Mullig, of one year's inflammation of the eyes, in eighteen applications. Mrs. Anna, of cancer, (*scirrhous*), by fifteen applications. Mr. Jabman, twenty-nine years old, of a two years' inflammation of the eyes, in eight applications. Mrs. Gwinn, of one year's inflammation of the eyes, in eighteen applications. J. Keibert, thirty years old, of six years' inflammation of the right eye, with spots, in fourteen months. Mrs. Meeany's ten-years-old son, of blindness of one year's duration, caused by the cataract, in twenty-seven applications. J. Kohlens, forty years old, from an inflammation of the eyes, of three years' standing, covered over with spots, in eleven months; Dr. Baird, who had formerly

treated him, could not credit it, that he had been cured by means of your Resuscitator. J. Gallager, forty years old, superintendent of the convicts in the workhouse of New Orleans, had for several years been so seriously afflicted with asthma, that he was almost choked at times, and for six months he was obliged to spend every night in his chair; ten operations restored him. Dr. Wall's wife had for two years been suffering of neuralgia; fifteen operations restored her. Dr. Kurschen, dentist, 154 Canal street, was cured of a generally-fatal inflammation of the throat, in but two operations, after he had been abandoned by two physicians; he cannot speak in too high praise of your discovery, to which he believes himself indebted for his life. I cannot name all that I have cured; but one of the most important cases, is that of the daughter of Mr. John Born. She had been sick for thirteen years, and is now twenty-seven years of age. She was afflicted with what the French call *humeur froid*, or the cold rheum. The left cheek, from the temples to behind the ears and down to the chin, was quite open. Deep festering wounds covered the cheek; and in connection with this, she had pain in her head and chest almost constantly; also cold feet, little appetite, with the skin apparently dead. She was born in Koell, Tuir; but was raised in Havre, France, where she contracted the disease, and was treated for four years by the best physicians in vain. Mr. Falitz, the first physician of Havre, lanced her cheeks in two places, and told her father to use nothing more, for it was incurable; that a warm climate was best for her, and if her cheek was healed shut as per force, she would have to suffocate. As her father had long desired to go to America, he took passage with his entire family, for New Orleans. But she did not improve much here, and made use of various remedies, for nine years in vain. It was fortunate for her that her father was a man possessed of considerable medical knowledge, and would not give her all the poisonous drugs prescribed for her. The last physician that was consulted assured her father that she was in the advanced stages of consumption, and might live for ten months or so if she would take cod-liver-oil. This was truly a precious comfort after thirteen years of treatment by the sons of Æsculapius! But she took the cod-liver-oil. After she had now taken the greasy stuff for nine months, and the utmost limit of life allowed her by the exceedingly wise

faculty had almost expired, it so happened that her father and myself got into conversation one day. I told him of Baunscheidtism, and how the most serious cases of disease were cured by it without medicine. He was soon agreed to have his daughter put under my treatment. On the 18th of February, 1858, I commenced to operate upon her, and made four applications at intervals of ten days, without seeing the least signs of any improvement. The physicians declared I was a charlatan, to imagine that I could cure any one with so simple an instrument, as they called the Resuscitator. They laughed at me, and all that heard of it, mocked and laughed at me. But he that laughs last can laugh best. I cared for none of it. My faith in Baunscheidtism was too strong, and she was too young, to let her die. After the fifth operation I noticed a slight reddening on the back, and each successive one showed more. At last I operated also directly upon the cheek. This has now healed nicely shut, but the scars from the deep ulcerations will be seen as long as she lives. After one year's treatment she was restored, to the great joy of all her friends, and to the great chagrin of all the doctors. Subsequently I asked Mr. Born for the hand of my patient, to which he cheerfully consented. On the 11th of August, 1859, she became my wife, certainly a pretty good proof that she was cured. If physicians will now undertake to disparage Baunscheidtism, I have at all times a living example with me to refute their arrogant pride; as well as a striking proof of their own impotence, and the triumphs of Baunscheidtism, over all that medical science could hitherto accomplish, to which I can point them. Thus I shall put them to shame and confusion. I have already done it,—shall do it in future.

Mr. Baunscheidt, my dear wife considers that she owes her present health to your almost divine discovery, and hopes that God may long spare your life and health. She sends her greetings to yourself and family. Well may you prosper, and long may you live, Mr. Baunscheidt, the discoverer, as also all who have devoted themselves to this new system of therapeutics. I beg you, in behalf of suffering humanity, to insert this letter and report in the seventh edition of your Manual of Instruction. We are yours devotedly and most reverently, *Susanna Ludwig*, and your faithful scholar, DR. J. C. LUDWIG.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

As it is a matter of interest to examine the later progression made in ventilation, which is so important in the preservation of health,* I shall communicate the following notice, contained in a correspondence to a Cologne newspaper, dated, Paris, May 15, 1856; and trust that the new system will prove itself efficient; although the proposed reduction of the hight of sick-rooms, to two-thirds their present hight, keeps it still subjected to strong doubt:

"A Belgian, Dr. Van Heek, having obtained permission from the Board of Health, has introduced a system of ventilation, invented by himself, into the hospital of Beaujon, of this place. The apparatus is completed, and is now eight days' in operation. It is set in motion by a small engine of one-fourth of a horse-power. The report of those conversant with the subject, and made after a careful examination, seems exceedingly favorable for the new system. It is to secure great advantages, not only in the introduction of fresh air into the apartments, but also in the saving of about two-thirds of the usually-needed amount of fuel; and, what is of particular importance, at the present time, when the grand hotel Dieu is being erected, it requires the rooms to be but *two-thirds their usual hight*, without suffering from any diminution of pure fresh air in them. It is said the inventor will be requested to introduce the apparatus into the other hospitals of Paris."

From an anonymous source I have received the following, dated February 2, 1854, together with accompanying remarks, and insert them as there is little room for doubting the correctness of the statements made by the writer under the head:

REPORT ON CASES OF SICKNESS, BY AN OFFICIAL.

To Mr. Carl Baunscheidt, of Endenich, discoverer of the Resuscitator:

RESPECTED SIR:—It is now some length of time since I was freed, by your glorious invention, from a very painful rheumatic or

* See page 110, and those following, under the head where the "Resuscitator—a Life Prolonger," is discussed.

gout-affliction, which had for a long time defied the combined skill of several of our most experienced and renowned physicians. After this I laid away the treasure—the much-loved instrument—into my working-desk, to be regarded only with feelings of gratitude as my future constantly-attentive and ever-efficient domestic physician. According to promise I will now submit, with deep feelings of gratitude, a report of the particulars of the process of my restoration, as also concerning the delightful results that your Resuscitator has produced in my own family and among my friends.

About six months after my restoration, I felt a sudden return of the dyspeptic symptoms always accompanying my former attacks of gout. The tongue was coated, my evacuations were irregular, followed, of course, by loss of appetite, flatulency and bloating of the stomach. Without delay I applied the Resuscitator over the entire abdominal region; and even on the following morning the normal activity of the stomach was restored, and my health re-established. About a month after my principal cure, I suddenly discovered a mangy eruption under my right shoulder, extending toward the back. It was a thin, white crustation, which would scale off in a few days, and when rubbed fine seemed to have a calcareous nature. Thus it was suggested to me that this dry tetter was probably identical with the dry calcareous precipitants that had formerly formed themselves about my atonic joints; and which, now, that the Resuscitator had restored vitality to the palsied joints, were dissolved, and in a fluid form, were seeking some other avenue of escape from the body, by means of the resorbent organs; and having found it, and coming in contact with the air, compacted itself once more into this scaly form, and thus appear in the eruptive tetter-form described. I was strengthened in this course of reasoning by calling to mind my former experience, that during my painful sickness, whenever I attempted to move the suffering limbs, I realized a peculiarly sensitive dryness in my joints, accompanied by a painful grating noise in them, much resembling that produced by the cross-pressing of two rough pieces of wood. These facts I communicate to you, leaving you to draw your own conclusions therefrom. Your forever grateful admirer,

N. N.

1st. Measles in Childben.—On the 26th of September, 1853, all the children of this place, between the ages of six and ten,

were attacked by the measles; and all, without exception, were confined to bed. Some of them were so severely taken, that it seemed doubtful whether they would survive. My own children commenced complaining also, and I concluded at once to come to the assistance of the measles that were working in the blood, and help them to break through without delay, by means of an application of Baunscheidtism. On both of the elder ones I applied the Resuscitator, four or five times between the shoulders, and along the spine, and anointed the parts freely with the oleum. To the two younger ones, aged five and seven respectively, I applied the oil alone, and was astonished to see in an hour afterward, how the entire back became fire-red, (much more so than is generally the case when the instrument is used), and all over blubbered and covered with developing measles. These artificial measles continued for over eight days, but were strictly confined to the back, and the children were able to keep on their feet, and were apparently well; while the other measles-patients were strictly confined to their beds, refused all food, and some of them were even seriously threatened with death.

2d. Spasms.—About the same period, an infant about ten months old, got sick for us. But the fever, which I at first took to be the chicken-pox fever, increased rapidly in virulence. His little head was so red and heated on the evening of the first day that he complained, that I was fully justified in expecting the usual children's spasms or convulsions. At night about two o'clock, my wife, who had been watching by the cradle, woke me up with the mournful announcement: "the child is dying." Really the child was already in the highest degree of spasms and convulsions, and the head was so hot that one could hardly bear to rest the hand upon it. In this pressing emergency I anointed his calves, the soles of the feet, and also the back and umbilical region with the oleum Baunscheidti; and after the expiration of but five minutes, we perceived to our great and joyful astonishment, how the heat of the head decreased, and at first the forehead, then gradually the entire countenance, resumed its usual color, the redness of the head being driven continually downward, and so rapidly that one could follow it with the eye. In a few moments the child was evidently saved, and by the next day it was lively and well.

3d. The cure of Croup.—On the 28th of November, about a

month after the time that the above-described attack occurred, the same child was taken with a very obstinate cough, which increased so rapidly, that on the very next day, the child refused all food and drink, and was so prostrated and feeble, that it had lost even the power of crying. On the third day after the first attack, the mucus had become thick and firm, and lodged in the trachea, which was plainly perceptible from the difficulty of its breathing, and the rattling wheezing noise connected with it. As we had already lost two children by this terrible scourge, which had hitherto mocked the skill of the best physicians, it appeared to us as if the death of the little darling was inevitable, and the more so, as toward the evening of the fourth day the symptoms of agony became apparent.

Remembering what sad experience had taught us concerning the medical treatment the physicians gave the children we had lost before of the same disease, and well-convinced that the mucus incrustations in the throat had already acquired a compactness and induration that could not possibly be dissolved by medicaments, which the child could not have swallowed even, my wife was about to thrust the plume of a feather into the child's throat, in order to provoke vomiting, an experiment which the physicians attending upon our former children had tried in vain, as a last resort. I deterred her from her purpose; but in view of the fearful death-pangs and spasms that threatened the poor child, I seized the Resuscitator, and jerked the needles three times pretty severely into the tension-strained larynx, applied it three times upon the calf of each leg, and between the shoulders and over the abdomen, about twenty times, after which I anointed the parts with oil. I noticed that even during the operation a crisis took place, and about three minutes after the child was again well-covered-up, the sweat run down in streams from its whole body. This perspiration continued about two hours, and was followed by sleep as a consequence of the general relaxation of the whole system. The rattling noise in the throat had meanwhile entirely disappeared, and the respiration had become quite regular. On waking-up, the child commenced to cough, and retch to vomit, from which the child had suffered severely during the night. But about the break of day, fearful vomiting set in; and what was thrown up was so mucuous and tough, that we entertained serious

fears of strangulation. But, meanwhile nature fought its way through, and after these vomiting spells had ceased for the third time, and a great mass of disgusting thick mucus had been thrown off, the eyes half-broken became clear once more, the child took several teaspoonfuls of sugar-water—the first nourishment for three days—the sickness had disappeared, and the little one was in a few days perfectly restored. And here again the instrument asserted the rightfulness of its claim to the beautiful name it bears; for when it snatched one as it were from the very jaws of death, it proved itself indeed a Resuscitator, for which mankind can never be sufficiently grateful to the Creator.

4th. Worms in Children.—On the 18th of June, 1853, my boy, eleven years old, complained of pain in his stomach. I brushed a few drops of the oleum about the umbilical region. On the day following, three large worms fell out of the pantaloon legs of the boy. So cautiously had these disgusting reptiles made their journey, that the boy, being engaged with his books, took no notice of it. After several repetitions of this treatment of the boy, he became perfectly liberated from those loathsome guests, which could be easily perceived in the healthy glow that returned to his once pale face, and the disappearance of the blue streaks that had encircled his eyes. With the return of the color of health to his cheeks, all pain in the stomach, and all former nauseousness, had also entirely disappeared.

5th. On December the 26th, my four-years-old little daughter complained of headache, pain in the stomach, and on the whole was entirely relaxed and prostrated. Observing that the abdomen seemed much bloated, I concluded that she was troubled by worms. Hence I anointed the abdominal region with the oil. On the very next day the excrements were teeming with little worms, pointed like a needle, (*Ascarides*). Three days after I repeated the treatment, with the same results following. The consequence of this expulsion of the worms was a complete restoration of the health of the child.

6th. Toothache.—From the 10th of October, 1853, to the present day, I liberated, besides my wife, six of my friends of the toothache, through the use of the Resuscitator. Only a single case occurred in which the instrument refused immediate relief in case of aching teeth. But this case was of such a nature, that it

could in nowise depreciate the excellency of this curing method. The patient in question informed me that in his youth he had very frequently contracted severe colds, but especially, being passionately fond of hunting, had frequently frozen himself so severely while watching for game, that his body had been quite crooked, so that with great difficulty he succeeded in setting his stiff members in motion again. One proof that his body was thoroughly permeated by rheumatism, was brought to light by the Resuscitator; for the operated parts of his body did not redden in the least. To this, came then, that the reflex pain was thrown upon a hollow tooth, that had a cavity in the side. Thus it was that the rheumatic matter obtained so general a circulation, that I felt satisfied in expressing my doubts to the patient, whether his case could be reached with favorable results. Notwithstanding this, however, that pain disappeared immediately after the operation, but returned again after the lapse of fourteen days. Again the pain yielded to the operation, but I advised the patient at the same time to visit you at Endenich, and submit to treatment from yourself, if he hoped to have all the gout extracted from his body. And for the hollow tooth, have the artificial blood-sucker, (invented on purpose to render unnecessary the pain of extraction), applied to it.

7th. Religious Insanity.—December 20th, 1853.—The wife of a landlord of this place, N. N., forty-eight years old, a friend to my family, came to me to-day with the request to continue the curative treatment by means of Baunscheidtism, which she had commenced at Endenich; where, she told me, she had been advised by the inventor, Mr. Baunscheidt, to continue the treatment by herself, in the cold seasons of the year, during which traveling and exposure would be injurious while under treatment. The condition of this patient is a most interesting one to medical science. She had red cheeks, clear eyes, and while the external appearance of the patient was that of blooming health, her constitution seemed perfectly sound.

At the same time she was laboring under a most distressing disorder; against which she had for four years tried various remedial agencies—prescribed by her physicians—in vain. The seat of this disease appears to be in the imagination, and has all the symptoms of religious insanity, developed to a high degree in

the poor victim. As I have been an intimate friend in her house for years, therefore the patient could meet me with the utmost confidence, and my intercourse with such unfortunates has become the easier and more natural, since the sad experience I underwent several years ago with two near relatives, who, while suffering of similar symptoms, and under similar circumstances, I was at last compelled to take to an insane asylum.

Notwithstanding the reluctance to speak of her condition, and notwithstanding the naturally timid anxiousness which seems to characterize such persons, I have nevertheless prevailed upon the patient gradually to reveal to me, with the utmost confidence, her entire condition and state of mind. But while doing so, she spoke with an air of importance, as if the destruction of the world was the question involved, and besought me with endless repetitions, by no means to divulge anything she told me. By the aid of daily observations, I am enabled to sketch a perfect portrait of the present condition of the patient, which I shall now endeavor to do in behalf of a suffering humanity:

For about five years the patient has complained of cold feet, this being a prominent symptom. Menstruation is very meager, and her intestinal evacuations occur only at intervals of about three days, and is then meager and very hard. But latterly congestions of the brain have become so strong, that the patient is frequently deprived of the free command of her mental powers. Her husband is a model of kindness, and may justly be called a mirror of patience, because his longsuffering is apparently inexhaustible, and he leaves no means untried to instruct and cheer his poor wife. Her five children, of whom the oldest is eighteen years old, are all apparently doing well. Two years ago she became a mother for the last time, and this event was looked forward to with most joyful anticipations, as it was confidently expected that it would have a salutary influence upon her disease. But in vain! The sight of the new-born babe distressed her, instead of cheering her, as it was hoped it would.

Her pecuniary circumstances are, to judge by the local standard, not only comfortable, but really brilliant, so that in all her household cares she can have the help of servant-girls; and, on the whole, her social condition was happy and free from care. Yet she was all the while tortured by fears that her supplies might give

out, that she might have too little of everything, etc., although she was taught the contrary by her own convictions.

According to her own statement, prayer is her only recreation; and the more powerful the prayers, the better she likes it. To see her at church—visiting which has become a passion with her—and to look at her in her entire incarnate appearance, you would conclude that a veritable Franciscus was before you. She asserts that she is never easy—never feels comfortable, unless audible prayers are made. She is always fearful, too, lest the edibles she prepares might not be good or palatable; and her heart is constantly oppressed with the fears that her supply of provisions might prove insufficient. Says it is impossible for her to fend-off her sorrows and discouragements, which come upon her spirit unawares. Some consolation she experienced still, she said, while religious books, or such publications were read to her, as have a tendency toward piety, or pertain to some performances of religion.

In accordance with this disposition, she makes her children read for her every evening, from works of this kind, and hence her house has really been changed to a prayer-meeting room. But according to her own confession, she is tired of life,—for this reason chiefly, that it debars her from the possession of that beautiful heaven so long. That as often as she sees the sun go down, she rejoices that another day of her life has passed by, thus bringing her so much nearer heaven. Let no one now say that there are no saints these days! Is not this piety of the legendary type?

After I had strictly forbidden her going to church and all praying, and pointed out to her upon how weak a foundation her strong faith of her certainty for heaven was resting, I also took care, at the same time, that the melancholy lectures which she had hitherto been reading, and were only nourishing her morbid state of mind, should be taken from her, and substituted by such as were of a more cheerful and world-abiding nature. Baunscheidtism I applied on the back, on the abdomen, and the calves of her legs.

After the lapse of ten days, the patient returned with the cheerful report, that her passages were much more regular, and the head no longer burning hot. With the third application the coldness departed from her feet; and with the fourth, her passages having become regular and daily, the patient is far more cheerful. Indeed,

she considers herself entirely restored. I have advised her, however, to finish the cure under the eye of the discoverer himself, in order not to diminish the glory of so great a triumph of your treating method.

8th. FEVER.—December 30th, 1853—A child six years old, that had ventured out during a furious snow-storm, and amid the intense cold lost its way, being exposed to this unusual cold for about fifteen minutes, was brought into my room in a perfectly rigid condition.

My wife proceeded immediately to wrap up the limbs of the child in warm clothes, and we attempted for a whole hour to restore warmth to the benumbed members. The cold at last yielded to make room for an extraordinary heat in the whole body, during which the child was seized by a remarkable trembling in every limb, so that my wife could no longer keep it erect. The trembling increased for three hours, so that it was at last a regular shaking fever, only with this difference, that the body retained an extraordinary high temperature all the while. Three passages from the Resuscitator freed the child instantly from this painful condition.

THANKSGIVING.

BRUEHL, February 28, 1857

Being at last restored from my tedious nervous affliction, for which, next to God, I am indebted to Mr. Baunscheidt, of Endenich, through the use of his recently-discovered Resuscitator, I feel it my duty, in this manner, to return him my heartfelt thanks. Oh that all who are afflicted by disease, would follow my advice, and make use of the Resuscitator for a cure! I am firmly convinced they would obtain relief.

Since the year 1848, I was suffering from a serious nervous disorder, paroxysms of which were often repeated four or five times a day, subjecting me to the severest spasms over the entire body, paralyzing the powers both of speech and motion. This, as may readily be supposed, deprived me of all strength in a very short space of time. Although I called on a number of physicians for assistance, as, for instance, at *Schleiden*, *Blumenthal*, *Gernund*, *Flammeisheim*, and *Jülich*, who put forth the most assiduous efforts to free me from my affliction; yet up to the year 1856, no improvement took place. About the beginning of March, 1856, I tried the

Baunscheidt's cure for the first time, and have now tried it about one year. Now I am enabled joyfully to proclaim to the world, that I am, thank God, entirely restored. Even the months of January and February, which were always my worst months as long as I was a victim of the disease, I have at last been able to live through with a cheerful heart and a sound body!

And thus Mr. Baunscheidt is, next to God, my deliverer; and myself, as also my parents, return him our sincerest thousand-fold thanks.

FLORINA SALEM.

WARSAW, March 25, 1857.

HIGHLY-ESTEEMED MR. BAUNSCHEIDT:—Permit me, while you kindly excuse me for taking the liberty as a stranger, to address a few lines to you. But, indeed, I have no words that will adequately express the sense of gratitude under which I, yea, I may say, a suffering humanity is to you, for the benefit realized from the use of the Resuscitator discovered by yourself.

For twenty-two years I have been the victim of a disease that has tortured me so much, that I might well say that a sicker man could hardly be found on the globe. I will only briefly describe it to you, to enable you, too, to form a judgment of the efficacy of your Resuscitator. I am suffering from flying gout, polonica, chilled hemorrhoids, as the physicians say; and besides, all this, from a distressing rose on the right foot; in short, I cannot describe how I have for a long time been suffering. For about two, three to four months I was confined to my bed annually, amid fearful torturing pain; and no physician could give me the slightest relief. All medicines were fruitless, except that sometimes they aggravated my pain. A physician of this place has had me under treatment for seven years, and fed me liberally on *kuda-mori*, *vinum colch.*, *acetum colchici*, *morphia*, *iodine*, iron, and other similar medicaments, but all without success. At last he took refuge in advising me to visit distant baths, and I had to resolve upon visiting Teplitz, next Carl's Ball, for several years in succession, but all to no purpose. Another advised me to go to Gräfenberg, and there I spent five quarter years. True, while here, I felt some relief; but soon after my return, my disorder returned to me with increased violence. All doctors gave me up, and advised me patiently to submit to my sufferings, and await the hour

of deliverance. All skill and science were fruitless in my case, and there were no medicines known that would cure me. This was a time of terror which no man can describe. To be swollen at the hands and feet—yea, I may say over the whole body, into a perfect distortion, and thus patiently await your end! I was almost in despair. A friend whom I had not seen for several years, had learned of my condition, and came to see me one day, to comfort me, if possible. Our conversation, among other things, was turned upon your new discovery, and we discussed the merits of Baunscheidtism. My friend advised me to apply it to myself; but, as I had lost all confidence in other means, I confess I had little confidence in this. But after reading your work concerning it, I acquired some faith in it, and was cheerfully ready to make use of it. But as I could not obtain the instrument immediately, I could not make a beginning with it before the 27th of June, of last year. I will tell you how I applied it. My friend operated with it between and upon the shoulders, making fifty passages the first time; after an interval of ten days, he applied it again, now sixty times. On the 16th of July, eighty times; on the 26th, (but now on the hands and feet), one hundred and twenty times; on August 6th, one hundred and eighty times; on the 16th, two hundred and thirty-two times; on the 26th, two hundred and thirty-two times; on September 6th, two hundred and thirty-two times; on the 16th, two hundred and thirty-two times; but now, for want of oil, not again till October 1st, then two hundred and seventy-eight times; on the 11th, three hundred times; on the 21st, three hundred times; on November 2d, three hundred and twenty times; November 12th, three hundred and thirty times; November 22d, three hundred and thirty times; December 2d, three hundred and thirty times; and so I continued. But what has happened to me I cannot describe for joy. To the reproach of all medical men, I must say it is incredible! Friends that see me now can scarcely trust their own eyes. All speak only of the Resuscitator, of me, and of the discoverer, Mr. Baunscheidt. Excuse my simple language; but it is really almost a miracle how it has made quite a different man of me. True, I am still suffering slightly of gout in the toes; and when I applied the Resuscitator, a short time ago, some pus flowed from them. Perhaps this slight disorder will also yet yield to continued treatment. To you, the honored Mr. Baun-

scheidt, next to God, do I owe it, that I am not already become food for worms; and I shall never cease praying for you, that God may long preserve you in life and health, for the benefit of an afflicted humanity.

With perfect assurance do I now recommend the Resuscitator to every one. It is very brightness compared to all previous discoveries. I had already determined to publish the glorious success of the Resuscitator in the public journals of this place; but an advertisement of our city optician Pick, announcing that he kept a depot of your Resuscitators, and also that such machines are not only repaired by himself, but new ones manufactured that were in no way inferior to yours,—this led me astray, and I desisted from my purpose. And that there is, besides this, no lack of persons here, who speak disparagingly of your invention and entire method of cure, either because they are ill-disposed or ill-informed, I need not tell you. And that such conduct is evidently injurious to you, is equally certain; and hence I would suggest to you, that you, respected sir, make a notice of it at a proper place;* in order that the gentleman above-named may at least be instructed not to act and speak in a dishonorable and disparaging manner of remedies which, with his best efforts, he can in no wise hope to equal.

No one can, in my opinion, materially injure your system, whatever motives or influences may be set at work. I have an instance in my own case; for when, after a course of intense suffering, lasting for twenty-two years, I am now pretty well restored after but a short experiment, it will be utterly in vain for any man to attempt to overthrow my faith in your instrument, except in cases where the treatment is not according to prescription. Then, of course, a contrary effect will follow. I will yet add that I was thirty-six years old when I became sick, and now I am fifty-eight years of age. With high regard, yours devotedly,

CARL WINKLER.

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*Mr. P. really advertised himself as being the only one who sold my remedies in Russia, although, to my knowledge, he never procured an instrument from me. Induced by this unhappy circumstance, I have this year appointed Mr. G. Loth as the agent for the sale of my remedies in Warsaw. It is a good fortune for Russia that Mr. P., as I am informed, enjoys no confidence whatever, as is always the case with counterfeiters.

BAUNSCHEIDT.

COLOGNE, April 9, 1857.

HIGHLY-ESTEEMED MR. BAUNSCHEIDT:—In connection with my former reports, I have the honor humbly to submit to you an account of the success I had in treating various cases of diseases at Hamburg and vicinity; and beg of you, for the sake of a suffering humanity, to give them to the public.

I shall not now weary you, however, with the story of the jeers and persecutions it has evoked among the medical men and surgeons of that vicinity. Patiently have I submitted to them, in sympathy for a suffering humanity and an ardent attachment to Baunscheidtism itself. Yet I would ask of you that you so designate Carl G. . . . eh., surgeon at Rathhousemarkt, in Altona, that he may bear an inextinguishable stigma, and an eternal brand of infamy, in the sight of all Baunscheidtists; for he has richly deserved all this by his very contemptible conduct. In the presence of his wife, I relieved his daughter, in the space of ten minutes, of very severe toothache, concerning which they gave me a written testimony, which he now emphatically denies. Pretending to be very intimate and well-disposed toward me, he secretly persuaded my patient to thrust me down stairs and out of doors; saying that I was a fool, imagining myself able to cure diseases by means of an instrument, while the whole of it was an absurdity. I will say nothing of the many other infamies of this wretch, whose principal business seems to consist in inciting the rabble, and his equals generally, by means of bribes and fair promises, against me and my business.

Besides the many cures of head and toothache, I have applied the Resuscitator also in syphilitic cases, with uncommon and unexpected success.

Chr., a cigar-maker of Altona, had been suffering for eighteen years of a bloody-swelling, partly upon, and partly behind his right ear, and extending to the nape of the neck, being of the size of a man's fist. The patient was under my treatment from the 6th of October, 1856, to the end of February, 1857, and was cured to his entire satisfaction during this time. The application was made in the part of the back, between the shoulders, at intervals of eight days, twenty passages each time; at first quite gently, then, at a later period every four, and at last every two days, with still increasing severity and depth. The severest head-

aches, of which the patient was formerly suffering, never returned after the fourth operation.

Francis Cummins, of Altona, had frozen his hands, his ear-laps and rims, the point of the nose to the very bone, looking all Summer like frozen. This disorder—a frozen tip of the nose—might appear to the unreflective as a simple invention; but to convince every doubter, I can stake my life upon the truthfulness of this statement. For five years the patient had to swallow medical powders and pills, and had to submit to cantharides and scarifications in the neck and behind the ears. At last, after he lost all hope of ever being cured of the stubborn disorder, a very distinguished medical man arose and ordered that leeches should be applied to his nose-tip, which, of course, only aggravated the difficulty. Yes, this was ordered by a highly-educated, examined, promoted, and, notwithstanding all this aberration and idiosyncracy, very profound-looking, spectacle-bestridden *Doctor of Medicine*. After the last spark of hope for a cure had now died out, and almost the entire drug-shop had been swallowed, the patient took refuge in Baunscheidtism, October 14, 1856; and, Oh! thou Almighty One, what a wonderful curative power Thou hast graciously given it! By the end of January, 1857, the man was cured. The first application took place at two P. M. In the upper part of the back, twenty; in the nape of the neck, six; behind each ear, three; on the abdomen, twenty; on each calf of the leg, twelve passages were made. Ten days after, the second operation was made, and, on account of dampness of the weather, to guard against danger or injury from it, was made in the evening of the day, between nine and ten o'clock P. M., but only on the back, in the neck, and behind the ears. Thus we continued at intervals of ten to fourteen days, up to the fifth operation, which was made like the first, as also all others, up to, and including the tenth. Up to the tenth operation, not the slightest indications of improvement could be discovered; and the patient, who, through the pernicious influence of the above-named malicious C. Gerlach, had become quite discouraged, could be induced to persevere only by persistent persuasion. But our confidence in the Resuscitator we saw crowned at last with the most beautiful results! All at once the partition in his nose assumed a whitish hue, to which the patient directed my attention with a shout of joy. A few days

later the rims of his nostrils, and in a few days later still, the entire point of the nose, from which the skin began to scale off as well as the hands and ears, assumed their natural color. The joy of this young man, of twenty-four years, was so great, that I cannot better describe it than by telling you that he jumped up two feet high before me, and shouted aloud!

Accept, therefore, my noble sir, for your illustrious and invaluable discovery, the heartiest thanks of the patient as well as myself. We are invoking the blessing of the All-merciful God upon yourself and family for it.

Every sensible man acquainted with the facts will hereafter acknowledge that in Baunscheidtism a new science took its rise. Had I not been familiar, by former experiences, with the salutary effects of the Resuscitator, and had I not, by former conscientious observations and experiences, been enabled to expect success from the changes that I observe on the skin, with a confidence that could not be shaken, how could I have been strong enough to answer all the malicious slanders and base ridicule, with words of kindness! Yet thus I conquered; for the effects of this new system of therapeutics put its enemies to shame. The Resuscitator in the hands of the expert, brings relief wherever help is yet possible, and signal cures are often wrought, in cases where the medical man loses himself in a labyrinth of Latin technicalities to no purpose. But upon all such as have devoted themselves to the noble vocation of liberating from, or diminishing the sufferings of their brethren,—upon all such among them as do not make their pockets a primary consideration, I would call with these words:

"See to it that you become acquainted with Baunscheidtism in good time. Do not open your eyes too late!"

You, my noble sir, who are so ready, from the rich treasure of your valuable experience, to send relief in every direction, I implore to communicate to me whenever your convenience admits.

With feelings of highest regards, gratefully and humbly yours,

CARL B.

The following report has lately (1857) *been sent to me, by the father of the restored, for the purpose of having it published:*

Miss T., aged twenty years, of Languedoc, Upper Loire, France, formerly robust and healthy, has been suffering since the Fall of 1855, of violent cramps in the calves and toes, often in-

volving the hands and arms, and continuing for two hours amid the severest pains. While these cramps continued, the patient resembled a lifeless statue. A general prostration of the vital activities took place, which condition would continue in spite of all that medical skill could accomplish, until the vital functions would gradually return of their own accord. A great exhaustion was the invariable consequence of it. With this, the patient always suffered from severe headache, and a painful inflammation of the throat, which would generally continue, with short interruptions of a day or two, for the whole year. She had no appetite, and would partake only of a little milk and sweet pastry, because animal and other food seemed nauseous to her. Her physicians recommended warm baths, two of which she took weekly. But the disorders alluded to continued to grow worse, and the warm baths proved themselves injurious rather than a benefit, and hence, latterly, she discontinued them.

In this condition the patient came here to the Rhein, because she hoped to derive benefit from a change of climate, and the fresh air of the Rhein region. The physician called upon her, prescribed drops for her to take, and ordered her to bathe daily in the Rhein, the latter of which she did for the first three days. But on the evenings of these days, the cramp returned with such violence, that she could hardly endure the pain. By the advice of her friends, she formed the resolution to make use of the Resuscitator of Mr. Baunscheidt, of Endenich. The discoverer of the instrument applied it to her on both shoulder-blades, along the spine, and on both the calves of her legs; he forbid her bathing any more, and requested her to call upon him again after eight days. In a few days a remarkable change in her condition was already perceptible. The noble little instrument had produced a liberal eruption all over her body; the cramps never returned after the *first* application, and no signs of them have returned to this day. Her appetite increased from day to day, and after a second application, in eight days after the first, and on the same parts of the body, both the headache, and the stubborn and extremely-unpleasant throat inflammations, disappeared entirely, not leaving even a trace behind.

At this moment, but five weeks after the first consultation with Mr. Baunscheidt, while writing these lines, the former patient feels

perfectly well, and is in the finest spirits, feeling quite confident in herself that her present happy condition will be permanent. But in starting upon her journey home, to Languedoe, she does not forget to take along the incomparable and wonderful little instrument, and see to its circulation, far and wide, in southern France. But in taking leave, she can find no words wherewith to express in a manner at all commensurate with her feelings, her lively and deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Baunscheidt.

The Baron of Aschenberg, of the house of Ihorst, in Oldenburg, expresses, in a writing of the 24th of April, 1857, his great joy, that he believes himself freed of his rheumatic sufferings in the head, of thirty-five years' standing, and a podagra of eighteen years' standing, (which disorders had made it almost impossible for him to attend to business, or mingle in society), by means of the Resuscitator. He annexes the following report of the history of his disease, and his recovery from it:

Not in consequence of intemperance, but rather through extreme exertions in the chase, pedestrian excursions, and the frequent exposure connected with them—as also, perhaps a hereditary predisposition to it—I was attacked by gout in the year 1837, which has since returned to me annually to the year 1851, and always with increased severity. The attack of 1851, a paroxysm of a highly-intensified inflammation, was removed in twenty-four hours, by homeopathic remedies, without leaving a trace behind.

In the following year, however, other disorders made their appearance. A rheumatic nervous, hitherto strictly periodical, but extremely violent pain in the head, of thirty years' standing, now began to make itself perpetual, and extremely oppressive. It was accompanied by palpitations of the heart, and nocturnal coughing spells, which continued, for the most part, till after one o'clock in the morning, before I was allowed to sleep. Medical remedies, the strictest diet, and the extremest caution were all tried in vain against these disorders, which, despite all, seemed rather to increase in violence continually.

By the advice of a physician, I visited a North-sea bath the following year, (1853), from which, notwithstanding a very exhausting journey home, and the contraction of a severe cold, I derived much benefit. This improved state of my health con-

tinued till about May, 1854, from which time forward, gouty, paralytic, and extremely painful swellings of my joints afflicted me, with palpitations of the heart, nocturnal coughing spells, all of which would be aggravated or moderated according to the state of the weather; until in November, 1855, when the podagra suddenly reappeared in its most violent form, upon which, however, all other gouty disorders disappeared. But this time the formerly and successfully-used homeopathic remedies, were entirely without effect. Neither the inflammations nor the indurations that were subsequently formed in the afflicted foot, could be removed by them, and for six weeks after the disappearance of the inflammation, I was quite lame, and meanwhile the former palpitations of the heart and coughing spells, which latter seemed to take an asthmatic direction, would reappear.

In this condition, and after having acquired all the information I could, I tried the Resuscitator. After several trials, testing the painfulness of the operation, I applied the instrument five times upon each clavicle, five times upon the thorax, once behind each ear, and five times upon the calf of each leg. On the next day, my pain in the head and difficulties in the chest had entirely disappeared; the chest was covered over with several hundred small ulcers, as large as a pea, exclusive of the puncture-pustules, and on the calf of the diseased foot a larger one was formed. These ulcers continued now for four weeks, without further interference with them, to excrete a mass of noxious and impure fluids, while I continued to operate with the instrument upon the swollen parts of the foot, which at first would still pain me whenever I attempted to move. In these parts the operation would also, in each instance, after the lapse of twenty-four hours, produce a pustulous eruption, that was followed by an immediate cessation of all pain and lameness.

Meanwhile a remark, that I once heard a physician make, to the effect that, with gout in the left knee-joint, palpitation of the heart was very frequently associated,—suggested to me that mine was caused by the gouty swellings of the knee-joint, interrupting the circulation of the blood. But as the knee-joint is one of the spots that is not to be operated upon, therefore I applied the instrument above and below the knee-joint, all around the limb. The palpitations ceased at once, and to this day, has returned but

once, about four months after, when the operation was repeated with the same happy results.

But in order thoroughly to prevent a return of the podagra, I submitted to an operation, in the following December, over the whole body, making about four hundred passages with the instrument, especially in the vicinity of the joints; and since that time, notwithstanding many great exertions and exposures, I have been perfectly free of all gouty sensations.

The following is from F. Bewer, dated at Bonn, October 7, 1857:

Not only feelings of the most heartfelt gratitude toward Mr. Baunscheidt, but love also for a suffering humanity, constrain me to declare thus publicly, that, for my continuance in the land of the living, and the enjoyment of good health, I am indebted, next to God, to Baunscheidtism. The world shall and must be informed of this. I should consider it a sin to conceal it.

For years I had been suffering from serious difficulties in the chest, accompanied with profuse expectoration, pains in my joints, and a very strong and distressing rush of blood to the head, until one morning, in 1854, while at Antwerp, where I had settled, I was so overwhelmed by a sudden attack of vertigo, that I had only time to call out for help before I sank down, entirely unconscious, upon the floor. In spite of all that physicians could do, I remained unconscious for eleven days; and not until the fifteenth day after the paralytic attack, was my power of vision restored. In the following Spring, just after my return from a wearisome journey, I was taken by a second and similar attack, seriously threatening my life; and after I had at last partially recovered, I was assured by one of the most competent physicians of Antwerp, Dr. Terleman, that I could not endure any great amount of traveling, and also that the climate of that place was ill-adapted to my constitution; and if I continued my habits of life, the attacks would return with more or less frequency, and would soon close my earthly career. Sure enough, in the Fall of the same year, probably in consequence of several exhaustive journeys to England, a third attack brought me to the verge of the grave, and all physicians declared that I would not survive a fourth one.

Soon after this I was made acquainted with the new therapeutic

treatment of Mr. Baunscheidt, in Endenich, and from various directions I was urged to call it into my service. I was induced to try. At first I had little confidence in it, but the almost miraculous results that followed converted me, in a very short time, into an earnest devotee, not only of the new treatment, but also of the genial discoverer of it. Notwithstanding the many hard and lengthy journeys that I have since made, no like-threatening paralysis has since shown itself. All the disorders and maladies alluded to in the first part of this report, have completely ceased; and if vertigo-symptoms did manifest themselves, they were instantly and uniformly removed by means of the Resuscitator. On asking Mr. Baunscheidt with reference to the diet I was to observe during the time I was treated, he replied: "Eat and drink what you please, sir!"

I now feel vigorous and strong; my corpulency has decreased wonderfully in consequence of my cure; and if I could only feel assured that this report should help a great number of other sufferers, to the enjoyment of health and happiness, such as I now possess, there would, for the present, be little left for me to desire. F. Bewer.

P. S.—I cannot pass by without stating that every time after I washed, the blood would ooze out of my hands and fingers, so that they appeared like dead. This, too, has been removed by means of the Resuscitater. New life has returned to me, and is now pervading every part of my body with its refreshing breath.

F. B.

HOME TESTIMONIALS

CONCERNING BAUNSCHEIDTISM.

THE references and testimonials contained in the preceding pages, as given by persons in Europe, are undoubtedly correct and well-authenticated. But as I feel well-assured that, to American readers, the testimony of Americans would be more satisfactory, I shall submit some, coming from persons living in the United States, which shall attest a few of the many happy and remarkable cures that have been wrought in this country, through the Baunscheidt treatment. I would simply say, that for every testimony here given, I am prepared to produce the letters of the persons over whose signatures they are given; and these should satisfy any candid person, that Baunscheidtism in America is productive of cures as happy and remarkable as those wrought in Europe.

THE PUBLISHER.

BRIGHTON, Brooklyn Tp., O., March 1, 1861.

I can recommend, with all my heart, Baunscheidt's new method of cure, as my family and I have proved its wonderful effect.

JOHN HERR.

My wife has for several years been sickly, and under treatment of the most skillful physicians, who declared her consumptive and incurable. In this helplessness I heard of Baunscheidt's famous method of curing the sick, and called for Mr. J. LINDEN, who, after a treatment of four weeks, made her pretty well, and after a continuation of six weeks' longer treatment, she was well and vigorous, and now enjoys the best of health. In the same manner my little daughter, four years of age, was relieved of a disease in her head. I feel, therefore, under obligations to express publicly my gratitude to Mr. LINDEN and to Mr. Baunscheidt's method of cure.

GEORGE STABLE, Saddler.

CLEVELAND, August 1, 1861.

When bathing, in the summer of 1858, it was my misfortune to catch a severe cold. The first symptoms of this cold was a sick-headache, after this an inflammation of the eyes took place, and lastly there appeared spots in my eyes, which made me fear that I

might lose my sight wholly. All possible medical aid and advice proved insufficient, also a number of domestic remedies. Mr. J. LINDEN applied then, for the first time, Baunscheidt's apparatus, on April 10th, 1861; and after eight more applications, my sight was clear and new. Therefore I feel induced to recommend to all similar sufferers Baunscheidt's method of curing the sick.

CARL NORMAN, Engineer.

CLEVELAND, W. S., September 24, 1861.

During my stay in a damp, marshy region in Illinois, in 1858, I was afflicted with the intermittent fever, and all its symptoms in connection with vomiting, insufferable pains in my back, and wasting of my body. In spite of a great number of medical remedies, my state of health grew worse and worse, and made me think I had the consumption. I am now restored to full health again, by means of Baunscheidt's method, which was applied to me by Mr. JOHN LINDEN. By certifying to this effect, I desire all similar hopeless sufferers the same success. M. SMITTMAN, Farmer.

BROOKLYN Tp. O., July 24, 1861.

By means of three applications of the Baunscheidt *Resuscitator*, &c., through Mr. JOHN LINDEN, I was relieved of a severe pain in my left arm and shoulder.

MAGDALENA A. STREBEL.

From CRESSONA, Pa. August, 1863.

Dr. Benjamin Beeker, reports to me, that he cured two returned soldiers, who were suffering from a very dangerous dysentery, like diarrhea, and in consequence of the poisonous drugs they had been made to take as medicine, were nigh unto death. He also cured a little girl, ten years of age, who, in consequence of the scarlet-fever, had become unable to move her head in any direction.

J. L.

From GERMANTOWN, O., December, 1863.

Mr. Wm. Natz writes to me, that Mr. Dagant, who had been laid-up for eight weeks with rheumatism, &c., whose leg had become almost entirely insensitive in consequence of the application of heated iron,—was cured by him with four applications of Baun-

scheidtism. He also cured deafness of several years' standing, in a lady, by ten applications; also, Fred. Giller of a very painful rheumatism, by two operations; and lastly, also by two applications, he cured a certain Mr. Geistweit, of rheumatic pain, who had been repeatedly cupped by a physician, and almost made a cripple by it. J. L.

From DECATUR, Adams Co., Ind., November, 1863.

Mr. Henry C. Baker writes from the above place: Truly, the Resuscitator performs miracles. I have a real passion for treating such cases as have been, or are given-up by physicians. Two such unfortunates have already been restored by the Resuscitator, and I have two more under treatment. J. L.

FOSTORIA, O., August, 1863.

I have applied the Resuscitator to my little daughter, who has been almost entirely deprived of hearing; and with the happiest results. She now hears very well again. I have also used it three times already, in cases of throat-diseases, with excellent effect. In cases of headache it produced good results, &c.

Respectfully, C. A. MUNK.

From FINDLEY, Hancock Co., O., October, 1863.

Mr. Daniel Heininger remarks in a letter, that he has become a staunch defender of Baunscheidtism, and has but lately, by means of the Resuscitator, rescued his brother from a very serious attack of fever and cholera, in ten minutes; and this, too, while his brother had not the slightest confidence in the efficacy of the instrument. J. L.

From CLEVELAND, O., September, 1861.

Mr. L. Hemilen was attacked, in 1860, by a very malignant and painful rheumatic fever; and after other remedies had been tried in vain, I was called upon, and treated him for four weeks, according to Baunscheidt's method; in consequence of which treatment, he was restored to health, and was able to work. J. L.

From FORREST CITY, Mason Co., Ill., 1863.

The wife of Mr. Charles Curubel, who had been suffering from a variety of complicated disorders for twelve years, and been given

up as a hopeless case by all the physicians who successively treated her,—has been so far restored by means of the *Resuscitator*, that Mr. Curubel, in a letter addressed to me, feels constrained to write as follows: "Oh, what joy and gratitude filled our hearts, as we had visible proof to convince us of the efficacy of this so little known, yet simple and wonderful new method of treating diseases, by which not only isolated suffering can be relieved, but *many* can be saved." J. L.

From BALTIMORE, Md., January, 1864.

Mr. J. Hauer, writes that for some time he had suffered much from catalepsy; but after two applications of the instrument and oil, he was almost entirely freed from it. His child was also cured, in a few days, of a swelled neck. J. L.

CLEVELAND, O., June 15, 1862.

I have, in different cases, and on a number of persons, applied the Resuscitator and oil according to directions, and have always attained the expected good results. I desire to see this invaluable little instrument in the hands of all sufferers, for this reason only, because I, who have myself suffered so much, know how to sympathize with all afflicted, and desire to put within their reach a cheap, thorough, and yet entirely harmless method of cure.

D. LEITZ, Director of St. John's School.

Mr. Superior Meyer, of Nazareth, Dayton, O., writes in reference to the above recommendation: "I myself have derived the benefit, and wish that all sufferers might enjoy it." In like manner, Mr. B. Niehels writes: "I cannot but recommend the use of the Resuscitator to all sufferers, as I myself have experienced its beneficial effect." J. L.

CLEVELAND, O., October, 1861.

From a very severe rheumatic pain in the knee, I was cured by two applications of Baunscheidt's Resuscitator.

CARL MUELER.

ROCK CITY, Ill., October, 1863.

The Resuscitator has already rendered us good services, especially in cures of asthma and rheumatism. A man who could not walk any more, and had to be brought to me on a conveyance, had

for years been afflicted with the asthma. After I had applied the Resuscitator to him, he was able, at the end of ten days, to come to me on foot. After I had applied the instrument three times, he assured me that he felt easier and healthier than he had done for years. With friendly greetings, yours,

GEOBGE ROEMER.

Big Prairie, Wayne Co., O., Jan. 11, 1864.

My Dear Mr. J. Linden :—I deem it both a duty and a privilege, to report to you the benefit I received in my own person and family, during a two-years' trial, from the Resuscitator and oil.

Over two years ago, I had a stroke of palsy, which paralyzed my entire left side ; my power of speech was also injured, and I could speak only with difficulty. My family physician, from Wooster, Ohio, did all he could for me, but my wretchedness continued to increase. At last, a good friend who was acquainted with the virtues of the Resuscitator, upon hearing of my condition, wrote to me that he believed if he had me in hand, he could help me. I had myself conveyed to him ; he applied the Resuscitator thoroughly ; and on the fifth day following, I already felt signs of returning vitality to the paralyzed parts. I continued for several months, and am now perfectly cured of my paralysis. Since then I have applied the Resuscitator on several others for similar disorders, and in *every case* with happy results. I have used it in my family, for deafness, croup, colic, dysentery, dyptheria, &c., with the best success. Toothache and neuralgia have in all cases obediently yielded to the Resuscitator. So highly do I regard this little instrument, that I would not do without it for ten times its cost.

Respectfully yours, &c., G. F. SPRENG.

From University Hights, O., 1864.

Mr. Stemhauer states that Mr. Urigler was freed of a very painful disorder in the right leg and knee, by three applications of Baunscheidt's instrument and oil, after other medical assistance and means had proved fruitless. J. L.

East Cleveland, Oct. 18, 1861

When a mere child, I was afflicted with Scarlet fever, and nearly lost my sense of hearing. When thirty-four years old, I was afflicted with a serious headache, connected with hissing and hum-

ming in the ear. All possible and imaginable means were tried in vain, till I called, on the 1st of March, 1860, for Mr. J. LINDEN, who applied Baunscheidt's instruments and cure; and immediately I felt a good-deal better, and, after two months' treatment by Mr. LINDEN, all my suffering disappeared; my head is clear, and my sense of hearing restored. I therefore feel obliged to recommend this wonderful healing method. LOUIS WILLCOX.

CLEVELAND, O., October, 1861.

By means of a single application of the Resuscitator, applied by Mr. J. LINDEN, I have been freed from a very painful disorder in the small of the back, and can therefore recommend this mode of treatment. J. LAYSEY.

For some years past, I have been attacked with the gout; my hands and feet were swollen, and I was confined to my bed, and suffered a tremendous pain. Nearly all my property was expended for medical aid and quacks, and I almost despaired under these sad circumstances,—when I was told of the wonderful new method of cure by Baunscheidtism. It was on the 12th of September, 1860, while suffering, I resolved also to try this new cure; and after two months' treatment, my pain was expelled, and I could fulfill my official duties again, as I felt healthy and vigorous. I cannot forbear to recommend this new method of curing, as there is no application of cutting, plastering, burning, swallowing of medicine, &c

CONRAD OSWOLD,
Watchman of the C., C. & C. R. R. Co.

Rev. M. A. Scanlon, pastor of St. Vincent and St. Paul's Churches, in Akron, Ohio, has, at my request, permitted me to publish the following testimony:

Mr. F..... was, for ten years, afflicted with asthma. He used Baunscheidt's remedies but once, and his asthma has not troubled him since last Spring a year. Another man was in like manner relieved of asthma. Mr. M..... had, for thirty years, been suffering from cramps in the stomach and intestines; after he had used the Resuscitator for three months, he was completely cured; the first application of the Resuscitator gave him more relief than the best medicines of the most skillful physicians ever did; while for-

merly he suffered from weekly paroxysms of cramp, they have since the last application of the instrument, now a year ago, entirely disappeared. Mrs. N.... used the Resuscitator for a chronic spinal affection, and was perfectly cured.

The same gentleman adds to the foregoing: "I could mention many cases in which the Resuscitator produced happy results, and, indeed, I know of but one case in which a cure did not follow the application, and in this, probably, the fault was in the carelessness of the patient.

"As compared with the effects of other modes of treatment, it may be said, in favor of Baunscheidtism, that it can never do any injury.

"As I have observed the good results of these remedies in so many cases, I cannot hesitate to recommend the use of them, through competent persons, for all diseases where no surgical operation has become necessary. The following diseases have been cured, in my own experience, through Baunscheidtism, viz: Painful inflammations, rheumatism, quinsey (inflammation of the throat), fever, pain in the chest, the sides, or the back, paralysis, nervous headache, neuralgia, toothache, and many of the other ordinary ills with which humanity is afflicted. I do not know whether Mr. Baunscheidt considers his remedies as a universal remedy, but certain it is that they surpass the skill of the best physicians."

Mr. Henry Weltz, of Dayton, Ohio, writes on the 9th of January, 1865,—that Mary Harlocher, twelve years of age, suffered with the so-called St. Vitus' dance, which troubled her to the utmost extent, was cured after ten applications were made. She had been under medical care for a long time before, but all in vain.

Dr. B. Letman writes from Vera Cruz, Miles Co., Ind., March 14th, 1864:

"Since my first letter to you, I have used the Resuscitator frequently, and with remarkable success, as for instance the following cases:

"One case of remitting fever of over a year's standing, one application. One case of remitting fever of over a year's standing, two applications.

"A case of violent acute rheumatism, for which all other means had failed, by two applications.

"Three cases of milk-sickness, one application with the best results. The Resuscitator has proved itself particularly beneficial against the cramps, connected with this milk-sickness. Soon after the application, the patient would begin to perspire, and with it the cramps would entirely disappear.

"One case of rheumatic pain in the abdominal region, in consequence of being drenched, cured in one hour.

"One case of inflammation of the eyes, in a child, cured.

"But I had almost forgotten to mention one of the most important cases. A middle-aged woman was suffering from a number of chronic evils, such as rheumatism, hysteria, prolapsus of the uterus, obstinate constipation, &c. All remedies used hitherto had brought relief only for a short season. I applied the Resuscitator, four to five times; the rheumatism and hysteria disappeared, and with the other ailments I soon got through. It was a remarkable cure."

Rev. E. Evans, of East Germantown, Ind., writes under date of August 29th, 1864, as follows:

"The Resuscitator is really doing wonders in the cure of diseases, especially in the cure of dysentery, which has prevailed to a very considerable extent in our neighborhood. The Resuscitator does more than all the physicians combined. Thank God for such a discovery."

Mr. Samuel Blair, of British Hollow, Wis., writes: "The Resuscitator has done me more service in the cure of diseases than a twenty-five years' regular medical treatment, and the use of all patent medicines."

Mr. John A. Heckman, of Easton, Pa., writes, September 22d, 1864, as follows:

"A young man had been suffering from spasms, and so severe were his fits that he could hardly be held by four men, who had already spent three nights with him in this manner. He was operated upon, and after the first operation he had but one more fit; the next day he was well, and being declared a sound man by the

doctor, he enlisted as a volunteer. On the fifth day he marched for the army. His father applied the Resuscitator to himself, for a swollen throat and with the same happy result.'

Rev. Mr. Meyer, of Mokena, Ill., writes, October 6th, 1864, as follows:

"The wife of a citizen of this place, Christian Scheiblick, a master blacksmith, was suddenly attacked by some affection of the eye, in consequence of which, in the course of fourteen days, the power of vision in one eye was entirely gone. Forthwith they sought relief of one of the most noted oculists; but his prescribed remedies did not produce the least improvement. After I had obtained a Resuscitator, together with book and oil, from Mr. JOHN LINDEN, of Cleveland, Ohio, I took occasion, one morning, to call at the house of the sufferer, and inquire into the condition of the diseased eye, and also, what effects the remedies hitherto employed had produced. Both Mr. Scheiblick and his wife, frankly expressed their opinion that the eye was incurable, as the diminution of vision in it had only increased until now it was perfectly blind. Upon this I drew the Resuscitator from my pocket, and commenced to relate what I had read and otherwise learned of its curative powers; and on asking permission to make an attempt with it, I frankly and confidently expressed the conviction, that not only the still healthy eye would be preserved, but also, that the already blind one might be perfectly restored. Mr. Scheiblick as confidently expressed his conviction to the contrary, but said that if my hopes should be realized, he would cheerfully pay for the instrument and what belonged to it. The first operation was immediately made over the entire back, behind the ears, and over the stomach. It was followed by such an eruption, that the poor woman, for a few days, could hardly endure it; but before ten days had elapsed, a perceptible improvement of the sick eye took place; and after the second operation she recovered completely, so that she now has as good eyes as at any time in her life."

Rev. Joseph Rahskopf, of Blue Earth City, Min., writes, September 23d, 1864: "I have already saved many a human life by means of the Resuscitator, and it has here an excellent reputation."

Rev. Charles Brill, of Osseo, Min., writes, November 1st, 1864: "I had a girl, of fourteen years of age, under treatment, who was already blind,—both of her eyes having been covered with a film. But what do you think? After three operations of the Resuscitator, the sight of both eyes was restored!"

Mr. S. Boehlen, Ward-Master in the General Hospital at Little Rock, Ark., writes, November 2d, 1864,—that by means of Baunscheidtism, he had effected the most extraordinary and happy cures, especially in such cases as had been given-up as incurable by the military surgeons. Among others, however, a colored chaplain, of a dangerous disease of the eyes, rheumatism and spasms, in two applications.

A certain woman who had been completely palsied on one side, he cured by a single application. Further, he cured the wife of Lieutenant Simmons, who had been suffering with chronic diarrhea for four months, and given-up by the physicians as incurable. At the time of the first application, she was so feeble that she could hardly endure a very slight application of the Resuscitator; but in a single day after, she improved most remarkably; and is now perfectly well. He also cured John Hall of a disorder of the eye, which had made him almost blind, and for which he had been treated in three hospitals without success.

Sergeant H. Lohrman writes, Dec. 3d, 1864, from Fort Greble, Washington, D. C.: "I have had frequent opportunity to cure such patients, by means of Baunscheidtism, as had been pronounced incurable by the military surgeons."

Rev. J. M. Kronemiller, of Kendalville, Ind., writes, Dec. 27th: "At Brunersburg, Ohio, there is a woman who was afflicted with most violent pains in the hips, so that she was groaning almost incessently. Dr. W., who had treated her, came to me, saying: 'Now let us try the Resuscitator, and we 'll see whether the thing is a humbug or not, for the woman must die if she does not get relief. I have given her morphine to palliate her pains.' I went to see her, and after the operation I spoke to her concerning the 'One thing needful.' In half an hour she became much easier·

and in two days afterward, I went to see her again, *and found her at work!*

"A member of my church was attacked by the cholera during one night, accompanied by spasms. The application of the Resuscitator upon the abdomen and calves of his legs, cured him.

"In my own person the Resuscitator has twice removed the cramp-colic, especially the last time, when I thought I would not survive two hours. The application was made, and in thirty-five minutes the pain had left me and I was saved. Pains in the back, the sides, or the chest; headache or toothache, as also rheumatism, are readily removed by the Resuscitator. I am fully persuaded that if every family kept a Resuscitator in the house, many a large doctor's-bill would be saved."

The following is an editorial from *The Fröhliche Bolschafter*, a German religious weekly organ of the United Brethren in Christ, and is published at Dayton, Ohio, No. 24, Vol. 18, of November 24th, 1864. The article is as follows:

BAUNSCHEIDTISM.—On the fourth page of this number, our readers will find an advertisement of this new method, which is still growing in favor. We make room for it in our columns. After having been a close observer of Baunscheidtism for almost two years, and as we have had ample experience to convince us of the salutary effects of this new system, we now desire to give information to other sufferers, thus enabling them also, to derive the same benefit from it that we did. That the Resuscitator will cure *all* kinds of diseases and ailments, we are by no means prepared to believe; but that the matter is no 'humbug,' as we at first suspected it might be, from this the Resuscitator has already radically cured us. In consequence of a serious injury that we sustained in our left arm, about twenty-eight years ago, we have been suffering severe pain in it for the last five or six years, which, despite all medical treatment, continued to increase. After having, at the suggestion of several brethren, secured a Resuscitator, with oil and book, we applied it about eight or ten times during the past Spring, and our arm is now as well as ever, and we can move it in any way whatever, without the least trace of pain.

"Besides this, Mr. Sowers, one of the agents of our Book Establishment, has, for several years, been afflicted with weakness and

pain in the back, which were so violent at times, that he was hardly able to work, or attend to his business. After being informed of the benefit we had derived from the use of the Resuscitator, he also desired to make use of it. He did so; and now he maintains that his back is better than it has been for ten years past.

"Besides this, we might write of other cases where this new method has been applied with sueeess; but we deem it unneeessary. This much, however, we felt it our duty to make known, in order to confirm what is promised in the advertisement alluded to."

FAMILY COUNSEL.

1. As soon as the morbid secretions, in a given body, have accumulated to such an extent as to gnaw at those life-strings—the nerves,—then generally such an alteration takes place in the body, that the patient is thrown into the greatest excitement by every unpleasant circumstance with which he comes in contact. One inference that we draw from this, is, that the patient, if he hopes for a rapid cure after the operation, must keep himself as quiet as possible while under treatment.

2. In all inflammatory skin-diseases and fevers, such as measles, scarlet, nervous and putrid fevers, as also in cases of croup, etc., let the new method of treatment be at once applied, without any extravagant feelings of tenderness,—observing the manner prescribed for intermittent fevers, on page 53, even if only in the nape of the neck; for in these diseases the fluids of the body seem to degenerate, with galloping rapidity, every successive hour,—becoming mucous and slimy. This would rapidly crowd and circumscribe the vital functions more and more, with every moment, until, in this desperate struggle, they would have to succomb,—to be followed by a rapid extinction of the last sparks of vitality in the spinal marrow.

3. It is really a wonder that there are still so many people in tolerable health. While one seems bent upon destroying the citadel of his health by storm, another allows himself to become effeminate; and when we bear in mind the great variety of vicious medications and dietetics that are in vogue, then nothing would be more natural than that one organism should become susceptible for one, and the next for another form of disease. The same causes, therefore, that produce the nervous fever in one, will manifest themselves as putrid fevers, etc., in others.

4. We are indissolubly connected with the atmosphere, and the vitalizing sunlight. No one has a more lively sensation of this than those who have even the smallest degree of morbid matter in their bodies. There are days when the air becomes so dense and

heavy, that it presses the cold sweat from those even who are in apparent good health. The equinoctial season is just the time during which every living creature realizes this. It is the time, too, from which most cases of disease and death are dated. The natural influence is such, that every one should use his best endeavors to protect himself, in a proper manner, against all atmospheric changes.

5. If we compare the human body to a steam engine, the stomach will correspond to the boiler, from which every part of the machine receives nourishment, and the regular activity of the whole is maintained. The nervous center, however, the brain and spinal marrow constitute the fire below the boiler; the governing, regulating, and impulse-imparting principle—in short—Life. If the fire loses in vigor, then the machine works lethargically, slower, and stagnatingly; if it becomes too feeble, it will stand still. The same is true with regard to the human mechanism, if anything disturbs and interrupts the nervous centers, in their functions.

Hence it will be understood what I mean by speaking of the spinal-marrow pole or column (on page 41, Sub. 5), and why the Resuscitator should be especially applied on the back

6. Each age has its special so-called genius of disease; ours is the nervous. Almost all diseases ultimately assume a nervous form. And this is not hard to understand. Rheumatism is changed into nervous disorder; and as the physicians do not know how to cure the former, we naturally meet with the latter everywhere. Gradually the human race becomes more and more disposed toward it, and eventually every disease takes a nervous turn. In former times, while men lived more in accordance with nature, and took very little or no medicine, a better state of things prevailed. After the general use of my method of cure—the efficient one for rheumatic-nervous disorders—I am fully persuaded, that in some years hence, these disorders will be as rare as formerly; and that a much milder ruler will sway his scepter over the dominion of disease.

7. As I have a remedy to offer against rheumatism and gout, while the medical profession is notoriously without one, therefore it is evidently the interest of everybody to see to it that he is not

led by the nose, by the teachings of the *materia medica* of the day; but rather at once resort to my remedies. The unnatural medicats that are so freely taken, will eventually frequently generate medicinal diseases; but where this is even not the case, these medicaments are nearly always removed from the body with much greater difficulty, than the original diseases themselves. This is a point of the highest importance and therefore I cannot too frequently reiterate it.

8. Many physicians take much pride in the fact of using the microscope in making their diagnoses. But, however great the power of this instrument may be to entertain us, in examining the more subtile works of the Lord, just so much is it calculated to confuse us, if we attempt to make use of it, in judging of disease. Into the interior mysteries of nature, no created eye will be able to penetrate, after all. This should be borne in mind, and the learned nonsense of the day will be less liable to mislead us. (Compare page 95, foot-note.)

9. The physicians that are opposed to Baunscheidtism—and they are such generally as know nothing about it—may be regarded as misanthropists. The public will treat them with simple justice, by letting them severely alone, and allow them to try their medical skill, in healing themselves.

10. Before any one resolves to run to the apothecary, in order to have a potion distilled, or a pill kneaded for himself, etc., he should rather suffer hunger, which would certainly do him much better service. Physicians are confessedly deserving the less confidence, the more of drugs they prescribe; and confessedly, too, are the apothecaries a far more serious and injurious institution than the whiskey-distileries. A different judgment no one will form, these days, unless, according to Prof. Dr. Duttenhof, they are gifted with eight senses.

Immediately after recovering from a disease, it is especially important to avoid whatever may be injurious; for a relapse is at that time much more likely to occur than the sickening of a healthy person. (The reader must not forget my "Observations and Experiences," from pages 118 to 150, of this work.)

APPENDIX.

THE EYE,

ITS

DISEASES AND CURE,

THROUGH

BAUNSCHEIDTISM,

BY

CHARLES BAUNSCHEIDT,

THE

DISCOVERER

OF THIS

NEW SYSTEM OF CURE.

Motto—"MORE LIGHT!" Gœthe's last words.

WITH ILLUSTRATIVE WOOD-CUTS,

PREFACE.

To a suffering humanity, as also to those who feel called and willing to render it all the assistance in their power, I herewith submit a small work which craves the same favor for itself, that has been accorded to its larger sister. It promises, with uprightness and determination, to prove itself no less a blessing than that, to which it is intimately and closely related. But I can testify that this, the youngest-born of my mind, has been reared with no less care than the older one,—that it has just as kindly a disposition, and that it will, I am convinced, become nothing but a source of joy to myself and fellow-men, with perhaps the exception of a few squint-eyed and envious characters. It will alike visit the hovel of the poor and the palace of the wealthy, and how often, alas! will it here meet with a sorrowing child of man, which, joyless and racked by pain, confined to a gloomy cell, and obliged to turn away from the cheering light of day; or, to whom, perhaps, the sun has gone-out entirely, and sunk into a hopeless night, and left him to mourn the noblest of earthly gifts! Medical science has forsaken the unfortunate one; and only in his dreams there yet appears to him at times a generous fairy, which lays her rosy hands upon his eyes, and removes the veil that has beclouded his vision. But the dream is past, and the dense dreary night has not disappeared; and oh! the cheerless desert surrounding him has now been rendered doubly woful, on account of the keen disappointment that he has just realized. But behold! One day this youngest child of mine will enter his dreary abode, and his friendly salutation will inspire new hope within his bosom. He takes the unfortunate one tenderly by the hand, and carefully leads him along a path, on which his eyes will greet once more the fountain of light. The veil drops, the mist is dispersed, and the night has fled! The earth beneath, the heavens above, the glorious sun, and the friendly faces of his fellow-men, smile upon him once more! and it is no disappointment this time; the fairy has really touched him with her magic hands, and he is once more at liberty to rejoice with others, to the fullest extent, in God's glorious world. But the highest compensation for me is, to paint such pictures for myself; the more so as I have more than once seen them realized in the joy of such as had been restored to sight through my mode of treatment.

But now, many a reader will inquire why a book of the kind now presented has been so long withheld from the public? Really, it was my purpose to prepare it a number of years ago, as I had expressed myself in my larger work; but meanwhile, as often as I was about to commence the work, I felt—and I do not hesitate to confess it—that it was necessary that I should defer it, until I had made a more thorough and exhaustive inquiry into the subject, and collected a still richer fund of experience. Under no consideration did I wish to appear with anything imperfect before the public,—anything that consisted only in untried theories; but with something, rather, which, as it concerned so important a matter, should, so far as lay in the range of human possibilities, have the strictest truth, and the most reliable experience for the basis of every sentence. This end, I flatter myself of having secured throughout the present treatise. In the practical part, no disease is mentioned which I had not occasion to treat myself; and most of them, indeed, in numberless instances; and if suc-

cesses confirmatory of the theory, furnish any criterion, then I may boldly claim that my statement and directions possess these criteriæ in the highest degree. But I have avoided all useless speculations also. The treatise contains only what is needed to shed light on the subject, showing the part that the Resuscitator will perform in the art of curing the eyes, and the necessary directions for its use.

And thus I confidently expect that this treatise will serve to this end, viz: of securing a more general introduction and still greater recognition for my discovery, which is already producing the happiest effects in all parts of the world, and thus arrest the medical abuse that is still prevailing in full bloom, as touching this branch of their science. And thus it will be, that the lancet, the lapis infernalis, and belladonna, the three most inexorable tyrants, be remanded to the sphere where they properly belong. How the first two should be resorted to by desperate practitioners, I can, to some extent at least, comprehend; and also, how in some cases their use may be excusable; but what good the deadly nightshade was to do, that is a problem which I confess myself unable to solve. How can sensible men suppose that its effects can in any way be curative, while it enlarges the pupils? But what do they say? To be sure we may expect it, for while it is maintained that strychnine has curative effects upon the spinal marrow, because in cases of poisoning by it tetanus is produced, it would seem like quite a logical analogy to expect similar results from belladonna. How can we do otherwise than pronounce such conclusions as at least incomprehensible? But if any oculist in the world will produce me but a single patient, whom belladonna has cured, then I will cheerfully retract my condemnation. But this will hardly be done. As my treatment, however, if properly and seasonably applied, renders couching unnecessary, even in case of cataract, which required the enlargement of the pupil by means of the juice of the deadly nightshade, this deadly and terrible poison may safely be utterly banished from practice, to the great relief of a suffering humanity.

For contradictions and animosities which the publication of this treatise will undoubtedly evoke, I am fully prepared. My opponents were driven from the field in former conflicts,—they will be in this. A rock cannot be blown out of its place, however full of wind the mouth of the blower may be; and out of truth a lie cannot be successfully made, for the appearance of the truth is in itself the victory. Results will speak, and speak so loudly that all opposition will be forced into respectful silence. My little work will point out the way to many a poor sufferer, by which he may safely recover his lost health without the aid of a physician. But for the Baunscheidtist it will prove a most convenient manual and welcome directory, by means of which he may, in this respect also, be enabled to dispense the greatest practical blessings. With regard to the latter, I may be allowed to say, that, he only can hope to act as an efficient oculist, who is himself possessed of sound eyes, and does not need glasses, as is so often the case with the practitioners of the old-school. Keen observation is indispensable to a proper understanding of the various conditions, incident to cases of disease, and upon such an understanding a proper treatment is invariably based.

And thus I send this treatise into all the world. May it everywhere dispense health and happiness. I shall send it forth with the same words which the Lord spoke when the darkness brooding over the earth was to disappear, and usher in the cheerful day: "LET THERE BE LIGHT!"

ENDENICH, near Bonn, Sept., 1859. THE AUTHOR.

INTRODUCTION.

Analogous to the order observed in Nature, where a continual succession, a gradual perfecting progression links together the whole chain of being, from the lowest to the highest, so that we can nowhere discover a hiatus or breach, —so a similar ascending scale can be traced in the organs that constitute the individual creature; and just as we discover that in created Nature we perceive the highest perceptible round of the ladder is still occupied by some being; so we find in the highest order of beings a structure, which, to our ideas, is the noblest and most perfect. Undoubtedly the ladder goes still higher—infinitely higher; but our circumscribed senses can see it no farther. Undoubtedly there are beings of far greater perfection than those that we regard as the highest. But our ideas cannot grasp them. The soul can only have a vague presentiment of them, but to our senses they are concealed.

On the highest round of the scale of being, we find man. The highest and noblest of his organs is indisputably the eye. In like manner as man can be succeeded only by purely spiritual beings, that are withdrawn from our view, so the eye can be succeeded only by the soul itself; but just as the spirit-world is reflected in man, and comes to a distinct consciousness, so the human soul is reflected from the eye. Hence, too, the Bible says: "The light of the body is the eye;" and therefore we at once look into the eyes of that man whose internal condition we desire to know; and therefore the man that has a bad conscience, averts his gaze, or has it riveted upon the ground. Indeed, how distinctly and clearly do we look through these windows of the soul, to survey its inner chambers! There, in the eye, we distinctly trace love, faithfulness, goodness, innocence, firmness, and intelligence, as well as cunning, rudeness, deceit, and crime; and whoever has but a little experience is rarely deceived, although he cannot express what he really saw,—he has simply seen the mirror of the soul. How uninteresting, yea how ugly, is the prettiest face, if a blank spiritless eye deforms it; and how beautiful, on the other hand, do the plainest features become, as soon as they are lit-up with a noble eye sparkling with intelligence and love! Simply by his steady determined gaze, does man hold the most ferocious animals in awe; by his look, does the bold and determined man calm down the raging mob, and by his gaze does the heroic commander inspire his soldiers. But no one can acquire the gaze of a great ruler, unless he is born to rule; no one can acquire the eye of the great Frederic, unless he has the soul of Frederic in him; for it is the very soul that looks out from these windows—these portals of the soul!

But the eye is likewise the most direct connecting link between the soul and the outer world. The highest degree of knowledge and culture attainable by man, can be reached only through this portal. But for it, Nature with

all its instructive laws, would remain a closed volume to us; and without it, the beautiful, the great, and the sublime, would fail to ennoble, cultivate, and elevate us. And by what means can we gain the assurance of the existence and government of an Eternal Creator, more readily and satisfactorily, than through the avenue of the eye? Let us but minutely examine the wonderful structure of the smallest animal, or gaze into the depths of the stary world, and we are seized with a sweet but irresistible presentiment of the Infinite. We have then learnt more of God than numberless words could teach us. So also does the light of the eye become the fountain of the purest enjoyment, and its loss reduces life to a mere somber, gloomy, and miserable existence.

The reader may continue to develop this image for himself, at pleasure, and then inquire of himself whether he would be willing to receive any or all the treasures of the world, in exchange for his eyesight! Ah! It does not take you long to decide. Emphatically you say, "No! There is no compensation for the light of the eye!" Very true! and see to it, then, that you preserve it with the greater care, in its utmost perfection. Spare the organ while in health, lest it become diseased; but if unfortunately some evil has befallen it, then be careful that you do not allow any one to approach the tender organ with the rude instrumentalities of knife and caustic, with cantharides and poisonous substances, lest, what has been a slight and temporary, should become a serious and permanent disorder. But how you are to proceed in this case, I will endeavor to point out to you in the following chapters, after I have first shown you what is most necessary for you to know concerning the structure and functions of the organ of vision. Receive this instruction and lay it to heart! and you will unite with me in thanking a merciful God, that a way has been found in which the approach of the dangers that threaten this noblest of all organs of sense, from so many directions, may be more effectually arrested than has hitherto been deemed possible.

THE AUTHOR.

THE EYE;

ITS

DISEASES AND CURE.

I.

SOMETHING CONCERNING THE STRUCTURE OF THE ORGAN OF VISION.

(ANATOMY.)

The eye itself, or the eye-ball, is cushioned in fatty substances, and lies in a bony cavity called the orbit. This cavity is funnel-shaped, *i. e.*, widest in front and contracts toward the rear. The rear opening of the funnel is formed by the orifice for the optic nerve. The wall of the orbit is not closed everywhere else, however, but two fissures are found in about the posterior third portion of the cavity, the upper or superior fissure of the orbital cavity communicating with the cavity of the skull; while the lower or inferior fissure communicates with the lateral cavity of the facial bones. The superior rim of the orbit is provided with an orifice or notch near the end of the interior third of the orbitar arch, the *supraorbitar foramen*, for the reception of vessels and nerves, which any one can trace by feeling in his own face. Last among the bones forming the orbital cavity, we mention the lachrymal, which is the smallest of all bones of the head, forming an elongated square, and is situated in front of the inner angle of the orbit. Upon its surface is found a groove, and a similar one is found along the bone with which it articulates—the frontal process of the superior maxillary,—and thus a cavity is formed for the reception of the lachrymal sack, which extends itself to, and communicates with the nasal duct, thus opening a way of escape for tears through the nose.

The Eyelids are two covers of the eye, formed by folds in the ordinary skin of the body, having firmness imparted to them by the introduction of a cartilage. The rims of the eyelids are provided with small bristle-like hairs. The skin reverses itself as it

receedes from anterior toward the posterior surface, becoming much more tender, and forming the *conjunctiva* or connecting integument. This continues at the border of the orbit, covering the anterior surface of the eyeball. It is this which so frequently becomes the seat of painful inflammations. The fatty substance which we often meet with in the inner corner of the eye, especially in the morning, when it is generally hardened into small knots, is the secretion of the highly-developed sebaceous glands of the eyelids, and serves to lubricate the latter, and also to prevent the overflowing of the tears from the lachrymal sack.

The Eyebrows are the upper convex bows of hair which serve to shade the eye, and prevent the perspiration of the forehead from running into it.

Seven muscles are found in the orbital cavity; one of which serves to lift the upper eyelid, but the remaining six are designed to govern the motions of the eyeball.

The first-mentioned, the *levator palpebræ superioris*, arises from the little ala of the sphenoid bone, immediately in front of the foramen opticum, and by its anterior extremity, which is expanded, is attached to the upper margin of the tarsal cartilage of the upper eyelid. The remaining six muscles of the eye are classed as, four straight ones (one superior, one inferior, one external, and one internal lateral), with two oblique ones (one upper and one lower). The four straight muscles arise from the upper and lower margin of the *foramen opticum*, and are anteriorly attached to the hard coats of the eyeball, above and below, to the right and left, and about two or three lines from the cornea. The upper oblique muscle (*obliquus superior*) has similar origin with the others mentioned. Its course runs through the superior inner nook of the orbit, anteriorly, thence along its margin through a groove formed by cartilagenous ligaments, thence changing its course downwardly and outwardly, to the eyeball, to which it attaches itself right behind the upper straight muscle. The lower oblique muscle (*obliquus inferior*) arises from the inner margin of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, immediately external to the lachrymal groove, and passes beneath the inferior rectus, to be inserted into the outer and posterior part of the eyeball, at about two lines from the entrance of the optic nerve.

These six muscles are able to move the eyeball in every direc-

tion. The morbid contraction of one or the other, is the cause of squinting.*

For the purpose of secreting the saline fluid which we call tears, the lachrymal sack is designed. It is located at the upper and outer nook of the orbit, and is provided with several avenues of egress. By the winking of the eyelids, the lachrymal fluid is spread over the anterior surface of the eyeball, and successively brushed into the inner corner, whence it is absorbed by the lachrymal point, conducted into the duct, and excreted. It is only when tears are secreted in too great a profusion, that they overflow the eyelids and run down the cheeks. By this arrangement the important object is secured, that the anterior surface of the eyeball is always kept moist, and the exhausted cells are worked out of the way, conditions which are indispensable to preserve the transparency of the cornea.

After this brief description of the protective and auxiliary apparatus of the organs of vision, we come to these themselves, and first, the eyeball.

The eyeball is constructed in perfect accord with the laws of optics, as taught us by physiology, but with such perfection as is unapproachable by the most skillful human hands that ever constructed optical instruments. Its form is that of an ellipsoid, to the anterior surface of which a slice of a smaller ball is attached. It consists of coats overlapping each other after the fashion of an onion, which encase the transparent substances that are formed within.

The external coat of the eyeball is the hard one called the *sclerotic*, and the *cornea*. The former is the thickest at its anterior and posterior portion. At its posterior surface we find it penetrated by the optic nerve whose sheath is interwoven with it. At its anterior surface it is merged into the watch-glass-like cornea, with such a change in its tissue as conditionates its transparency.

The second tunic of the eye is called the *choroid*, together with the

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* I have often been asked whether squinting could be cured by the Resuscitator. He who knows that muscular contraction or prostration can be cured only by direct application, will at once see that this is impossible with reference to the muscles of the eye. But before the squinter submits himself to the knife of the surgeon, for the purpose, as they say, of cutting the knot, (they should say—cutting the muscle), he would do far better with this slight, and often only imaginary distortion.

iris. The choroid is firmly attached to the internal surface of the sclerotic, and in its posterior portion is also penetrated by the optic nerve. It consists of a fibrous tissue, provided with numberless blood-vessels, and is provided with a black coloring matter, especially on its interior surface. The *iris* is expanded behind the cornea, but as the latter is concave, and the iris is flat, a vacuum is formed, called the *anterior* chamber of the eye. In the center of the iris is found a foramen, which is called the pupil. Muscular fibers which permeate it, running, partly circuitously and partly radially, to effect the expansion and contraction of the pupil. That there are black, blue, gray, and brown eyes, is caused by the color of the iris in different individuals.

After the choroid, follows the *retina*. This does not, however, reach to the front, but only a little further than the center of the eyeball. It is really the expansion of the optic nerve, and upon it *vision* is produced. Near the axis of the eye, or about two lines to the outside of the optic nerve, a yellow spot may be seen, called the *macula lutea*, which may truly be denominated as the central point of the organ of vision, as it is at this point only, about 1–1½‴ in size, that accurate and clear vision is effected.

In the interior of the eyeball, and inclosed by the tunics described above, the vitreous humor and the crystalline lens is found.

The vitreous humor fills the cavity of the retina. It consists of a perfectly clear fluid, enveloped in a perfectly transparent membrane, permeated by very fine lamellæ. Toward the anterior portion it deepens, allowing the crystalline lens to imbed itself.

The crystalline lens lies free like the kernel in a nutshell, in a transparent capsule, which, at its posterior portion, is intergrown with *hyaloid*, or the membrane inclosing the vitreous humor. The anterior free surface, turned toward the iris, is much less convex than the posterior. The lens consists of an albuminous substance called globuline, and is possessed of the greatest degree of power for breaking the pencils of light, of any of the fluids of the eye.

As above mentioned, the vacuum formed between the cornea and iris, is the *anterior chamber* of the eye; the *posterior*, and much smaller (and latest investigations pronounce it a purely-imaginary) chamber of the eye, is situated between the iris and the crystalline lens. Both are filled by the aqueous humor that keeps the lens at a proper distance from the iris.

It now remains for us to take a glance at the vessels and nerves that nourish the organ of vision.

Of vessels, it is only necessary to mention the *arteries*, which convey the fresh blood, that has been rendered nutritious through the respiratory process in the lungs, from the left ventricle of the heart, and distributes it to all the tissues; where the *veins* receive it, and, running back by the side of the arteries, convey this blood thus exhausted of its supporting power, to the right ventricle of the heart, whence it is again poured into the lungs, to recommence its circulatory course through the system.

On either side of the neck we can feel the pulsations of a large artery, which are almost the sole avenues for supplying the head and its organs with nutritious blood. They are called the *carotid* arteries. At the upper extremity of the neck this artery is divided into an external and internal artery, called the external and internal carotid arteries.

The external carotid has little to do with nourishing the organs of vision. Only one branch of it, the internal maxillery artery, sends off a minute branch, the *infraorbital* artery, to the lower portion of the orbit, which delivers to the inferior straight and oblique muscles of the eye. But as the external carotid artery supplies all the parts that surround the eye, we must yet mention, that these form an anastomosis with the special optic arteries, which partly protrude from the orbit.

The internal carotid penetrates the skull-cavity, nourishes the brain to a great extent, and delivers to the ophthalmic artery, which accompanies the optic nerve through the *foramen opticum*, into the cavity of the eyeball. Here it ramifies into branches to every part of the eye, as well as to its auxiliary organs. Only the crystalline lens, the vitreous humor, and the cornea contain no vessels. After giving off branches for the supply of the eye, the ophthalmic artery passes out of the orbital cavity near its upper margin, where it divides itself into two terminal branches, frontal and nasal. Several of its branches, however, after having supplied the parts assigned them, also come out of the orbit, for the purpose, as already remarked, of anastomosing with the facial arteries.

The nerves that supply the organs of vision, proceed from the brain; and, indeed, the second, third, fourth, and sixth pair of

cerebral nerves are exclusively, and the fifth partially designed for this organ.

The second pair, the optic nerves, which are the real and immediate organs of vision, partly interchange their fibers one with another, then penetrate the foramen opticum, proceed through the cushion of adipose, and penetrate to the eyeballs. Their terminations have already been described. If we take a glance at the base of the skull, and observe how the strong optic nerves proceed from the so-called points of vision, uniting themselves right in front of them, or crossing each other, as the case may be, and then diverging to both eyes, we cannot help comparing this with a coachman, seated high upon his box, holding in his hands the reins by which he governs his steeds. And, truly, the eyes are the steeds by means of which the soul sweeps out into infinite distances, and the brain, as the immediate organ of the soul, governs these steeds by means of the optic nerves, corresponding to the reins of the coachman. There is order everywhere,—and everything is in order.

The remaining nerves of the eye, emerge from the cavity of the skull, by the superior fissure of the socket, and thus enter the orbit.

The third pair supplies the superior, inferior, and internal rectus or straight muscle, as also the inferior or lower oblique muscle, and the lifter of the eyelid, the *levator palpebræ*. As these preside in a special manner over the motions of the eye, they have received the name of *nervi oculmotorious*, or nerve of motion. The fourth pair, the *nervi trochlearis*, or rolling nerve, communicates with the upper oblique or roll-muscle of the eye.

The sixth pair, the nerve of the external muscle of the eye, the *nervi abduceus*, goes only to the external rectus muscle of the eye.

The fifth pair, finally, *the quintus*, sends off a branch into the orbital cavity, which divides into many branches here, in order to supply the lachrymal gland, the eyelids, the conjunctiva, etc. A part of these branches emerge again from the orbit, and enter the nose, the forehead, the temples, etc., and anastomose, the same as the arteries, with other nerves.

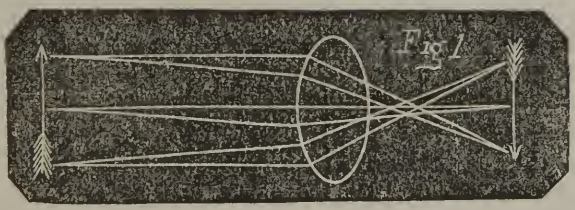
II.

HOW VISION TAKES PLACE.

After having, in the preceding chapter, briefly described the apparatus of vision, we now purpose to show also, briefly, how, by means of this apparatus, *vision*, or the perception of objects in a given circuit, takes place. But I cannot enter upon a discussion of the teachings of optics, but must refer, in this respect, to the text books on physiology.

In order to see, the first thing needed is, that an image of the object to be seen, is formed upon the retina. This takes place as follows:

If we hold a double-convex lens (a sun-glass) at a certain distance between a white wall opposite the window, we shall discover upon the wall a small upside-down but sharply-defined image of opposite objects. From each point of the illuminated objects, a cone of an infinite number of rays of light proceeds. (In Fig. 1,



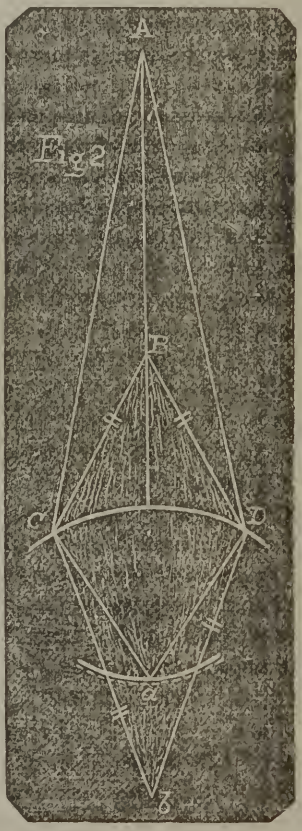
for the sake of simplifying the subject, only three points are illustrated, from each of which but two rays of light seem to proceed.) The rays issuing from any one point, are refracted by their passage through the lens, in the direction indicated in Fig. 1, and thence converge, to unite, generally at a given distance behind the lens to a single point. By this process, therefore, every point of the object is here duplicated, and the image, above-named, is formed.

The rays which fall upon the convex cornea of the eye, are refracted in this manner, and this refraction of the rays is repeated in the crystalline lens and the vitreous humor. By this means a small sharply-defined, but reversed image of the object from which the rays proceed, is formed upon the retina.

The point at which the refracted rays converge and unite, is called the focus.

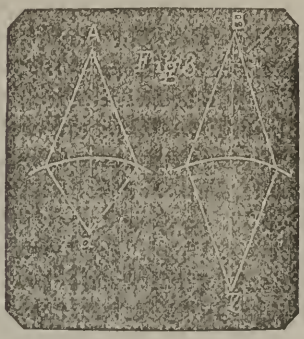
The further a refractory surface is removed from the luminous point, the closer behind this is the focus, and *vice versa*. (See Fig. 2.) Again, the greater the convexity of surface of any refractory lens, the greater will be its refractory power, other circumstances being the same, and the nearer behind it will be found the focal point. (See Fig. 3.)

When we apply both these laws to the eyes, we shall have the following as the result: Supposing the retina to be at *a*, in Fig. 2, we shall clearly discern the point *A*, because its image is clearly and distinctly mirrored upon the retina; *i. e.*, all the rays of light issuing from it, culminate here in a perfect union. But if we transpose the point *A* to *B*, we shall no longer discern it with clearness, because its rays would not unite into a focus before arriving at *b*, and therefore would not form a clear image upon the retina.



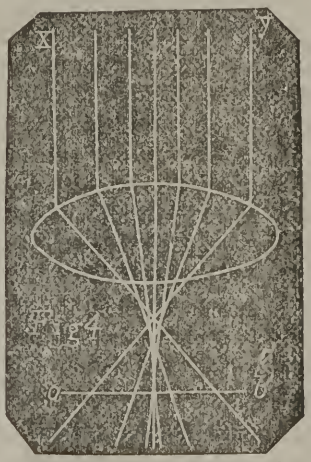
But if, meanwhile, the convexity of the crystalline lens-surface *c*, *D*, were to increase in the same proportion as the point *A* is brought nearer to it, the image of this point would still be clearly reflected; because, as we have seen above, when the convexity of the refractory surface diminishes, and the distance between the lens and the illuminated point increases, the image falls upon the same spot as it does when the convexity is increased and the distance abridged. This attribute, of increasing or diminishing its convexity, the crystalline lens really possesses; and is able, beside this, so to modify its relative position toward the vitreous humor and cornea, by retreating or advancing, as also to effect a refraction of the rays that will

result in clear vision. This we call the *accommodating* power of the eye. To it we are indebted for the power of clearly discerning objects at various distances.



The accommodating power of the eye, however, varies greatly in different persons, and is confined to determined limits. The distance at which most men can clearly discern objects of moderate size, we call the *medium visional distance.* In short-sighted persons the convexity of the cornea is wrongly, and in far-sighted ones, feebly developed. And this accounts for the fact that the former can see clearly only at a short distance, while the latter can see as clearly at a much greater distance; and also why the former must use concave, and the latter convex glasses, to remedy their respective difficulties.

The convexity of the crystalline lens is stronger at its margin than at its center; hence the rays striking its margin (x, y, in Fig. 4) are broken at a sharper angle than those at the middle, and will unite at a shorter distance. Hence it would prevent distinct vision by producing a diverging focus upon the retina, a, b, were it not that the iris now comes to the rescue. This, with its opaque pigment sheath, serves, like an expanded umbrella, to avert the rays from that portion of the lens. Only the central ones will it permit to enter the interior of the eye through the pupil. The more, therefore, that the pupil is diminished in diameter, the clearer will be the image formed upon the retina. But to secure proper vision, it is necessary also that a sufficient amount of light falls into the eye. Hence an arrangement is made by means of which the pupil will expand or contract, according to the greater or less amount of light that falls upon the eye. Therefore when we come from a light, and sud-



denly enter a darkened chamber, we shall at first be unable to see anything at all. But gradually the pupil will expand, a greater number of the few rays of light will penetrate the eye, and we are enabled to discern surrounding objects. In ordinary conversation we are apt to describe this, as "accustoming ourselves to the darkness." When we emerge suddenly from a dark, into a brilliantly-illuminated room, the process is the exact reverse.

The rays of light are not all of the same quality, as regards their nature, but they make a variety of impressions upon the retina; *i. e.*, they appear to us in *different colors*. Rays of the various colors are not alike, either, in the facility with which they are refracted. Some form a focus much more readily after penetrating a lens, than others. In the white light (sunlight), all the differently-colored rays of light are united. If a bunch of these rays is caught in a prism (a triangular glass), and allowed to fall upon a wall, there will appear upon it a "spectre" of the seven colors of the rainbow, to-wit: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. In the prism these rays are refracted according to their different natures, thrown upon other points, and dissolved. In passing through ordinary lenses, the same takes place to a greater or less extent, and hence it is that when we look through inferior micro- or telescopes, the edges of the objects often appeared colored to us. The three mediums of refraction in the eye (cornea, lens, and vitreous humor), are so arranged that the different rays in their passage through them, remain united, and hence no dissolution of colors takes place,—they are achromatic. By imitating this arrangement, men are enabled to construct lenses for optical instruments which will do the same, though in a greatly-inferior degree of perfection.

To produce vision, it is further necessary that the image on the retina should make itself sensible. See how this is brought about! Throughout the entire universe, filling all space, and permeating the minutest parts of the body, an exceedingly fine and delicate substance is found, which we call *ether*. When this ether is at rest, we are in perfect darkness; but, when set in motion by coming in contact with a luminous body, then our retina becomes sensible of the shocks which the vibrating ether thus produces, and this excitement of the retina we realize as *vision*.

The vibration of the ether, like the vibration of all other bodies,

is of an undulating nature or form. In a ray of white light, there are waves of different lengths.* If these strike the retina simultaneously, then the sensation of the different colors is produced. Those rays that have the greatest undulating length, we realize as red; while the violet rays are the shortest in undulating length. Thus we may readily perceive that if the rays of various undulating length (of different colors) strike the retina simultaneously, that the sensation of color that is produced, must be a mixed one; so that, for instance, yellow and blue produce the green. And philosophy has attained to so high a degree of perfection, that even the undulations of the ether have been computed. Its rapidity is so prodigious, that the red rays will make 458, and the violet 727 billions of undulations in a second.

But in the same manner as the undulating length of rays creates the sensation of color upon the retina, so the undulating light of the rays produces a sense of the gradations or intensity of the light.

We have already stated (p. 244), that the retina is not in all parts alike sensitive, but the most so in the yellow spot called the *macula lutea*. But the center of this yellow spot has in its turn a greatly-attenuated central point, which is most sensitive of all. In order, therefore, to see a given object with the greater distinctness, the eyeball is so turned, by means of its muscles, that *one* point after another is brought in direct opposition to this point.

To all this must be added, as another condition on which distinct vision depends, to-wit:

1. That the image on the retina *be not too small*. There is, therefore, for every body, according to its size, a definite limit, beyond which it disappears from our visual range. This limit depends partly, too, upon the greater or less degree of illumination of the object; and it is as readily understood, also, that in the great variety that exist in the ocular formations, this limit cannot be the same with all men. Habit, also, and practice, have much influence in determining this limit. Thus, for instance, we are assured that the Bedouin of the African desert discerns a horseman at a distance, where the European can see nothing at all, or at most a mere speck on the distant horizon.

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*Let the reader read what is said concerning the undulating theory in any good text book on physics.

2. We must direct our attention to the object to be seen. Everybody knows that in open daylight and with open eyes, we can gaze vacantly into the space before us, without really *seeing* anything. To see clearly, there is always more or less effort necessary. When the retina has become wearied by effort, then it requires some rest, to recuperate and thus be enabled to discharge its functions with renewed vigor.

But, beside the undulations of the ether, there are other forces, the operations of which may produce the sensation of light and vision. There is a law in the province of nervous activity, according to which each nerve has its particular function assigned it, and will perform this, and this *only*, be it excited as ever it may. Thus any operation upon the auditory nerve can produce sound only; and upon any of the palatal nerves, taste only, etc. Hence the excitement of the optic nerve, by whatever means the galvanic current is brought in contact with it, will realize the sensation of light; and therefore imaginations, too, may become the source of visual sensations, and images, as in dreams.

The impression made by the undulations of light upon the retina does not instantly disappear, but continues to operate, though but a short time, afterward; and thus it is that *images* sometimes arise to the eye after the objects have disappeared. This gives us the reason why lightning appears to us like a zigzag line, though in itself it is simply a spark; and why we see a fiery circuit, when a live coal is swung round in a circuit.

There remain yet a few words, that need to be said, concerning the soul's activity in the act of seeing.

The optic nerve conveys the impressions it has received, upon the cerebrum, and this calls forth the activities of the soul. The soul will see to it that the several points of the image are united, that it occupies its designated place in the space, and that its size, form, etc., are adjusted. To enable us to do this, we must first obtain some experience concerning distances and spaces, in the outer world, which we do by the sense of feeling. A child is without this experience, as also one who is born blind and suddenly obtains his vision; and hence we see that these are not prepared to judge accurately of the size, distance, etc., of different objects.

It is experience, therefore, by means of which we transpose the image made upon the retina, which really belongs to us, (is almost

become a part of ourselves), into the outer world, and thus see the body the reflections from which have produced the image. And experience, and the maturity of judgment acquired through it, is the agency also by which we are able to discern objects in their true position, although the image of the retina, as above remarked, is upside-down.

To see with both eyes, is necessary in order to avoid the necessity of turning the head incessantly, to see an object as a body. A body has three dimensions, viz: length, breadth, and thickness. In order to have the retina impressed with these dimensions, were we to employ but one eye, a corresponding turning of the head would be necessary; but while we see with both eyes, one of them will perceive one, while the other perceives the other surface of the object. The soul will fuse the impressions received through both eyes, into a whole; and thus arises within it the clear representation of the body. Upon this arrangement is based the *stereoscope*. We look through two glasses, and perceive two pictures—photographs—of the same object, one of which represents it however as seen by the right, and the other as seen by the left eye, and by this means we receive the impression as of but one body.

This is, in brief, the essential exposition touching the manner in which the phenomenon of vision is brought to pass, according to the present out-givings of the science. But there are still a great many open questions to be discussed and solved, belonging to this department of science, and on many important points the learned are by no means agreed; so that it may not be impossible that this entire theory be displaced by some other. But this belongs to the learned, and we shall be obliged to them if they furnish us something better still, and subject to fewer doubts than what we now possess.

III.

HOW THE EYE MAY BE PRESERVED IN HEALTH, AND ITS DISEASES AVOIDED.

It is easier to prevent disease, than to cure it. This generally-received truism is particularly applicable to diseases of the eye. Hundreds of disorders of the eye arise from a want of knowledge respecting its nurture and treatment of the eye. Numberless unfortunate ones who have been partially or entirely deprived of the sense of vision are themselves to blame. Instruction, therefore, in this direction, seems to be a special necessity. It should be given to the children at school, by the preacher to his congregation, but especially by the physician, as far as his influence extends; and much misery and unhappiness would be prevented. But in a work like this, treating of the eye and its diseases, such instructions can be least of all dispensed with; and I will endeavor, therefore, in this chapter, and in a manner as intelligible as possible, to give directions how to preserve, in its full vigor and health, this noblest of all organs of sensation. But, not to discourage any one, I will not prescribe too many minute rules. Would to God that the following most important, if no more, were everywhere conscientiously observed!

First, we come to speak of what is, alas! in our day, the most general affection of the eye, namely: near-sightedness. I think it would hardly be too much to say, that, after deducting the farmers as a class, that almost one-half of the men of our civilized Europe are suffering from this affliction. We need only take a position on any of the thoroughfares of our cities, and we shall soon perceive the sad fact, that about one-half of the young persons that pass by us, have their noses bestridden with spectacles, or else have a lorgnette dangling from their button-holes, which, as opportunity requires, is squeezed into the corners of their eyes. And oh! the hight of folly! many of them imagine that it adds to their appearance,—that they look the "nobler" for it. But in the eyes of a sensible man, such an eye-crutch has nothing more beautiful in it, than the wooden one which the poor unfortunate cripple is obliged to drag along the streets.

Let no one suppose that my zeal is here enkindled against an

unmerited evil, or against a pure misfortune. I roundly assert that near-sightedness is, in most cases, either knowingly or ignorantly, *self-induced!* While the very toys we give to our children are held right before the eyes of the infant; the children at school have their heads quite close to their books, while reading or writing; and while young people generally bring the eyes too close to the paper, when reading or writing; and folly induces persons to wear spectacles or an eye-glass; need we wonder that near-sightedness is the common result? We have before spoken of the power of accommodation possessed by the eye. If we accustom ourselves to examine everything in closest proximity with the eyes, then the result will naturally be that the refractory bodies of the eye assume a position that enables the eye to see the objects at this diminished distance. This position, however, on account of this same pernicious custom, soon becomes a permanent one, and far-sighted vision, *i. e.*, normal vision, soon becomes impossible.

From this we deduce the following rules:

Let every one guard, sedulously, against each and all of the causes that have been named as productive of near-sightedness.

If near-sightedness has already appeared, then, while young much may be done to modify it, or remove it altogether, To this end, the spectacles should be as sparingly used as possible. The person should often and steadily look at distant objects. In working, always select the greatest possible visual distance, and endeavor to extend it more and more.

In practicing these rules, much may be accomplished in cases even where short-sightedness is hereditary. But, above all, let no one select too keen an eye-glass for his use, unless all hope is to be relinquished that in later years, by the flattening of the cornea, nature itself will correct the evil.

In many persons suffering from weak or otherwise injured eyes, the evil has been evoked during the earliest periods of life. If too glaring a light, too sudden a change of temperature, a draught air, dust, smoke, and the like, are injurious to the eyes, even of adult persons, how much more will this be the case with the very tender organs of vision in the new-born infant or nursling. We should endeavor, by all means, to prevent the sun or candle-light from falling into the eyes of these tender beings. Paralysis of the optic nerve (*amaurosis*) would very frequently be the sad result. For

this reason alone the darkening of the room of a woman during her confinement, is desirable; but not less so, in order to prevent the access of smoke, dust, impure draughts of air, and for the preservation of a moderate temperature. Furthermore, care should be taken that nurses and midwives do not carry a nursling child about in the open air, with its face turned upward. Often have I been obliged to see, to my great sorrow, how nurslings have been made to look at a burning candle, perhaps in playfulness, or perhaps, also, for the purpose of pacifying a little squaller, brought it nearer to or further from, its eyes; or perhaps even made it dance before the child's eyes. If with such treatment the eyes of the children remain healthy, it is surely not the merit of the parents or those having the care of them.

Adults, too, should avoid as much as possible, any sudden transition from bright light to darkness, and from darkness to bright light. But it should be especially remembered, that the light which falls into the eye from below or laterally, affects the eye much more than that coming from above. Very injurious it is, too, to labor by a too dim or too brilliant light. From these postulates we infer the following, giving them as rules:

One should endeavor to prevent the full day- or sunlight from falling immediately into the eye, upon first waking-up in the morning.

No one should look into the sun, nor gaze steadily into the fire, upon the moon, upon a highly-illuminated wall, etc.

Let the eyes be protected—especially those of children—by the wearing of a cap or hat provided with a rim of considerable width.

Endeavor to avoid, as much as possible, the influence of reflecting rays, while walking over the snow-covered ground or highway, on which the sun is shining brilliantly.

Reading, writing, etc., in the twilight, should be entirely avoided, also in the light of a flickering candle. He that is obliged to work after daylight, should make use of a lamp, with a shade, and then avoid using those parts where the light is reflected the strongest beneath the shade.

No one should ever read while in bed. The light is almost always too glaring, or falls obliquely upon the book. Besides this, it is hardly possible to secure an easy position for the eyes; they

must be turned too much, either to one side or the other. This puts too hard a strain upon the optic muscles, which are worried, and a weakening of them is the consequence.

School-rooms and work-shops should be neither too feebly nor yet too glaringly illuminated. Light should come from the left-side only, and more from above than otherwise.

I could give a number of additional rules touching this point, but the judicious reader will, by observing the foregoing carefully, undoubtedly discover them himself. But if only those already given were observed, we might already congratulate ourself upon our success, and be satisfied.

A further source of many of the affections of the eye, is our tarrying in places where smoke, dust, or other irritating fumes are borne upon the atmosphere. Many workmen, especially operatives in factories, cannot avoid this inconvenience; and therefore they cannot expect entirely to escape the injurious results caused by such an atmosphere. But they may do much to avert or modify it, by frequently allowing their eyes a short respite, and by bathing and cleansing them freely (though not when heated) in cold but filtered rain-water. In doing this, let a soft linen cloth be used, but it should not be brushed-over or rubbed-into the eyes,—they should simply be bathed with it.

As the organ of vision is so closely and intimately connected with the brain, therefore whatever effects the latter, either directly or indirectly, will naturally exert an influence also upon the former. A *mediate* influence is exerted upon it, by any affections whatever of the nervous system. That all joyous affections exert their influence upon the eyes, is already generally received as true, in the proverb: "His eyes sparkle for joy," etc. But everyone can make this observation for himself, and he will soon find-out that his glances shoot out into the outer-world with much greater alacrity and cheerfulness, when his heart is full of joy, hope, courage, etc., than otherwise. The reverse of all this will follow upon anything that depresses, weakens, or unduly excites the nervous system. To this class belong frequent fits of anger and irritation, also grief and distress; and here belong, also, the nerve-exciting and deadening medicaments, nearly all of which are composed of the most deadly poisons. And how much dissipations of all kind,

but especially those of the sexual character, affect the eyesight, is a generally-known fact. And what do we infer from this? Why, *rules* which it is not necessary for me here to delineate; for they are enjoined by teachers and instructors, by preachers and essayists,—by heaven and by hell,—and yet, sad to say, too little regarded after all. *Directly* injurious to the brain, and therefore to the eyes, are all those things that produce a violent concussion of the former,—such as blows upon the head or about the ears, bumps, or contusions of any kind about the head. The shower-bath, although, I regret to say, a favorite "remedy" with many physicians, especially hydropathists, is also to be classed here.

Like every other organ, so also the eye, after it has been fatigued by exertion, demands rest for recuperation. If during the day it has been engaged, it should not be required to labor a greater part of the evening likewise, especially as other injuries are apt to result from it, as before-mentioned. Let every-one, therefore, whenever possible, enjoy the necessary night-rest, and with an invigorated vision, as also with a general recuperation of powers, more can certainly be accomplished than could possibly be done during the hours that have been taken from sleep. In this connection I would say, that those who have been called upon to make a constant use of their eyes, as in reading, writing, sewing, knitting, etc., should frequently allow them a brief respite during the day; and if it be but for a few minutes. Persons that depend for a livelihood upon such occupations, have the more need of this carefulness, as their very existence seems to depend upon the continued preservation of their powers of vision.

To all the causes named already, as productive of diseases of the eye, I must yet add the most common as well as most important, viz: *Colds; general* or *local* inflammation caused by them. Almost every disease reigning in the body, is apt to involve the eyes in sympathy with it, but none so readily and quickly as ineepted colds. A whole host of affections of the eye, follow in their train, and he may count himself fortunate indeed, who makes his escape with a simple inflammation. In my work on Baunscheidtism, the ninth edition of which has already been published in German, I have warned most earnestly against catching colds, as being the source of a great number, might safely say, of a *majority* of the diseases of the human body. And I would here repeat that warn-

ing, with the utmost emphasis. Above all things, avoid a cold current of air, if it rushes directly upon the eye; for then, in most cases, inflammation will rapidly develop itself. The same is true in a still higher degree, if the eyes are washed in cold water, immediately after rising, and while they are yet overheated. One should wait at least half an hour before washing. How injurious it is to keep wet clothes upon the body, especially upon the feet, is known to all; and upon the eyes this has a very injurious effect, even though other diseases should not make their appearance. But if necessity has compelled an exposure to such or similar injurious influences (to enumerate all of which I deem unnecesary), then let a liberal application of the Resuscitator be made over the entire back, immediately afterward, but before any evil effects or symptoms are felt; and in most cases, the reaction thus called forth, will eliminate the influence that had been exerted upon the body, and avert the apprehended evil.

In conclusion, I would yet express my inmost conviction, that, like many other diseases, so those of the eye might mostly be avoided, were the subject to go through an operation with the Resuscitator, both Spring and Fall, as a preventive. This need to consist in nothing more than a liberal operation upon the back, which should be repeated in about ten days afterward, and, as circumstances might dictate, perhaps for a third time ten days afterward. Many a morbid secretion that has gradually crept into the body,—many a concealed rheumatism, or a first-beginning of gouty secretions, etc., would thus be excreted from the body; the nerves would be toned-up to a new power of tension, the activity of the skin hightened, the circulation of the blood excited to greater energy, and, in the same degree that the entire organism would thereby be purified and strengthened, would it be protected against deleterious influences, all of which it is not possible for any of us to avoid. Indirectly it would exert a very happy influence also upon the organ of vision, as its health is dependent, to a great extent, upon the healthfulness of the other parts of the body.

But this may suffice. I have herewith discharged my duty; let the reader now do his—the duty toward himself—and it will redound to his own advantage.

IV.

DISEASES OF THE EYE, AND THEIR CURE.

Pathology and Therapeutics.

(A) GENERAL REMARKS.

It would be reasonable to suppose that medical science, after the lapse of three thousand years, since the days of Hippocrates to the present, should, during that long period of development, have at last come to a definite understanding of the chapter on the diseases of the eye, and found a right way to cure them. In other internal diseases the physician may plead for excuse, that man is not transparent, and that he should not be blamed, therefore, if now and then he did form a wrong diagnosis, and in consequence failed to apply the proper remedy; or else he may claim that the disease is seated at a point which his remedies cannot reach. And thus he is nearly always able to conceal the real worthlessness of his medicaments, under the cloak of "unfavorable circumstances." But in the diseases of the eye, such excuses are worthless. Touching the character of the disease, no judicious man of the profession can deceive himself; for they lie open to his scrutinizing gaze, and as to his remedies, he cannot have much trouble in bringing them to their proper place. But if we inquire, what are the remedies in general use among physicians for the cure of diseased eyes, we shall receive as reply: The lancet, cantharides, and horrid poisons! In their other numberless remedies, the disciples of the science seem themselves to have no confidence; or else they would certainly apply them here, where the application can be made directly, without coming to it in a round-about way. Indeed, they would certainly apply them, if their uselessness would not become so glaringly manifest at once; and they would certainly not attack so noble and delicate an organ, with such fearful weapons, were they not put under the necessity of *producing results* of some kind, at whatever cost of injury or money to the patient. And that this is really the case, I have become thoroughly-convinced by observa-

tions made through many years of experience. Unnumbered cases of eye-diseases I have treated myself, and numberless others have described to me their condition in letters; and among them all I found fully as many that were indebted to the knife, the cantharides, or poisonous medicines for their troubles, as were afflicted by natural causes. And no one will feel astonished at this, who has any proper idea of the delicate and complicated arrangement of the organ of vision. For my part, I feel much greater astonishment, while contemplating the powerful creative and curative forces of maternal nature, that, in *spite* of such treatment, she succeeds, now and then, to restore an unfortunate patient to health. But I do not mean to assert, by any means, that there are no cases whatever, in which the knife or cantharides becomes a necessity. There are a few cases of eye-diseases in which, as in the cæsarean operation, the word is *aut aut*, "neck or nothing;" when either the eye (or patient himself) must perish through the disease, or *may* perish through the operation. But even these conditions are only effects, which, as a rule, would not have been developed, had the *proper* means been applied in season, to-wit: the remedy that I have to offer to humanity. To this class belongs *the cancer*, in the higher stages of development; the prolapsus of the eye, or *exophthalmy; concrescence* or *accrescence* of the eyelids; many fleshy *tumors* or *swellings* in the eye, the *closing-up of the pupil*, etc., etc.

Several other disorders, to which belongs the wounding of the eye and its auxiliary apparatus with sharp instruments, etc., belong, as a matter of course, to the sphere of surgery, and with them we have here nothing to do.

In all other cases, the Greek or Latin name of which may sound ever so jargon-like, or the German be composed of ever so many syllables, yet, for these, the Resuscitator, properly applied, is the only remedy that has been indicated by nature, and attested by complete success. I do not propose to enter upon a detailed discussion of the principles upon which my therapeutic treatment is based,—this I have done in my larger Book of Instructions,—but will confine myself to a few hints, to show how, upon these principles, its curative effects upon diseased eyes must necessarily follow.

Most diseases of the eye, as indicated above, are not local in their nature, but arise, generally, from a morbid condition of the

entire organism; although some of the physicians of the present day, see fit to deny this for their own convenience. The correctness of this view, however, lies upon the surface. We need but reflect upon the syphilitic, cancerous, scrofulous, scurvyous and other hereditary ailments—the congestions of the blood, or the bloodlessness; the rheumatisms and general nervous debility that are so fearfully prevalent, and we have in these general conditions of the body, at once the most fruitful sources of all diseases of the eye. A similar conclusion we may reach, however, by an *a priori* course of reasoning. It is a well-known and generally-acknowledged fact, that any disease that may be in the body, will throw itself at once upon the weakest and tenderest portion of it, and here it will most readily manifest its destructive force, and lodge its injurious secretions. Thus much is known; and few will venture to deny that the eye belongs to the tenderest and weakest of organs, and is least capable of resistance, and therefore most susceptible to injuries from morbid secretions that may be harbored in the body. I would designate this with the sentence: *The eyes are apt to constitute themselves into natural fontanels.*

But what good would local applications do, in such a case? (and yet physicians generally confine themselves to these). Nothing at all! Nothing at all in the most favorable cases! But as a rule the disorder would appear with the greater virulence, for being suppressed or hemmed-in for awhile. But upon such a "tinkering patchwork" I cannot enter, and shall abide with my maxim, that *An apparent cure is worse than no cure at all.* With my Resuscitator I attack the very root of the evil, and when this is eradicated, it is impossible to shoot forth in fresh sprouts,—the radical cure is accomplished. And that the Resuscitator is capable of doing this, I need not take the trouble of assuring my reader at this late day. If, strange to say, you, dear reader, do not yet know it, then ask your neighbor, and he will inform you of it enthusiastically.

With a system of general treatment, I unite, of course, local applications, where such seem desirable or necessary, and in the few cases where the disorder is simply a local one, I confine myself to it. That in these cases also, the Resuscitator is the best of all remedies, is easily demonstrated. The artificial but harmless inflammation, which it produces in the vicinity of the suffering organ

of vision, is the best possible antispastic, for the morbid humors of that organ. But it constitutes, likewise, and invariably, the most powerful, surest, and safest antiphlogistic, in the conditions where such is indicated The same object is sought to be obtained by many physicians, who have a correct view of the object to be obtained, but seek it by vesicatories, the moxa, blood-leeches, and the like; but these agents are sometimes unobtainable, and sometimes the injury that accompanies them, outweighs the advantages that result from them; and hence, for my part, I must reject them entirely. The Resuscitator does not produce its antiphlogistic effects in the same manner as the blood-leeches, that create a deficiency of blood in any one portion; but because its application stimulates the activity of the skin, and facilitates a freer circulation of the blood in the vicinity of the affected organ, and by this means the stagnation, or the hyperæmia is effectually removed. Thus the parts in question are not only not deprived of their nutritious blood, but, on the contrary, in consequence of the greater activity in the circulation, receives larger supplies than before. The abstraction of blood, therefore, can never be of any real benefit, but very frequently is seriously injurious. But the freer access of the blood to the parts is very frequently indicated, as the great desideratum, which would prove itself the best remedy. Where this is wanted, Baunscheidtism will secure it, by establishing an equilibrium in the circulation, which is sure to follow a simultaneous application of the instrument over the whole back and calves of the legs. If, however, the disease of the eye is immediately caused by a too profuse rush of the blood to the head, then, of course, we are careful not to operate in those parts. But by no means do we tolerate bleeding, scarification, or the application of leeches, for which the following reasons are often given:

The abstraction of blood reduces the quantity of blood in the body.

If the entire body has a smaller amount of blood to circulate, then, evidently, the affected parts have a smaller supply likewise.

If in these parts the quantity is reduced, then the evil consequent upon the congestion will cease.

Without entering upon a detailed discussion of the consequences of blood-letting—which I have done in my book of instructions—I will put in opposition to the foregoing fallacy, the following:

The blood tapped from the body by blood-letting, is either resupplied, or it is not. If it is not resupplied, then the body has no longer its normal quantity of nutritious fluid, and a permanent, irreparable injury has been inflicted upon it.

If it *is* resupplied, then the congestion will of course return to the affected parts (the head, for instance), and at best no good has been effected.

These deductions are so clear, that it is really hard to conceive why so little attention is paid to them.

The Baunscheidtist has *a better*, because a *real remedy*. He knows that when there is congestion in one part of the body, then *some other one* is deficient. Congestion of the head is a proof to him that the supply of blood to the feet is too scant, and as a rule, he finds these cold. The Resuscitator is then applied to the calves of the legs, and, if need be, upon the soles of the feet; the circulation becomes more vigorous, an equilibrium in the circulation of the blood is established, which the patient begins to realize in this fact, that, as a rule, after a few applications, his feet become warm once more.

In the above, I have given expression to some very important principles of my therapeutic treatment; and these, in treating eye-diseases, should be constantly kept in mind.

But does any-one inquire, how does the Resuscitator operate, if the eye-disease has its seat in the nerves?

We know that almost all nervous disorders arise from a deficiency in the nutrition.

In the Resuscitator we have an agent for creating a better preparation of the blood.

We may, *secondly*, as we have just seen, supply the nerves in question, with a richer profusion of the blood that nourishes them.

But *thirdly*, we are able, by means of the application, to excite the nerves of the eye, in a mechanical manner; and although we cannot perhaps apply to them directly, yet we can influence them indirectly by means of other nerves that can be reached more directly, which anastomose with them—as shown in the chapter on anatomy,—or else are near neighbors to them, where they arise in the central organ, and thus transmit the impression they have received, upon those which it is designed to reach.

In many cases of diseases of the eye, especially those of an inflammatory kind, the cataract, etc., it is necessary that the dislodged exudations of morbid matter, be reabsorbed. The layman will understand what is meant by this reabsorption, when he bears in mind that often after the reduction of swellings, the indurations remaining under the skin are *scattered*, as it is commonly called. In such cases the accumulated morbid matter has been *reabsorbed* by means of the absorbents, into the blood, in infinitely small particles, and then carried off by the ordinary excretory organs. The professional man, however, will readily understand how this process may also be introduced and promoted through the above demonstrated efficacy of the Resuscitator, in reference to the morbid deposits in the eye; but in order fully to explain, to the comprehension of the layman, how this is brought about, I would have to introduce an extensive chapter on physiology, which the determined limits of this work forbid.

The conditions upon which the cure of diseases of the eye are effected by means of the Resuscitator are fully given already; much more so, as I believe, than in any other method of cure. The eye itself is never insulted,—which is one of the greatest advantages of my system of treatment; for where this takes place, there will ever remain, even when a cure happily follows, an injured eye, whose power of vision will never be perfectly recovered. My treatment is *simple* and *natural*,—we may as well say simple, because natural, or natural because simple. These attributes are inseparable, for the operations of nature are always simple. With the simplest means she attains the highest results, and thus indicates to us in what manner we should support her in her efforts. The physician does nothing but this, or should, at least, do nothing else; for it is not his remedies which cure, but it is nature that does it, and it is his business only to assist her in her efforts, and make her work easier. This he can do only then, however, when he imitates her course; and consequently he will accomplish nothing, and even put new difficulties in the way of this great and skillful physician, if by a complicated course of treatment, and variously-compounded remedies, he invades the vital activities of the organism.

Finally, my course of treatment is safe. This may be inferred, on the one hand, from the *a priori* explanation given in this chapter, and on the other hand, many years of experience have abun-

dantly confirmed it; so much so, that without presumption or exaggeration, I may assert: Whatever the Resuscitator will not cure, in this department, is absolutely incurable.

Before I enter upon discussing the particular forms of disease, I will yet give a few general rules, which should be well-observed in the treatment of eye-diseases:

For the purpose of cooling or cleansing the eye, we should never make use of anything else than the pure clear water, without the admixture of any saline, earthy, or any other substances. Filtered, or (better yet) distilled rain-water. If it be too cold, then let a few drops of hot milk be poured into it, until it has attained the desired temperature. It should never be applied with a sponge, but always, rather, with a soft linen cloth; and the cleansing process should never be by rubbing, but rather by dipping into the eye, in order to avoid all excitement of the organ. The more of secretory substance is excreted, the more importance should be attached to this prudential measure. The secretions, once removed, must not be brought in contact any more with the eye; and hence the cloth must frequently be exchanged for a fresh one. It should also be remembered that this excreted matter is highly-infectious, and hence great care must be taken, that none of it gets into the sound eye of the patient, or of anybody else.

The diseased eye should never be bandaged. The pressure caused by this is extremely injurious, and, in most cases, aggravates the evil very considerably. It should rather be sheltered by a large screen of green, grey, or blue paper, or a loosely-hanging linen cloth; and in inflammatory cases, let the patient tarry, if possible, in a darkened room.

Some eye-diseases—mostly of a chronic nature—are not adapted for experiments of self-cure. They are designated, with their most prominent symptoms, in the "special" position of this work. The patient suffering from such diseases should apply to a competent Baunscheidtist, or to myself, accompanying the application with a description of his case. But, in order to prevent the evil from making further progress, he should rigidly observe the general rules given in this treatise, and apply the Resuscitator over his entire back, until he can obtain special directions for his case. Such an operation can never be injurious, and constitutes, in the majority of cases, an essential part of the treatment.

(B) SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS.

We now proceed to the examination of the particular diseases of the eye, and the application of the Resuscitator in special cases. It is in the very nature of things, that I cannot be expected to follow the order observed by other writers on optical diseases. These are generally based upon the topographical anatomy of the eye; but I must select quite a different course. In my therapeutic treatment, it is, in many cases, of no consequence whatever, in what portion of the organ the trouble is located; or how it appears to the eye of the observer. Indeed, there are diseases of the eye, which, according to the popular medical view, are as different as the heavens and the earth, are here treated in the same manner. The most that we shall have to do, in this respect, is to ascertain the greater or less tenacity of the disease, resulting from its variety of location. We begin, therefore, with the most common disease of the eye.

1. INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia.

An inflammation in general consists in this: that the walls of the capillaries or smallest blood-vessels, which, normally, exude the necessary structural fluids in a proper qualitative and quantitative proportion for the nourishment of the tissues, now expand and become gorged with blood. While such a condition exists, it is perfectly natural that a somewhat differently compounded fluid penetrates in larger quantities. This is called *perspired exudation.* The exudation insinuates itself between the minutest portions of the tissues, and fills the cavities also, where these exist. Here it forms itself, if the process is prolonged, into abnormal tissues, fibres, cells, or into pus; which latter may finally turn into an ichorous humor. And thus it is, that the swellings, false growths, and suppurations take their rise.

The symptoms of inflammation are redness, swelling, local heat, tension, pain. To cure an inflammation, the fluidity of the blood must be restored in the inflamed parts, and the exudations must become resorbable. In what manner the Resuscitator accomplishes this, we have already shown.

The physicians of the present day have an inflammation for every structure of the eye, viz: the conjunctiva, the cornea, the iris, etc.,

giving character to each, although they acknowledge that such inflammations rarely confine themselves to the designated organ. We shall, however, be satisfied with considering ophthalmia as a general inflammation, and bring it simply under the following heads, which is based in its etiology; and make such divisions only because on them depends the difference of the treatment.

CATARRHAL INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia Catarrhalis.

Symptoms.—Twitching burning pain; a feeling as if sand were in the eye. The conjunctiva is reddened, frequently with a yellowish line, the blood-vessels in it very distinctly so. The ciliary margins and canthus of the eye are often of a pale-red color, and somewhat swollen. In the morning, upon waking, the eyelids cohere; and the aversion to light is strongest in the evening. In the beginning, the eye is dry; but if the disorder abates, then the separation of mucus commences.

Causes.—Colds. It appears in company with catarrh.

Course.—It may last fourteen days. If neglected, it is very apt to become chronic, and to change into a mucous flux. An early application of the Resuscitator will effectually prevent this, and a cure follows generally in two to four days.

Therapeutic Treatment.—The Resuscitator is applied in the nape of the neck, and behind the ears, and, in very obstinate cases, also on the back. Obviously there is here, as in all subsequent cases, the greatest amount of rest and forbearance necessary for the eye. Let the eyes be sheltered by a shade worn upon the forehead; and the patient should remain in a warm room.

RHEUMATIC INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia Rheumatica.

Symptoms.—These are much more violent than in the preceding species. The pain is tearing and stinging, not only in the eye, but also in the vicinity,—in the head, ears, teeth, etc. The redness is very distinct and strong; frequently the cornea becomes turbid, and the pupil is contracted by exudated products. On the conjunctiva a peculiar wreath of small veins is perceptible. Every now and then, hot tears will overflow the eye. Aversion to the light is very marked, but also strongest in the evening.

Causes.—Rheumatism and *its* causes.

Course.—Its course is much slower than in the preceding case; but with the Resuscitator, it is also curable with perfect safety, and in a comparatively very short time.

Therapeutic Treatment.—Application of the Resuscitator over the entire back, on the abdomen, and behind the ears. If, in two or or three days, no improvement is perceptible then one or two passages should be made on the temples.

(*c*) GOUTY INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia Arthretica.

Symptoms—A boring and tearing pain, especially in the bones of the orbita. The conjunctiva is dark-red, on which veinlets may be traced, running in a serpentine course. About the margin of the cornea, a bluish ring may be seen. A white foamy mucus is segregated, which does not harden, as mucus generally does. Intense antipathy to the light, especially of flames; and withal the power of vision is greatly disturbed. The pupil may be contracted or expanded, or even distorted to assume an oval shape.

Causes.—Gout and *its* causes. A cold is often the immediate inducing cause to the development of this disease; generally in persons of advanced years.

Course.—Long and often-repeated attacks of the gout, podagra, or chiragra, generally precede it. Then follow pains in the bones of the orbit, and a prickling sensation in the eye, which are followed by the above-described symptoms in rotation. To neglect or maltreat such a case, is to run immanent risk of amaurosis or cataract. He, however, who applies my method to any existing gout, need have little fear of an attack of this evil. Even after the appearance of the designated premonitory symptoms, a prompt application will, in the great majority of cases, avert the evil, or its course will be reduced to a very mild and innoxious one.

Therapeutic Treatment.—The Resuscitator is to be liberally applied over the entire back, over the gastric region, the nape of the neck, and behind the ears; and this application is to be repeated as soon as the pustules are healed-off. This must be accompanied with a very moderate diet. Even after the sickness has disappeared, the operation on the back and gastric region must still be continued for some time.

(*d*) HEMORRHOIDAL INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia Hemorrhoidalis.

Symptoms.—Similar to those of the preceding case, only milder. The pains are throbbing instead of boring. Frequently discharges of blood in the eye; and attacks only one eye at a time.

Causes.—Suppression of the hemorrhoidal flux, and stagnation of the liver, together with severe strain upon the eyes.

Course.—It is generally chronic, with periodical paroxysms. To cure the stagnation of the blood, is to cure the disorder; but if we would prevent its return, then the hemorrhoids must be cured radically, which can be done only by the Resuscitator, in case he is applied with some considerable degree of perseverance.

Therapeutic Treatment.—Application to be made over the back, especially in the region of the small of the back, on the abdomen, and the calves of the legs, as also two or three passages on the soft parts intervening between the rectum and genital organs. To cleanse and cool the eye, nothing is to be used but tepid and pure water.

(*e*) MENSTRUAL INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia Menstrualis.

Symptoms.—Very similar to those preceding; yet we notice that small swellings arise at the margin of the cornea. Furthermore, the cornea seems to be predisposed to swelling, and dropsy of the eye.

Causes.—The evil makes its appearance in consequence of the suppression of menstruation.

Course.—The same as in the foregoing.

Therapeutic Treatment.—The same as in the preceding; only it is here suggested that, in obstinate cases, applications be also made upon the interior surface of the upper thigh. Upon the eye a cataplasm of cold water should be made. The menses will thus be restored; such women, however, as have already attained to the climacteric age, will be relieved of all congestion of the blood to the head, and thus be cured from the evil at all events

(*f*) PUERPERAL INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia Puerperalis.

Symptoms.—Excessive readness of the conjunctiva, and frequent filling of the eye-chamber with a whitish fluid. Generally only

in one eye. Occurs most frequently with women during confinement.

Causes.—Suppressed secretion of the milk, and arrested discharge of the lochia.

Therapeutic Treatment.—Application of the Resuscitator in the small of the back, on the abdomen, and the inner surface of the upper thigh. This restores the arrested secretions, and cures the disorder. A stubborn persistency of the turbid fluid in the eye, is removed by one or two passages behind the ear of the affected side.

(*g*) INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES IN INFANTS.

Ophthalmia Neonatora.

Symptoms.—The conjunctiva becomes red, the upper eyelid swells slightly; small crusts along the eyelashes, and in the morning a lucid mucus is found in the eye. Together with this, there will be aversion to light, and an increase of the lachrymal secretions. At a later period, the upper eyelid swells still more, and becomes red, with frequently a bluish tinge, with much irritating mucus, which hardens and glues the eyelids together. Eventually this mucus becomes pusy, of a yellowish or greenish cast; the eyelid attains a high tension; the cornea becomes turbid, and is covered with small ulcers. Frequently at this stage, a blood and water-like liquid flows from the eye; and when the disease has already attained this stage, the eye must generally perish.

Causes.—It affects mostly such new-born children as are neglected, or else are made to breathe impure air. Too strong a light, or a sudden change of temperature, is often the exciting cause of it likewise. Very frequently, too, it is an epidemic.

Course.—The several stages may continue for a longer or shorter period; sometimes only a few days, frequently for weeks. The more rapid the progress, the greater the danger. If the disorder has already attained its climax, then the cure is exceedingly difficult; and scars, turbidity, and weakness frequently remain,—which will give-way to the application of the Resuscitator, only after a very persevering treatment.

Treatment.—Great cleanliness, an equal temperature, and a darkened room, are the first essential conditions to a happy cure. In observing these, there is at first nothing more needed than that a

little of my oil should be brushed behind each ear, in order to abduct the inflammation. The eye is cleansed by washing it with tepid water. If the second stage has already appeared, then several delicate passages should also be made with the instrument in the nape of the neck. The eye must be very frequently cleansed, for the mucus must not be allowed to gather in large quantities. In the third stage—which makes its appearance but very rarely, if the above-described treatment is administered in time—application of from ten to twelve passages must be made on the back. The ulceration behind the ear, in consequence of the anointing with the oil, must be maintained, and therefore the oil must be laid-on anew from time to time. The greatest care must be exercised, in keeping the eye and all other parts clean.

(*h*) ROSE-LIKE INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia Erysipelatosa.

Symptoms.—A yellowish redness of the eyelids, with moderate swelling. The pain and aversion for the light is not serious; but there is more tension and pressure. Lachrymal secretions very profuse. A feeling of great prostration, and often fever accompanying it. It affects, generally, but one eye. All these symptoms, however, may become more violent, and then the disease assumes a very malignant form.

Causes.—The disorder is an inflammation, and when appearing at the eye, as at any other part of the body, is produced by an abnormal irritation of the skin.

Course.—The disease may disappear of its own accord, if proper care is taken; but ulcerating sores may also be found, and even gangrene may take place

Treatment.—Operation on the back, and behind the ears, and the subsequent perspiration well maintained, will prevent every evil result. The cleansing of the eye must be done with warm water.

(*i*) TETTER-LAKE INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia Herpetica.

Symptoms.—Upon the conjunctiva will be found yellowish or brownish spots, of a tetter-like character, with here and there enlarged blood-vessels. Light is not agreeable to the eye.

Causes.—It is almost invariably produced by the scattering of a

tetter by improper or injurious medicines, throwing the disease upon the eye.

Course.—This is more or less slow, according to the age of the patient.

Treatment.—Application of the Resuscitator upon the back, behind the ears, and upon the abdomen, as well as upon the spot where formerly the tetter had made its appearance. The acridness of the blood is removed by this means, or else the tetter is thrown back upon the old spot, where a persevering treatment will then cure it,—in either case, relieving the eye.

(*k*) ITCHY INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia Psorica.

Symptoms.—This is an itch-like eruption upon the eyelids, which will gradually spread further and further. An itching pain accompanies it, as in itch proper.

Causes.—Either incepted by coming in contact with the itch-virus, or else an improper treatment of the itch, by means of which it was thrown upon the eye.

Course.—The same as the preceding one.

Treatment.—Profuse application of the Resuscitator upon the back, the abdomen, and behind the ears, together with the utmost cleanliness of the eyes, as well the entire body.

(*l*) SCORBUTIC INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia Scorbutica.

Symptoms.—Swollen reddish eyelids. The eye of a darkish-red with serpentine veinlets visible; turbidity of the cornea; greasy secretions of mucus, and the tears often resembliny blood.

Causes.—Scorbutic degeneracy of the fluids.

Course.—Same as preceding one.

Treatment.—Liberal and repeated applications of the Resuscitator on the back, nape of the neck, over the stomach and abdomen, and behind the ears. The eye to be cleansed with cold water.

(*m*) SCROFULOUS INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia Scrophulosa.

Symptoms.—Dark-red appearance and enlarged blood-vessels over the entire eyeball; stinging pain, acrid thin mucus; great aversion for the light, the strongest in the morning. Large veins upon the

eyelids; the lid-margins are inflamed, often hard and uneven; cornea reddish and turbid. The victims of this generally bear the evidences of general scrofulousness on all their body.

Causes.—Scrofulous degeneracy of the fluids.

Course.—As in the foregoing, only that, if it should continue very long, ulcers may arise upon the cornea.

Treatment.—As this must be directed against general scrofulousness, and such is not a proper case for self-cure, therefore a competent Baunscheidtist, or myself, should be consulted. Meanwhile let liberal operations be made on the back, on the abdomen, and behind the ears; and an effectual barrier to its progress will thus, at all events, be introduced.

(*n*) VENEREAL INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia Gonnorrhœica.

Symptoms.—Great redness, and dread of the light; pain in the region of the eyebrows; a tough greenish flow of mucus, and many tears; the conjunctiva surrounding the cornea has, generally, a bloated or puffed appearance. The mucus soon becomes thicker and yellowish, and the upper eyelid swells and becomes dark red; and at last, ulcers upon the cornea make their appearance.

Causes.—Either the introduction, by some means, of the clap-virus into the eye, or the sudden arrest or stagnation of the gonnorrhea.

Course.—It is more or less rapid, according to circumstances. The more rapid its course, the greater the danger. It may, indeed, if prompt assistance is not rendered, go on to the destruction of the eye.

Treatment.—What is of most importance is, to secure the return of the gonnorrhea to the genital organs. This is always secured by applying the Resuscitator over the entire back, the abdomen, and the inner surface of the upper thigh, with a little of my oil applied to the head of the penis; or, if a woman, at the entrance of the vagina, without, however, allowing it to come in contact with the inner surface of the labia. Besides this, one or two passages behind the ears may be made. The genitals must be kept very warm. The eyes are to be kept clean with water that is not very cold. With this, quietness and confinement to a darkened room are essential. Such a patient would do best, however, after such

an operation, to apply immediately to an efficient Baunscheidtist, and thus be instructed, respecting the best mode of proceeding with the cure.

(*o*) SYPHILITIC INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES

Ophthalmia Syphilitica.

Symptoms.—General, but yet no excessive redness of the eyeball, with a vascular fringe around the cornea; pains in the evening, in the morning generally none; the cornea becomes turbid, and at a later period, ulcerations appear upon it, and these may appear, too, at the free edge of the *iris.* The pupil is wrenched, and the power of vision disturbed.

Causes.—General and all-pervading venerealism of the body. Hence it is quite a different thing from that of the foregoing, and easily identified.

Course.—Resembling the foregoing, but slower.

Treatment.—Applications the same as in the foregoing; but also in the nape of the neck, and, in stubborn cases, also in the region of the temples. A low diet should accompany the treatment; and in order to expel the syphilitic virus from the body, great care should be taken to keep the perspiration active. After this, a Baunscheidtist should be consulted in this case also.

(*p*) EGYPTIAN INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Ophthalmia Ægyptiaca, (*s. Bellica.*)

Symptoms.—They agree almost perfectly, at least at first, with inflamation of the eyes in new-born infants. On the interior surface of the lower eyelid, will be found prominent pupiliary bodies. The pains soon increase to an extraordinary degree, and the power of vision has vanished almost entirely. If the proper relief is not promptly supplied, all the conditions will soon attain the highest stage. The upper eyelid swells inordinately, and the lower one becomes inverted like a scroll, and finally the eye perishes. Generally both eyes are attacked.

Causes.—Its original home is Egypt, thence it was brought to Europe by the army of Napoleon, in 1798. It is most apt to attack an army, to which impure air, want of cleanliness, etc., in consequence of lodging together in barracks, hardships, etc., give

rise. As the disease is very contagious, it may also spread very rapidly as an epidemic.

Course.—Sometimes very rapid, sometimes much slower. When it is of long-standing, it is very difficult to effect a radical cure.

Treatment.—Let the inciting causes be avoided by all means. The Resuscitator should be applied over the entire back, in the nape of the neck, over the abdomen, on the calves of the legs, and behind the ears. If in twenty-four hours no improvement is perceptible, let a few passages be added in the region of the temples. The eye should be carefully and frequently cleansed with tepid water. Upon the eyelids cataplasms of cold water should be made.

REMARK.—There are, to be sure, a few more kinds of inflammation of the eye; but we may safely confine ourselves to these, as those not described either agree in their general symptoms with these already delineated (and must, therefore, be similarly treated), or else they accompany some other disease: such as measles, and small-pox; the removal of which diseases will also effect a cure of them. For such cases, therefore, I must refer the reader to my Book of Instructions on Baunscheidtism.

2. MUCOUS FLOW OF THE EYES.

Blennorrhea Oculi.

This disorder bears the closest resemblance to inflammation of the eyes. It differs from it, however, in this: that in these cases papillæ arise upon the conjunctiva, which cause the redness of the eye; while in inflammations the redness arises from the vessels. Furthermore, in this case the mucus is secreted from the conjunctiva; while with inflammations this is done by the glands of the eyelids.

Symptoms.—Conjunctiva very red, thickened, and sprinkled with little pimples or warts. Violent pain; dread of light, and vision frequently entirely arrested. Continual secretions of mucus, which is at first thin and white, grows tougher, and at last becomes pusy. It is so acrid, that it may generate malignant ulcers. From the consistency of the mucus, we determine the greater or less violence of the disorder. The more watery it is, the milder will be the other symptoms and the milder the entire disease; but the tougher, and pusier the mucus, the more violent and dangerous the evil

Causes.—The disease comes rarely of its own accord; generally it is the result of maltreated or neglected inflammations, especially if of a rheumatic, gouty, or scrofulous nature.

Course.—If the proper remedy is promptly applied, the disease will be found to yield readily and freely; but the higher the stage to which the disease has already attained, the greater care and energy are required, to prevent permanent injuries from remaining. Improper treatment or neglect may result in ulcerations, false growths, scars, opaqueness, etc., and even in the total destruction of the eye.

Treatment.—Applications of the Resuscitator over the entire back, in the nape of the neck, over the abdominal region, and behind the ears, together with cataplasms of cold water, will suffice as long as the consisteney of the mucus is a thin fluid. But if the mucus has already attained a tough consisteney, then these applications must be very liberal, and also two or three passages in the region of the temples, as also below the eye (yet without touching the eyelid), and repeated puncturings with the instrument, without rubbing in the oil; which latter must be daily repeated. In this stage, too, the cataplasms must not be cold, but lukewarm. At all events, the mucus should be removed from the eye, by means of tepid water, about every fifteen minutes.

3. EFFUSION OF BLOOD IN THE EYE.

Hemorrhagia.

Effusions of blood may take place, (*a*) beneath the conjunctiva; (*b*) in the chamber of the eye; (*c*) between the choroid and the hard winking membrane; but very rarely between the choroid and the retina.

Symptoms.—(*a*) the blood is located between the winking membrane and the conjunctiva, has bloated the latter, and glimmers through. (*b*) The blood is seen when we look into the interior of the eye; bowing the head will produce a change in its situation; if it mixes with the aqueous humor, a yellowish fluid becomes apparent. (*c*) Is hard to destinguish; generally, however, the causes are of such a nature that they will soon suggest the probability of menorrhœal effusion; partial or complete interruption of vision; the espying of black, red, or brown images in the field of vision.

Causes.—Mechanical blows, contusions, etc. Also, the interrup-

tion of the hemorrhoidal or menstrual flow, violent congestion of the blood to the head; and predisposition to hemorrhages, such as is produced by an arthritic or scorbutical degeneracy of the fluids, and the like.

Course.—Rapid or slow, in proportion to its violence; but, with proper care, generally favorable. The effused blood is absorbed, and the disease is cured. To guard against relapses, however, which generally increase in violence and danger, we must bend our operations toward a removal of the radical difficulty.

Treatment.—This must be governed entirely by the producing cause. Only in such cases as are brought about by mechanical causes, can we operate behind the ears and in the nape of the neck. If caused by congestion of the blood to the head, the application is made over the entire back, and on the calves of the legs, in order to produce an abducent effect. If gout, scorbutic, hemorrhoidal or menstrual disturbance be the cause, then follow the directions given for inflammations of the eye, brought on by the causes. At the beginning of the disorder, cold cataplasms are applied; and all the while the eye, as well as the entire body, must be kept perfectly at rest.

4. WATERY AFFLUXION IN THE EYE.

Hydrophthalmia.

This is classified into four kinds: (*a*) Serus effusions into and beneath the conjunctiva (*chemosis*). (*b*) Dropsy of the anterior eye-chamber (*hydrophthalmus anticus*). (*c*) Dropsy of the vitreous humor (*hydrops carparis vitrey*). (*d*) Dropsy of the entire eyeball (*bupthalmus*).

Symptoms. (*a*) Upon the eyeball a ring-shaped swelling may be discerned surrounding the cornea; this is not painful, is elastic, yellowish, and more or less transparent; the eyelids, too, are generally more or less swollen. (*b*) The quantity of water in the anterior eye-chamber pushes out the cornea, and represses the iris; both, therefore, appear unusually far apart; along with this, the cornea is of a glittering brightness, is attenuated, more convex, and hence productive of short-sightedness; in case the fluid becomes turbid, the power of vision is proportionably diminished. (*c*) The cornea has a normal appearance, but is forced out of shape; the posterior portion of the eyeball has become enlarged, hardened,

and has reduced the gaze to a stare; vision is disturbed, or perhaps entirely destroyed. (*d*) In this the symptoms of *b* and *c* are combined.

Causes.—These evils rarely (*a* never) come alone. They are either accompaniments (especially *a*), or consequences of neglected or badly-treated inflammation; or else they may have their foundation in general debility and disease. Deterioration of the fluids, liver-disease, arrested discharge of hemorrhoids or menses, a repercussion of eruptions on the skin or head, etc., may give rise to them.

Course.—It will be readily understood that, as the disease proceeds from the stages *a* to *b*, it increases in importance and seriousness. Although *a* is an important disorder, yet the following three threaten the most serious consequences, if the necessary relief is not promptly furnished. The mechanical pressure of the accumulated water alone, may destroy the internal delicate structures of the eye. This, as also the not improbable bursting of the eyeball, would forever destroy the vision of the patient, even though it should give no occasion (as might also be the case) to other degeneracies that would involve the surrounding parts, and threaten other and more serious dangers.

Treatment.—This must be governed entirely by the respective causes. If an inflammation be the cause, then it should be treated as above-directed for such, only always energetically. In hemorrhoidal or menstrual disturbances, itch, etc., the treatment will also be the same as that given for the inflammations caused by them. But, besides these, operations must, in every-one of these cases, be made behind the ears, and in the region of the temples, and dry (oilless) punctures, except in *a*, above and below the eye. And be it remembered, too, that in such cases wet cataplasms are never admissible, but that the eye must be kept covered with dry warm cloths. If a constipation is prevailing with the patient, at the time, that does not yield directly after the application of the instrument, then let two to four drops of my oil be taken internally, in a soft-boiled egg, after which the patient should drink a glass or two of water. But if the disorder has so far advanced that the bursting of the eyeball might momentarily take place (which need never be apprehended, by a proper observance of my treatment), then there is no remedy left but that the cornea be

punctured and the water be allowed to escape. After this, a real cure is, of course, almost impossible, To avoid relapses, it is especially important, in these disorders, to continue the general treatment for yet a time after the recovery.

5. AFFLUXION OF PUS IN THE EYE.

Hypopyon.

Symptoms.—The pus, formed by the exuded product of inflammations, is lodged within the chambers. It may be observed, when but little is at hand, as a yellow streak at the base of the chamber. The more there is collected, the larger does this streak become; and not unfrequently does the entire eye-chamber become filled with it, when vision, of course, departs. If the pus be moderately thin and fluid, it will follow the motions of the body, in case it does not fill the entire chamber. The existence of pus does not produce any pain by itself.

Causes.—Pus in the eye arises only from violent inflammations, which have laid hold also upon the internal structures of the eye.

Course.—Generally favorable. The removal of the producing cause is generally followed by a pretty rapid absorption also of the pus.

Treatment.—The treatment of the inflammation in question will answer the purpose. Several passages in the region of the temples will accelerate the resorption.

6. ULCERATIONS AND SWELLINGS OF THE EYES.

We shall here pass by those which are developed in company with, or in consequence of, one of the above-described inflammations; as in all such cases the treatment prescribed for the inflammation will suffice.

(*a*) THE EEGILOPS, OR STY.

Hordeolum.

An inflammatory swelling at the margin of the upper eyelid, which takes its name from its peculiar form. Frequently it causes not a little pain, a very free discharge of mucus, and a swelling of the entire eyelid.

Causes.—Irritation of the eyelids, colds, disturbance in the digestion, or menstruation.

Course.—The sty generally disappears after the resolution of the suppuration.

Treatment—A passage of the instrument behind the ear is generally sufficient, together with abundant cleansing of it with tepid water. In cases of menstrual or gastric difficulties, the treatment must be directed against these evils, or else the *hordeolum* will frequently return.

(*b*) FESTERING BLISTERS OF THE EYELIDS.

Eczema (*s. Crusta Lactea Palpebrarum*).

Small yellowish blisters, which generally extend also over a large portion of the face, burst, form crusts, run into each other, and, if neglected, may be followed by a serious inflammation of the eye.

Treatment.—Application of the Resuscitator on the back and behind the ear. Keep the eye very clean, washing it with tepid water.

(*c*) BLOOD ULCERS.

Furunculus et Carbunculus.

These are distinguished only by their degrees of violence. A hard, circumscribed swelling under the skin. Violent pain, fever, chills, feebleness, and frequent fainting-spells.

Causes.—Degeneracy of the fluids, generally brought about by dissipation. The contagion is the most dangerous if brought on by the sting of an insect, after it had just been sucking the poison from the putrid carcass of a dead animal.

Course—If the proper remedies are not promptly and energetically applied, the disorder may become very dangerous, causing great destruction, mortification, etc.

Treatment.—Energetic application of the Resuscitator over the entire back, over the abdominal surface, in the nape of the neck, and behind the ears. If the ulcer is just being formed, then let continual applications of cold-water bandages or cataplasms be made. But if it notwithstanding continues to develop itself, then warm-water or pap poultices must take the place of the cold, in order to bring the ulceration, now no longer preventable, as rapidly as possible to a development toward the surface. The ulcer should, as soon as prudent, like all larger ulcers, be opened by making an incision. The pus, etc., is to be washed off with tepid water, and the warm cataplasms must be continued. It is best that

they consist of warm water, one-half of which should be vegetable vinegar. The patient should live on a generous and nutritious diet, and drink some good wine. With the disinfectious influence of the Resuscitator operation, an evil result occurs very rarely, if these rules are observed.

(*d*) ULCERATIONS OF THE CORNEA.

Ulcera Corneæ.

These are sometimes on the surface, and sometimes penetrate deeper; sometimes with, and again without suppuration. In proportion to the violence of the disorder, the conjunctiva is inflamed and the eyelids red, swollen, or crampy, etc.

Causes.—Ruptures, catarrh, or a mucous flow of the eye. They may follow in consequence of inflammations, may accompany small-pox, measles, and a variety of similar diseases, or may result from an adulteration of the fluids, especially those of a scrofulous nature.

Course.—This depends upon the violence of the disorder, or in fundamental inciting disease. If they penetrate very deeply, are suppurative, and are carelessly or badly treated, then scars, turbidity, and destruction of the cornea may follow, by which means the power of vision is lost, more or less destroyed.

Treatment.—Must be entirely governed by the inciting causes. Refer to the various kinds of inflammation on this head. Operations behind the ears, and in the region of the temples, are always useful in such cases. Cleansing of the eye by means of lukewarm water, rest, an equal temperature, pure air, and shelter from the light, are ever to be considered as indispensable requisites.

(*e*) MILDER SWELLINGS OF THE EYE.

To this class belong encysted tumors, adipose, fibrous, and vascular swellings. They may appear at the eyelids, the conjunctiva, the cornea, and, though more rarely, at the lachrymal organ. They may be distinguished from malignant swellings or cancers, partly by their color, form, size, mobility, etc., and partly, too, by the fact that in cancerous swellings there generally prevails a great degeneracy of the fluids in the body. These distinctions are, it is true, too subtile to furnish a correct guide for the layman in every case. Even the expert practitioner must be very careful to give due consideration to all the circumstances and relations affecting

the case, in order to give a reliable opinion. These swellings may arise in a great variety of ways, for a great number of different general disorders, as well as local diseases, may be the inciting cause. I am confident, however, that a majority of cases had their origin in consequence of the introduction of the knife, corrodents, instillations (belladonna, etc.,) into the eye; and that if every-one of these disorders were treated according to my method in season, such abnormal formations would be great rarities. It is true, they may be brought about also by mechanical or chemical ruptures, and in some rare cases children may be born thus; but the cases thus brought about are a great minority.

From what has been said, it will be at once clear, that a correct treatment is not so readily prescribed, when the remote cause, as well as all existing circumstances, must be taken into account. Let those who are afflicted, call upon an efficient Baunscheidtist, or send me a minute statement of his case; and I shall ever be ready to give my best and most conscientious advice.

(*f*) MALIGNANT SWELLINGS OF THE EYES.

Cancer.

Symptoms.—Cancer of the eye may be developed upon any of its external parts, *i. e.*, either upon the lids, the conjunctiva, the lachrymal sack, or even upon the retina. Most generally, when it makes its appearance on these parts, it is in the form of soft cancer, or *medullary sarcoma.* If it is located upon the external parts, it is easily identified. From other swellings, it differs in these points: (*a*) By a deeper penetration into the tissues, in consequence of which it is not readily movable with the skin. (*b*) By its form, as it presents a rough mulberry-like surface of its accretions. (*c*) By its dark-red, or even blue-black color. When located upon the retina, it is much more difficult to discern, at least in the beginning. There is a continual decrease of the power of vision. By looking through the pupil, we discover a bright yellowish gleam. At a later period, this lens is pressed forward, and the pupil is wrenched out of shape. The entire interior of the eye-ball at last succumbs to the destruction.

The pains are of a stinging sensation. At first, quite trifling. As cancer is everywhere the fruit of an adulteration of the fluids

very similar to that of the scrofulous, therefore we have in this fact a very reliable fulcrum on which to base our opinion.

Causes.—The general cause is always, as has been stated, a degeneracy of the fluids. Its inciting causes are generally mechanical or chemical injuries, whether these be accidental or the consequence of optical maltreatment. Very rarely does it develop itself spontaneously.

Course.—Hitherto, this disease has invariably terminated with the loss, not only of the eye, but also of life. The frequent attempts to cut them away, and the extinction of the entire eyeball, all did no good; for soon the cancer would return at the same or some other place of the body, and would then luxuriate the more rapidly. In treating it with the Resuscitator, there is yet a prospect for a cure left.

Treatment.—If the disorder has already advanced to a higher stage, then I, too, must give up the case as hopeless of cure; and all that my remedies can do, will be to lengthen-out the life of the patient to its utmost extent. It is different, however, if the disease has but commenced. As an improvement of the fluids removes the cause of the disease, therefore the latter can abide no longer; and as my treatment is well known to have a remarkable influence upon the fluids of the body, it is evident that the cure of this hitherto declared incurable disease falls within the range of possibilities. (See Book of Instructions.) The application of the Resuscitator is therefore to be made chiefly on the back and in the nape of the neck; over the entire stomach and abdomen, on the upper part of the thigh, and behind the ears. But here, too, there are so many modifications needed, according to the circumstances of the case, that every such case must be treated by a competent Baunscheidtist. In all cases, however, a good nutritious diet, the greatest possible cleanliness of the entire body, and staying in a healthy atmosphere, are necessary conditions to a happy cure.

7. TURBIDITY AND OBFUSCATIONS OF THE REFRACTORY MEDIUMS.

We have already spoken of the turbidity of the aqueous humor, caused by the infusion into it of foreign substances. We shall, in this place therefore take into consideration the obfuscation of the cornea, the lens, and the vitreous humor.

(*a*) OBSCURATIONS OF THE CORNEA.

The obscurations of the cornea may be of a manifold nature. The first in order is the *albugo*, or the covering of the cornea with a film (*pannus*), being a dark-red penetrated partial or complete turbidity, by veinlets, and is to be traced to the lodgment of the products of excretion. As causes may be given: foreign irritants, badly-treated inflammations, scrofula, hemorrhoidal and menstrual disturbances.

The other turbidities of the eye are also, some complete, some incomplete, and some in spots. To the former belongs the *pale nebulous*, but not entirely opaque *obscuratia nubosa;* and also the white but opaque *obscura opaqa*. The *spots* may be of larger or smaller size. With old people, there often appears at the lower margin of the cornea, a narrow crescent-shaped obscuration, called the *arcus senilis*. Like the complete turbidities, so also may the spots be rough-like, nebulous, and to a degree transparent (*enubecula*), or be quite white, and perfectly opaque (*nephelium*), or be white, opaque, and elevated (*perla*). Further, they are either superficial, or penetrated deeply into the tissues of the cornea. Finally, must we count the *scars* left by ulcerations or other injuries, as belonging to this class. It is self-evident that the consequence of these turbidities is a greater or less diminution of the power of vision, often to its entire extinction.

The Causes are of great variety. Inflammations, mechanical and chemical injuries (operators' infractions), instillations, especially of metallic fluids; furthermore, syphilis, scrofula, rheumatism, arthritis, suppressed cutaneous eruptions, disturbed secretions, and the like.

Only a very few of these disorders were considered curable, or were ever cured by the old treatment. When we examine into their causes, and are acquainted with the effects of the Resuscitator, it will soon become apparent that here, too, it is the best and almost invariably successful remedy. Meanwhile it should be borne in mind, that no small degree of perseverance is necessary; but only in those cases where much other medicine has been used, is there little room left for hope.

Treatment.—This must naturally be entirely governed by the respective causes; and cannot possibly, therefore, be given for all

cases; and even were we to do so, the layman would nevertheless often go astray. A fulcrum for preliminary treatment may be found in the preceding chapters; but let a competent Baunscheidtist be consulted as soon as possible, for the younger the evil is, the more promptly can it be made to yield.

(*b*) CRYSTALLINE LENS.

The obscurations of the crystalline lens are generally known by the name of:

The Grey Cararact.

According to the seat of the opacity, which gives rise to the disease; the grey cataract is divided into three kinds: 1. *Lenticular* (in which the lens itself is involved, but the capsula is healthy), subdivided into central, circumferential, and central-circumferential, the difference of which can be inferred from their names. 2. The *capsular*, in which the lens itself is sound, but its vestment or capsul has become opaque. 3. The *capsulo-lenticular*, in which both the capsul and the lens have shared the opacity.

Further, there is a *soft* and *hard* cataract. The first is either the *cheesy* cataract, being of a gelatinous consistency; or the fluid milky cataract, in which case the lens appears to be dissolved, and increases in size. In the hard or *stony* cataract, the lens has become horny, yea may attain a horny or stony hardness; in which case, it will continue to diminish in size.

The cataract may again be either *partial* or *complete;* may have but just begun or be fully developed; may be *congenital* or acquired, *simple* or *complicated* with disorders. All these circumstances have been used as bases for classification, which classification we may properly pass by here. Generally it affects both eyes, in rapid succession.

Symptoms.—The opacity arises, in the great majority of cases, gradually. The patient begins to see every object as through a thin veil. This veil continues to grow in thickness. A mist appears before his eyes, which is simply grey, or, it may be, is variously colored. Sometimes the patient sees sparks, flashes, and the like. The opacity now continues to increase, until perfect blindness ensues; in which state, however, as a general thing, light and darkness may still be distinguished. As the lens is thickest in the middle, therefore the opacity is here the greatest, while the

edges are more transparent. Through these the greatest number of rays still penetrate the eye; and hence the patient sees objects best in an oblique direction. For the same reason does the patient see best with a feeble light, or when the eye is shaded, because darkness produces dilation of the pupil, and hence a greater number of rays can penetrate through the still transparent edges of the lens. Cataract-blinded subjects, therefore, are always in quest of shade, and wear broad-brimmed hats, low down the head, close the eyelids very soon, etc. They have no pain. That these main manifestations may change variously, according to the nature of the cataract, is self-understood, and it will be easy enough to determine these modifications according to the circumstances.

By looking into the eye, we shall discover the opacity right behind the pupil. At first this is but very insignificant, but increases in proportion to the decrease of visual power. The color of the opacity is white, grey, or yellowish, and very rarely reddish or brown. Its form and extent differ according to the above-described varieties. At the iris and pupil, no abnormity is perceptible.

Causes.—Very rarely does the grey cataract arise from external injuries or contusions; but readily may some other disorder of the eye, or its wrong treatment, be the predisposing cause. But most frequently does this disorder, too, arise from a degeneracy of the fluids; during which, the morbid matter is lodged upon the unresisting lens. Thus may rheumatism, arthritis, scrofula, syphilis, and the repercussion of cutaneous eruptions, be the inciting cause of this kind of cataract. Besides, it attacks aged persons more frequently than the young; and males more frequently than females. If it is congenital, then the cause of it, in my opinion, is to be sought in the degenerate condition of the fluids of the mother.

Course and Treatment.—The grey cataract is always to be regarded as one of the most malignant diseases of the eye. Physicians say that nature never cures it, and therefore they operate the eye, by making an incision to extract or depress the crystalline lens. Meanwhile they confess that there are many circumstances where this very violent assault upon so tender an organ should not be undertaken; and that in hundreds of cases it is useless. And even if a cataract-patient had his sight restored to him through an operation, he will find it, after all, to be but a very unsatisfactory substitute for the healthy light of the eye; for the equilibrium of

the organ of vision is now disturbed, one of the refractory mediums is wanting, and the strong convex spectables are an insignificant compensation for the loss. True, the physicians were perfectly in the right, up to the time of the discovery of the Resuscitator; for a faint hope is preferable to none at all; and the *materia medica* possesses no remedy which is able to strengthen the nutrition; so to promote the reabsorption, and so to carry off the morbid matter, that in consequence of it even the crystalline lens is invigorated with new life, and lucidifies itself once more. But my remedy can do this; is able to influence the crystalline lens in the same manner that it influences any other external or internal structure of the body; and if the disorder has not become so very old, the patient is not too old, and injurious medicaments have not too greatly injured him, then I am justified in promising him once more the full restoration of his eye-sight. But as regards the treatment, I am constrained to refer the reader to what has been said under *a*, which applies here.

(*c*) THE VITREOUS HUMOR.

The opacity of this occurs rather frequently. Its extent varies in points, spots, strings. Of course, in proportion to its size and form, the disturbance of the visual power varies. It is easily distinguished from the grey cataract, as the opacity right behind the pupil is not at hand; but it is difficult to distinguish from the black cataract. Yet there are here some reliable points of difference. (See Amaurosis.)

Generally it is traceable to infusions of blood, and the therapeutic treatment therefore must make it its object to divert the rush of blood from the head, and in particular from the eye. Hence, therefore, applications of the Resuscitator must be made on the back, in the nape of the neck, on the abdomen, and on the calves of the legs. With this, *rest* to the eye and the entire body, together with a light, yet nutritious diet. The eye must be kept shaded, but must neither be bound-up nor washed with cold water.

8. NERVOUS DISORDERS OF THE EYE.

All portions of the eye, to which nervous fibres extend, are liable to such disorders. As the retina consist solely of nervous elements, therefore the diseases of it all belong to this class

There are a great many nervous difficulties of the eye, which sometimes affect only one, and sometimes a number of parts simultaneously, and are caused either by weakness of the nerves, or under excitement of the same.

(*a*) *Paralysis of the nerves of motion*, which supply the protective and auxiliary apparatus of the eye (see Anatomy) may be followed by: (1) Inability to move the upper or lower eyelid; (2) Inability to move the eyeball upward, or downward, or to the right or left latterally. The consequence is, squinting.

These difficulties may of course be combined, or complicated, depending upon the kind and number of fibres that are involved in the paralysis. Pain does not *necessarily* accompany it, though it *may* be felt in such a disturbance of the optic nerves, as well as when the dental nerves are disturbed, or when those of the ear, the head, or face are affected.

(*b*) *Undue excitement* of the nerves designated under *a*, will make its appearance in spasmodic conditions. The cramp may be a permanent one, *i. e.*, may produce a continuous contraction of one or several muscles, viz: (*a*) the ciliary muscle, by which the eye is more or less completely closed; (*b*) the muscle of the upper eyelid, by which the closing of the eye is rendered impossible; or (*c*) the motary muscles of the eye, in consequence of which the eyeball is fixed in one position. (This is convulsive *strabismus* or squinting.)

The cramp may be a rythmatic one, however, *i. e.*, the contraction and paralysis of the muscles occur alternately. If (*a*) the ciliary muscle is attacked by it, then a twitching of the eyelids will take place, which may be aggravated to involuntary winking; and in which, other facial muscles often participate. If the disorder attacks (*b*) the orbital motary muscles, then the eyeballs become restless, rolling hither and thither, and distinct vision is thereby disturbed.

(*c*) *General weakness* of the sensational lid and motary muscle-nerves, is popularly termed *weak eyes*. Vision is quite normal, but the eye wearies very readily. Most persons have experienced a transitory sensation of this. After considerable exertion of the eyes, especially by night, a sense of fatigue is at first realized in them; and by continued use, heaviness and pain are added, tears break forth, double vision, confusion, opacity, etc., follow. A

healthy eye will soon recover from this condition, and may then endure fresh exertion. The diseased eye, however, soon falls into this condition, and recovers but slowly. This weakness may exist without any pain in the eyelid or the conjunctiva; in other cases, it is accompanied with pain in both.

(*d*) *Excessive excitement* of the sensational nerves, alluded to under *c*, appears in the form of a sudden pain in the eye, which continues for a longer or shorter time, and then disappears, in order to resume its attack upon the eye, at a later period, in a similar manner. Or it is manifested in a high degree of aversion to the light, as the rays falling into the eye are immediately productive of violent and convulsive pain.

(*e*) *Excessive excitement or paralysis of the nerves* supplying the *iris*, may become apparent in three different ways:

1. In the morbid dilution of the pupil, (*hydriasis*). The pupil is very large, often only a small seam of the iris remains visible. The shading of the eye, which, in a healthy condition, has the tendency to expand the pupil, has now little or no effect. The base of the eye, because stronger illuminated than is normally required, appears pale. The patient is blinded by a brilliant light; and only in a half-dark condition, does he see tolerably well.

2. In the contraction of the pupil, (*myosis*), it constitutes the exact opposite of the preceding. The penetration of brilliant light is followed by but a very insignificant contraction of the eye.

3. In the rythmatic convulsions of the iris, (*hippus*), the pupil contracts and dilates in rapid alternations. Small degrees of this produce very little inconvenience; but if the cramps increase, then disturbance of vision, as also other disorders of the eye, especially nervous, may be caused by it.

All these nervous complaints may arise from an infinite variety of different causes. At the head of these, must be placed those diseases of the body which create an abnormal nourishment of the nerves in general. I will here mention but only *rheumatism*, *gout*, *syphilis*, *chill-fever*, *hemorrhoidal difficulties*, *green-sickness*, *disturbed menstrual flow*, *suppressed cutaneous eruptions*, and *perspiration of the feet*, *hypochondria* and *systeria*, Further, everything that exerts an abnormal influence, either directly or indirectly, upon the nerves of the eye: Such as *pressure* upon the point where they arise, or along their course, by *imperforations*, swell-

ings, etc., *fright*, long-continued *mental disorder*, *inflammations*, *tooth-diseases*, irritation from *worms*, *corrodents*, and *poisons* (belladonna), etc. Finally, all persevering and important strain put upon the eyes: Such as *reading*, or *laboring* at very fine work, with either *too glaring* or *too feeble* a light. Too long-continued observations through the *microscope*, *telescope*, etc.

It will be readily understood, that the treatment must aim at the removal of the fundamental evil, and that more depends upon this than upon the name of the disease.

It will be fully as clear, too, that it would be impossible to discuss every case here in detail. But it will always be necessary to determine whether a rush of blood to the head, or a want of it there, belongs to the predisposing causes, in order to ascertain whether the applications, besides being made upon the back (as the first-supposed case would require), should also be made upon the calves of the legs, or behind the ears, as the last-supposed case would demand. In this way the patient may initiate the treatment, until, if he cannot learn the proper course from the general principles I have laid down, he can consult me personally, or else receive the necessary instructions from a proper Baunscheidtist. In the great majority of cases, a cure may safely be anticipated.

(*f*) *The black cataract*, (*Amaurosis*)—partial or entire loss of sight, in consequence of an affection of the retina or optic nerve. Partial blindness (*amblyopia*), is generally only the transition-state to total blindness. The designation of "black cataract" is a generic or class-name for what in reality is a very different disorder of the visual nerves, and agrees only in this particular with other diseases of the cataract family, that it entirely destroys the vision of the patient. The disorder is as prevalent as its causes are various; and as it is just here that my course of treatment has achieved its most glorious triumphs, as applied to the science of medicine of the day, therefore I shall attempt to enter upon this subject a little more in detail.

It is not very easy to identify the disease; for its seat is in the nerves, and deep in the interior of the eye, which may otherwise be in a normal condition. Distortion, immobility or unnatural expansion of the pupil, may not accompany it at all, or may be caused by something quite different. The pupil, however, frequently appears rather cloudy or turbid, than in a state of health; and

sometimes a greyish back-ground may be discerned posteriorly to it, but lies so far back that an inexperienced observer may easily mistake it for the grey cataract. But, generally, the presence of the disorder may be taken for granted, if the patient, on examining any object, squints. The more expert observer does not need to rely on such, always unsafe criteria, however. If he looks into the diseased eye and observes that the real *life*, the soul and spirit life has departed from it, and it appears to him almost as if he were looking into a *camera obscura*, and when he takes the general condition of the patient into account, he soon will be ready to say: Here the intercourse between the soul and the outer world has ceased, — its mediatory organs have died, — that is the "Black Cataract"—*Amaurosis.*

The black cataract may make its appearance in a great variety of ways. Frequently, long months and years transpire from the beginning of the disorder to the completion of the blindness; often, too, the latter comes suddenly. The following are a number of the principal forms of this sad disease; and here it should be observed that these differences appear only during its development; for, in the final result (total blindness), in which nearly all of them terminate, there are no longer any more perceptible differences:

1. The patient's power of vision continues decreasing, so that in day-time he sees less and less; but, after the setting of the sun, he sees again. He is now a victim of *nyctalopia* or day-blindness, and even in the dark he cannot see anything in the day-time. Along with this, the eye is exceedingly sensitive. Rays of light will irritate it to tears, produce spasms and paroxysms of pain. Acid and unhealthy fluids may be regarded as most commonly the cause of it.

2. The patient begins to see objects indistinctly, as through a mist. Even the strongest daylight does not satisfy him; and in the morning and evening, he can distinguish nothing at all. This condition is called night-blindness (*hemeralopia*), and is caused by weakness.

3. The patient complains of excessive and violent headache in the region of the eyebrows; and the power of vision is in an inverse proportion to the violence of his pain. Along with this, general languor, drowsiness, paralysis of individual muscles, and vertigo. It is now that the so-called fly-vision (*monches velants*)

begins, when it appears to the patient as if flies, black spots, and figures were floating before his eyes, and disappear as soon as the patient could fix his gaze upon them. These figures begin to unite, change their form; he sees lines, catterpillars, snakes, more complicated drawings, which gradually change into a black net or crape, and make the outer world appear as if wrapped in a misty veil. The mist, however, grows still more dense, and at last turns into the blackness of night. At times, too, these figures are seen in different colors, or in a brilliant fiery hue. This affliction may arise from a great variety of causes.

4. The disorder involves only half of the eye or the retina. Hence the patient sees all objects only by halves with the disordered eye. He is called "half-sighted" (*hemiopia*). Excitability is the cause of it.

5. The disease appears periodically, sometimes at regular intervals, sometimes not. After the lapse of days, weeks, and months, during which the patient sees very well, he becomes suddenly blind, perhaps at the very hour indicated. But, after the lapse of some time, his blindness disappears again, only to return when its periodical appearance may be expected. Gastric and intestinal disorders, cold-fever, disorderly menstruation, etc., are generally the primary causes.

6. Some ladies become blind of cataract, every time they become pregnant. This condition may continue for a longer or shorter season, and frequently up to the very time of delivery. An idiocrasy is the only cause we can assign for it; yet if the blindness make its appearance only during the latter stages of the disease, a congestion to the head is undoubtedly the cause.

7. The black cataract may be congenital. In such cases, it is always owing to such malformations that no cure can be thought of. Sometimes it is hereditary, begins at a certain age; and then, too, a recovery from it is rarely accomplished.

While we now take a glance at the most common of the various causes, I remark that most of the cases are curable by means of the Resuscitator; nevertheless, in these cases, more than in others, very much will depend upon the age of the patient, the duration of the disease, and the treatment that has already taken place. The particulars of the treatment, as will readily appear, should be submitted to a professional man; and I can here simply give a few

hints in regard to the preparatory treatment, which is the more important, however, as so much depends upon it that no time be lost.

As causes of the *first class* described, mechanical injuries of the optic nerve or retina, and an interruption of the transmitting power may be given. *Knots*, *swellings*, and *secretions* in these parts, may be included here; in which cases, a cure is only possible if, as is most frequently the case, they arise from an adulteration of the fluids—scrofulous, arthritic, or syphilitic—and have not yet injured the nerve materially. Further, the rupture of the nerve through violent *concussions*, *wounds*, etc., where every effort to cure must prove futile; as also sudden, violent, and continuous dazzling of the eyes. Apply the Resuscitator, as the preliminary treatment, over the whole back and behind the ears.

The *second class* of predisposing causes is brought about by watery, bloody, or pus-like effusions. These are almost always called out by disturbances in the secretions of the perspiration, the milk, or the menstrual fluid, etc. If no essential organic injuries have as yet been produced by these, then, upon the removal of the cause, resorption will ensue, followed by a cure. Surfaces for operation, are the back and the abdomen.

Congestion to the head, is so frequently the occasion for the disease, that we cite it as a *third class*. This is brought on by a variety of disturbances in the circulation. Arrest of the *customary hemorrhages*, suppression of the *lochia*, great and continuous *mental concussions;* free indulgence in *ardent* and *stimulating articles of diet*, much *medicine*, especially poisonous, such as belladonna, the thorn-apple, opium, ergot, etc. The application of *leeches*, *scarifications*, and *blistering-plasters*, at the head, especially in persons already predisposed to congestions to the head, etc.

An energetic abduction, by means of powerful applications of the Resuscitator on the back, and especially on the lower half of it, as also upon the calves of the legs, is the first step in the course of a proper treatment.

The *fourth class* of causes is formed by the adulteration of the blood, as will be the case in deseases of the *kidneys* and *liver;* or carelessly healed-over old *ulcers of the feet;* improper treatment and repercussion of cutaneous diseases, such as scald-head, itch, tetter, miliary, measles, small-pox, etc.; or the *polonica* or elf-lock,

scrofula, syphilis, long-continued use of poisonous remedies, such as lead, china, digitalis etc., etc.

Here the great purpose must be to excrete the morbid matter through the skin, and by stimulating the digestive organs to a higher activity, at the same time supply healthy blood to the system. Therefore the first application of the Resuscitator must be made with energy over the entire back, and over the region of the stomach and abdomen.

The *fifth class* of causes is created by the defective nutrition of the nerves, in consequence of a deficiency of healthy blood. The latter is brought about by *blood-letting*, *bursting of blood-vessels*, *blood-vomiting*, long-continued *dysentery*, defective *nutriment*, dissipation, etc., etc.

The causes must naturally be removed with all possible speed, and in such cases the flow of the blood to the head is to be promoted. The preliminary operations, sustained by a nutritious diet, must take place over the entire back, especially in the upper part of it, in the nape of the neck, and behind the ears.

Finally, we shall add a sixth class, which involves a variety of nervous irritations, and in its progress the optic nerve also. Here we shall enumerate: *Affections of the spinal marrow*, *epilepsy*, *spasms*, *violent and continuous pain* in various parts of the body, with difficulties brought on by *worms*, *gravel*, etc.

Not all, indeed, but many of the causes may be removed. Applications to be made in the back, close to the cervical point and upon it; and in case of worms, upon the abdomen, around the umbilicus especially.

9. DISEASES OF THE EYE THAT ARE EITHER INCURABLE, OR REQUIRE SURGICAL TREATMENT.

In this chapter, I shall mention the principal diseases of the eye, against which the Resuscitator is of no avail. Many may perhaps think that I might have passed these by entirely. But this would be improper. My effort is continually directed toward tracing more and more definitely the domain of my mode of treatment; and thus indicate to those who are engaged with it, where and when they may expect success, and where not. It has never entered my mind to disparage, even in the least degree, the just merits of surgery, or to maintain that its operations should *never*

be undertaken on the eye. Only as against the premature and superfluous operations do I wish to enter my emphatic protest; and of this the profession is in most cases still guilty. The invasions of the knife, caustic, etc., I shall always consider as exceeding raw, dangerous, and of doubtful benefit, and can tolerate it as a dernier resort only when the eyesight is irrevocably lost without them. These are conditions, however, which are generally only the consequences of neglect or maltreatment of the diseases that have been described in the preceding chapters, and if my directions were always followed in time, then, verily, the ultimate resort which surgery offers, would very rarely be needed.

But in such operations, the Resuscitator will be found an invaluable auxiliary, as the very best antiphlogistic, rendering unnecessary all withdrawal of blood from the system. Indeed, there is rarely a case where, in healing a wound, an antiphlogistic ought not to be applied; and the Messrs. Surgeons may be perfectly assured that my remedy will effect more, in this respect, too, than the best that has hitherto been known.

I shall now proceed to mention the several diseases that belong to this class:

1. Absence of the Eyelid, of one or both (*ablepharon*)—Either congenital or acquired, as through injuries received from devouring ulcers.

2. Absence of the Eyelashes and Eyebrows (*madarosis*).—A condition generally resulting from syphilitic and other ulcers, inflammations, small-pox, etc.

3. Absence of the Iris (*irideremi*).—This is congenital, or else brought about by injuries, ruptures, etc.

4. Absence of the Pupil (*atresia pupillæ*).—Also congenital, or is acquired, generally brought on by neglected inflammations of great violence.

5. A Split Eyelid (*coloboma palpebræ*).—Also congenital, or brought on by mechanical injuries.

6. Perforation of the Cornea (*perforatio corneæ*).—Generally brought about by a destructive ulcer.

7. A Split of the Iris (*coloboma iridis*).—Is congenital.

8. Union of the free edges of the Eyelids (*ankyloblepha-*

ron).—Congenital or acquired by ulcerations, wounds, cauterization and operations.

9. Adhesion of the Eye to the Eyelids (*symblepharon*).—The same as above (8).

10. Imperforations of the Iris, either anteriorly or posteriorly (*synechia*).—Consequent upon inflammations or ulcerations.

11. The Hare's Eye (*logophthalmia*).—Shortened eyelids, generally caused by ulcerations, caries, and gangrene.

12. Inversion of the Eyelids (*entropium*)—Is congenital, or brought on by inflammations, injuries, cauterizations, cramps, etc.

13. Eversion of the Eyelids (*extropium*).—Witch's Eye, caused by inflammations or scrofula.

14. Hernia of the Cornea (*ceratocele*).—The cornea is attenuated, and made to protrude, by the internal pressure of the aqueous humor, in the form of a blister. Follows ulcers.

15. Prolapsus or Displacement of the Crystalline Lens (*exophthalmia*)—In consequence of which the lens frequently enters entirely into the anterior chamber of the eye. It is caused, generally, by violent concussions or blows of the head or over the eye.

16. Prolapsus of the Iris (*phtosis iridis*).—The iris penetrates through an orifice in the cornea, which may have been brought about by mechanical injuries, operations for the cataract, or ulcerations.

17. Prolapsus of the Eyeball (*ophthalmoptosis*)—In which, in consequence of powerful concussions, or violent injuries of the eyeball, it is either partially or entirely forced from the orbit.

18. Softening of the Cornea (*malacia cornea*).—This is a consequence of inflammations, injuries of the nerves, etc. As in such cases, the nourishment of the parts has generally been arrested, a cure is hardly possible.

19. Softening of the hard Tunic (*slerectasia*).—See s. 20.

20. Softening of the Vitreous Humor (*synchisis corporis vitrei*).—This is always a consequence of other diseases, which disturb the nutrition of this body. Energetic measures against the fundamental evil, may, at the beginning of the disorder, effect a cure.

21. Injuries (*læsions*)—Whether mechanical or chemical. Cut,

stab, or thrust wounds; the entrance of foreign bodies, living creatures, caustics, burns, etc., which may involve either the lids, the conjunctiva, the sclerotica, cornea, iris, choroid, lens, or the entire eyeball.

22. Squinting (*strabismus*)—Owing to a congenital or acquired inefficiency of the optic muscles or their nerves, or to habit, and spasmodic conditions, which latter curable case has already been discussed in the preceding chapter.

23. Short-Sightedness (*myopia*)—Of which we spoke in the fourth chapter of this treatise.

24. Far-Sightedness (*presbyopia*)—Based in a too feeble refractory power, or power of accommodation, of the respective mediums of the eye.

25. Fistula of the Tear-Sack (*fistulæ sacci lachrymalis*).—This consists in an unnatural opening of the lachrymal sack, opening into one of the visual cavities, or toward the cheek. If the disorder is in consequence of some general disease, such as syphilis, scrofula, etc., then the overcoming of these will also effect a cure of the fistulæ. Generally, however, this affliction, too, is the result of maltreated inflammation, of caries, etc., or else is traceable to the existence of swellings in the proper lachrymal canal.

Thus it will be seen, that there are still a great number of eye-diseases prevailing—and I pass-by a number of those that occur most rarely—the cure of which I do not undertake with my mode of treatment. It will also be seen, however, that most of these disorders are consequences of other morbid processes, or rather, the results of unnatural and maltreatment of diseases which might have been so easily and perfectly cured, by my discovery, had it been applied when first the patient submitted to medical treatment. But the number of these medicinal diseases will undoubtedly be reduced to its minimum, when both professional and layman will honor the truth, and concede to my curative treatment, in diseases of the eye, as in most others, that prominence which it deserves. True, this is already done by numberless persons, in all parts of our globe; but may it soon everywhere be allowed to become a blessing to my suffering brethren.

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